REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1870-71.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1871.

It is neither our aim nor desire to substitute the English language for the vernacular dialects of the country.

In any general system of education, the English language should be taught where there is a demand for it; but such instruction should always be combined with a careful attention to the study of the vernacular language of the district.

The vernacular languages must be employed to teach the larger classes who are ignorant of, or imperfectly acquainted with, English. This can only be done effectually through the instrumentality of masters and professors, who may, by themselves knowing English, and thus having full access to the latest improvements in knowledge of every kind, impart to their fellow-countrymen, through the medium of their mother-tongue, the information which they have thus obtained.

—*Despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors No. 49 dated 19th July* 1854.

CONTENTS OF REPORT.

	PAGE
I.—Annual Statistics (paragraphs 1—35)	1—54
Expenditure	1
Increase on previous year	2
Analysis of Increase	3
Increase of Local Funds	5
Admmistrable Income of the Educational Department in 1870-71	8
Objects of Expenditure on Instruction	11
Results of ditto ditto	18
Increase of Schools and Scholars	21
Awards made in 1869-70 and 1870-71 respectively to Private Institutions on the system of payment by results	23
Building operations during the year	29
Transactions of the Book Department, Bombay	31
Ditto ditto ditto Sind	35
Items of Expenditure not under the control of the Educational Department	37
Cost per head on average daily attendance of Pupils throughout the Presidency	38
Result of Inspectors' Examinations of Schools, both Government and Private, under prescribed Standards	40
Table showing the numbers matriculated from Government High Schools as compared with last year.	50
Corresponding Table for Aided Institutions	51
Comparative Results of Collegiate Instruction	52
Resolutions of Government on Education	53
II.—General Review of the year	54—132
1. Principal Events of 1870-71:—	
Financial Resolution of 14th December 1870	55
Establishment of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce	58
Grading of Higher Educational Officers	58

PAGE

Organization and Course of Instruction of Government Schools 62
Educational Tests of Candidates for the Public Service 67
2. University Degrees and the Government Colleges :—
The Arts Colleges 68
Grant Medical College 69
Poona Civil Engineering College 69
Government Law School 72
3. Matriculation Results and Government High Schools :—
Statement showing the number of students who matriculated from Government High Schools between 1861 and 1870 73
Statement showing the number of Candidates for Matriculation sent up from each Government High School in 1870, and the number of successful candidates in 1868, 1869, and 1870 73
Middle Class Government English Schools 74
Number of Pupils studying English, Sanskrit, Latin, and Persian in 1870-71 compared with the number in 1869-70 76
Number learning English in Colleges and Schools in 1870-71 compared with that for the previous year. 77
Influence of Higher Government Public Schools 78
Table showing the station in life of the Parents of Matriculated Students :—
(1.) In Government Colleges 81
(2.) In Government High Schools 82
(3.) In Government Higher English Schools 83
4. The Policy of Government as to Primary Education—Government Primary Schools 84
5. Vernacular Training Colleges :—
Training Colleges for Masters 87
Ditto for Schoolmistresses 88
Bombay Female Normal School 88
Poona ditto ditto 88
6. Aided Private Schools 91
Comparison of Distribution of Bengal and Bombay Public Grants to Schools in 1870 95

PAGE

There can be no Aided Primary Schools without managing bodies 96
Average Rate of Grant per head of pupils in average attendance 98
Comparison of Total Cost of Bengal and Bombay Aided Private Schools ..... 99*n*.
Table showing number of Pupils in Government and Indigenous Schools in 1841 and 1871 102

7. Education in Native States :—
Statistics of Education in Kathiawad 106
Ditto in Mahikanta 107
Ditto in the Kolhapur State 108
Ditto in Rewakanta 109
Ditto in the Miraj State 110
Ditto in the Sangli State 111
Ditto in Sawantwadi 112

8. Education of young Chiefs and Minors :—
The Rajkumar College, Kathiawad 113
General List of Minors under the various Civil Courts and Political Agencies, showing what has been done for their Education 115
Statement of Boys of suitable age who might be brought together as the inmates of a Chiefs' College at Ahmedabad or Rajkote 121
Ditto ditto ditto at Poona, Kolhapur, or Dharwar 123

9. School of Art 126

10. Educational and General Literature :—
Encouragement of Literature 127
Prizes 128
Vernacular Literature Committees 128
Zand and Pahlavi Texts 129
Purchase aud Transcription of Sanskrit Manuscripts. 129
Sanskrit Series 129
Work of the Translators 130
Increase in number of Libraries in each Division 130
Libraries registered in 1870-71 for presentation of Books 131

11. Donations to Education 131

APPENDICES.

PAGE.

A.—Reports of the Educational Inspectors:—

1. Report by Major T. Waddington, Educational Inspector, Central Division, for 1870-71 2
2. Report by Dr. J. G. Bühler, Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, for 1870-71 84
3. Report by W. A. Russell, Esq., M. A., Educational Inspector, Southern Division, for 1870-71 152
4. Report by W. Draper, Esq., M. A., Educational Inspector, North-East Division, for 1870-71 239

Report by G. Grant, Esq., C. S., Acting Educational Inspector in Sind, for 1870-71 292

B.—Reports of Government Colleges:—

1. Report of Elphinstone College for 1870-71 341
2. Report of Deccan College for 1870-71 348
3. Report of Grant Medical College for 1870-71 351
4. Report of Poona Civil Engineering College for 1870-71 360
5. Report of the Government Law School for 1870-71. 370
6. Report of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, for 1870-71. 374

C.—Reports of the Translators in the Educational Department:—

1. Report of the Marathi Translator for 1870-71 383
2. Report of the Gujarathi Translator for 1870-71 386
3. Report of the Canarese Translator for 1870-71 390
4. Report of the Dakshina Prize Committee for 1870-71. 392

D.—Return of new Applications for Grants-in-Aid registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction for Examination during the year 1871-72 under the Provisional Revised Rules dated 24th December 1867 394

E. Government Resolutions, Notifications, Letters, &c. ... 401

F. Letters, Circular Orders, &c. issued by the Director of Public Instruction 442

G. Statement showing the Expenditure on account of Encouragement of Literature during the year 1870-71. 488

H. Reports from Drs. Kielhorn and Bühler on the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency for 1870-71 495

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

Expenditure.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1870-71 was as follows :—

On what account.	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	* 43,118	9	11	660	0	0	43,778	9	11
Inspection do do. ..	†1,44,762	5	0	27,763	4	9	1,72,525	9	9
Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	‡7,60,157	15	8	11,14,320	10	5½	18,74,478	10	1½
Total	9,48,038	14	7	11,42,743	15	2½	20,90,782	13	9½

* This includes Salaries and Travelling Allowances (Rs. 35,398) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, amount spent on Contingencies (Rs. 5,776-1-2) and for Books issued gratis (Rs. 1,944-9-11).

† This includes Salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors, and their establishments, also Travelling Allowances and Contingencies.

‡ This includes Salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department (after deducting the proceeds [Rs. 52,312-10-6] of sale of Books, &c. repaid into the Treasury during the year), Translation Department, Grants for building School-houses, Grants-in-Aid to Private Institutions, Contingencies, Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

N. B.—The expenditure of Rs. 9,277-5-11 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, Rs. 4,014-7-9 on account of compilation of Government Gazetteer, and Rs. 4,939-6-4 on account of Dakshina to Brahmans and allowance to the Dakshina Examiner, is not entered, as these are not Educational charges.

2. The total expenditure as contrasted with that of last year is shown below :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
From Imperial Funds	8,91,573 0 1	9,48,038 14 7	56,465 14 6	.....
From Local Funds	9,17,313 10 11	11,42,743 15 2½	2,25,430 4 3½	.....
Total.....	18,08,886 11 0	20,90,782 13 9½	2,81,896 2 9½	.....

3. The following table explains the variation in Imperial Expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Imperial Funds.											
	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	39,920	4	1	43,118	9	11	3,198	5	10	.....		
Inspection and ditto	1,32,381	9	9	1,44,762	5	0	12,380	11	3	.....		
Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	7,19,271	2	3	7,60,157	15	8	40,886	13	5	.....		
Total	8,91,573	0	1	9,48,038	14	7	56,465	14	6	.....		
Detail of variation on Instruction.												
Government Colleges and Schools — General	4,23,446	5	4	4,30,491	12	3	7,045	6	11	.....		
Government Colleges and Schools — Special	1,11,429	0	4	96,033	8	2	.....			15,395	8	2
Grants-in-Aid to Private Colleges and Schools — General	60,967	13	2	81,896	9	10	20,928	12	8	.....		
Grants-in-Aid to Private Colleges and Schools — Special	22,411	5	2	24,442	13	10	2,031	8	8	.....		
Special Allowances to European and Eurasian Students	19,821	2	3	12,839	12	0	.....			6,981	6	3
Special Grant-in-Aid to the Diocesan Board of Education for its school at Panchganny, being half the estimated cost of the school during the first year of its existence	.....			2,750	0	0	2,750	0	0	.....		
Charges on account of Lectures in the Bombay Mechanics' Institution	.....			250	0	0	250	0	0	.....		
Translation Department	10,507	9	8	10,683	11	0	176	1	4	.....		
Book Department	38,046	4	5	17,284	15	3	.....			20,761	5	2
Encouragement to Literature	9,079	7	6	20,766	3	9	11,686	12	3	.....		
Building	18,453	0	11	56,155	4	1	37,702	3	2	.....		
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	3,509	1	6	3,363	5	6	.....			145	12	0
Allowance to Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts	1,600	0	0	3,200	0	0	1,600	0	0	.....		
	7,19,271	2	3	7,60,157	15	8	84,170	13	0	43,283	15	7
Add—Charges on account of Direction and Inspection	1,72,301	13	10	1,87,880	14	11	15,579	1	1	.....		
Total	8,91,573	0	1	9,48,038	14	7	99,749	14	1	.....		
				Deduct Decrease			43,283	15	7	.....		
				Net Increase			56,465	14	6	.....		

The larger expenditure of public money is due to the following causes :—

(1). The increase to the salaries of Inspectors, Principals, and Professors drawn by permission of the Government of India according to the new graded scale.

(2). There is a large increase in the amount drawn as Grants-in-Aid according to results : partly because more money was earned, and partly because the grants of the year were all drawn within the year.

(3). The public grants for School-buildings and for the Encouragement of Literature were once more fully employed. Expenditure under these heads had been rigidly reduced in 1869-70 at the desire of Government.

(4). The increase under Inspection is chiefly due to full salaries being drawn instead of acting allowances, and to similar accidental causes.

4. The expenditure from Local Funds during the year under report is shown in contrast with that of 1869-70 in the following table, which is arranged in the same way as that in last year's Report. It must be remembered that the Central Division has been divided into two. The increased expenditure of Local Funds reflects the expansion of education in Native States as well as in the British Districts. In the latter the increase is due to improved pay to Vernacular Masters, to a larger expenditure on training Vernacular Teachers, to the opening of new Schools, and, above all, to a large increase in expenditure on Buildings.

Divisions.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Central Division.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
From 1. Fees of Imperial* Schools	97,385	2	0	1,09,083	12	9	11,698	10	9	.....		
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools)	2,21,296	4	3	1,69,334	13	10	.....			51,961	6	5
3. People's Subscriptions to Schools	3,114	15	10	643	8	5	.....			2,471	7	5
Ditto ditto to School-buildings	2,700	15	0	2,187	10	0	.....			513	5	0
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	2,071	15	8	4,935	2	1	2,863	2	5	.....		
5. Endowment Funds, viz :—												
Elphinstone Funds	39,755	1	3	27,429	9	3	.....			12,325	8	0
Grant Medical College Fund	2,670	12	0	3,493	1	0	822	5	0	.....		
Dhoolia High School Fund	2,872	14	8	.....			.....			2,872	14	8
Other Minor Funds	1,109	0	0	3,338	3	6	2,229	6	6	.....		
Total	3,72,977	0	8	3,20,445	12	10	17,613	5	8	70,144	9	6
North-East Division.												
From 1. Fees of Imperial Schools	Figures for 1869-70 are included in those of the Central Division.			8,834	8	3	8,834	8	3	.....		
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools				1,22,014	11	9	1,22,014	11	9	.....		
3. People's Subscription to Schools				2,994	9	6	2,994	9	6	.....		
4. Ditto ditto to School-buildings				590	8	0	590	8	0	.....		
5. Assignments from Municipal Funds				646	6	9	646	6	9	.....		
6. Endowment Funds :—												
Dhoolia High School Fund				2,983	10	2	2,983	10	2	.....		
Total	.....			1,38,064	6	5	1,38,064	6	5	.....		
Total of Central and North-East Divisions	3,72,977	0	8	4,58,510	3	3	1,55,677	12	1	70,144	9	6

* Imperial Schools are Government Schools which have each a separate grant of Imperial money, and are thus distinguished from the Government Schools supported from the lump grant to Vernacular Education, the fees of which are credited to the Educational Cess Fund.

Divisions.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Imperial Schools	12,210 14 11	13,894 0 0	1,683 1 1	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools	2,11,731 11 9	2,13,753 15 0	2,022 3 3	.....
3. People's Subscriptions to Schools	2,235 0 0	2,183 13 6	.....	51 2 6
Ditto ditto to School-buildings	.....	3,561 9 6	3,561 9 6	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	7,986 15 9	8,160 5 8	173 5 11	.....
5. Endowment Funds, viz :—				
Gujarath Provincial College Fund	1,983 1 7	5,356 8 8	3,373 7 1	.....
Other minor Funds	1,237 5 8	1,237 6 9	0 1 1	.....
6. Funds of Native States :—				
Kathiawad Educational Fund	61,738 11 7	84,161 15 2	22,423 3 7	.....
Rewa Kanta Educational Fund	1,159 12 9	708 10 9	.....	451 2 0
Total	3,00,283 10 0	3,33,018 5 0	33,236 15 6	502 4 6
Southern Division.				
From 1. Fees of Imperial Schools	13,604 13 2	4,492 0 5	.....	9,112 12 9
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools)	93,977 4 3	1,43,215 3 2	49,237 14 11	.....
3. People's Subscriptions to Schools	2,101 0 4	2,267 11 2	166 10 10	.....
Ditto ditto to School-buildings	3,473 5 9	5,655 15 1	2,182 9 4	.....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	2,606 9 3	2,470 6 7	.....	136 2 8
5. Endowment Funds :—				
Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund	5,656 15 1	8,245 1 11	2,588 2 10	.....
Dharwar English School Fund	220 0 0	240 0 0	20 0 0	.....

6. Funds of Native States:—				
Kolhapur	32,267 1 1	72,613 12 0½	40,346 10 11½	.....
Meeruj	3,549 12 5	2,929 8 0	.....	620 4 5
Mudhol	1,529 10 8	21,985 6 1	20,455 11 5	.....
Local Funds of these States	3,682 11 7	6,154 3 3	2,471 7 8	.....
Total	1,62,669 3 7	2,70,269 3 8½	1,17,469 3 11½	9,869 3 10
Sind Division.				
From 1. Sind Scholarship Fund	1,116 12 5	720 0 0	.....	396 12 5
2. School Fee Fund	9,411 3 7	7,880 13 5	.....	1,530 6 2
3. Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund	20,763 5 7	18,752 10 8	.....	2,010 10 11
4. One-anna or Local Cess Fund	50,092 7 1	53,592 11 2	3,500 4 1	.....
Total	81,383 12 8	80,946 3 3	3,500 4 1	3,937 13 6
Grand Total	9,17,313 10 11	11,42,743 15 2½	3,09,884 3 7½	84,453 15 4
		Deduct Decrease	84,453 15 4	
		Net Increase	2,25,430 4 3½	

Educational Cess Fund in this Statement comprises the whole Fund administered by the District Local Fund Committees.

5. The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the administrable income of the Educational Department in 1870-71 was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial Grant	9,48,038	14	7
Fees of all classes of Government Schools	2,28,615	3	1
*Educational Rate or Cess...	7,20,326	12	10
Funds of Native States	1,81,319	1	4½
People's Subscriptions	48,097	4	0
Assignments of Municipal Funds	36,644	5	11
†Endowment Funds	38,006	15	11
Miscellaneous Receipts	229	1	7
Total.....	22,01,307	11	3½
Deduct—Imperial Grant ...	9,48,038	14	7
Total of Fund raised locally.	12,53,268	12	8½

The return made to me of the expenditure by managers of Private Schools from their own resources during the year is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division	2,57,230	4	6
North-East Division	3,707	10	0
Northern Division	89,098	6	7
Southern Division	14,060	15	3
Sind	29,578	11	4
Total.....	3,93,675	15	8

* The Educational rate or cess is one-third of the anna levied for local purposes in addition to each rupee of land-assessment.

† Interest of Funds; Fees of Endowed Institutions not included.

The total amount of local income is therefore Rupees 16,16,914-12-4½, and the local expenditure (including Reserve invested during the year, Rs. 52,223-8-1) is Rupees 15,88,643-6-11½.

It will be discovered by any one who examines these figures that the expenditure of school fees and educational cess or school rates is one lakh less than the income, and it may be erroneously inferred that the department has more money than is needed for its objects.

It is easy to show that this is not the truth. In the first place, there is still on record an order of Government to accumulate a whole year's income as a reserve fund. This has only just been effected at the end of 1870-71, and I gathered from the highest authority in March last that it was no longer desired. But in the meantime half the surplus lakh above noted was transferred to invested reserve. The rest represents the sum by which the actual expenditure of the year fell short of the expenditure proposed when the Budgets were prepared some months before. The agency for erecting school-buildings had not been very clearly established, and in other matters the expenditure of the funds is a new branch of administration, and can only be perfectly organized by degrees. If a district committee fails to build all the school-houses it proposed to build, part of the funds provided of course appears as an unexpended balance. Income, again, has not yet reached a fixed point, as it will when the cess is everywhere levied in full. It is certainly better, while local cess finance is being consolidated, to be well within the income. I should have deemed this explanation needless if a dangerous reputation of superfluous wealth had not been associated on one occasion during the past year with the Educational Local Fund.

The position in which the whole of the reserve or balance in hand of the Educational Local Cess Fund will stand at the

end of another year (March 31st, 1872) if the expenditure proposed by the district committees is effected, will appear from the following table:—

Balance March 31st, 1871.	Income, 1871-72	Total.	Estimated Expenditure, 1871-72	Estimated Balance, March 31st, 1871-72.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,07,110	8,11,570	16,18,680	10,32,556	5,86,124

It is to be borne in mind that the Treasury makes no advances to Local Fund, and therefore that a sum sufficient to meet disbursements until the income of the year comes in must be held in hand at the beginning of the year. This premised, it is clear that the Educational Local Fund possesses no superfluous balance whatever.

Nor is it in truth even adequate to the work it has to do. Seeing that with the help of the public grant it educates about 120,000 children at a cost of 5,00,000 rupees, it is clear that the Rs. 1,00,000 of income not used this year might, if fully employed, and met by a public grant, bring up the whole number of children under primary instruction to 144,000. But this number is only one in seventy-two of the purely rural population, to whose benefit the local cess is restricted by law, and justly, for they pay it. I take the rural population at 10½ millions, and this simple calculation proves beyond contention that the fund cannot educate a satisfactory proportion even of them. To suppose that after educating the villagers, it can also hand over a surplus for the wants of the townspeople (whom I estimate at 3 millions, including Bombay) is clearly a profound misconception of its capacity.

6. *Objects of Expenditure on Instruction during the year* 1870-71. (This Table now shows the various sources of expenditure, and it will be seen that, excepting a few Scholarships, the Educational Cess Fund is not spent on Colleges or High Schools.)

	Expenditure.										
	From Imperial Funds.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal Contributions.	Educational Cess Fund.	Gujarat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Fund (including the School Fees)	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
I.—Colleges and Schools under the Government Educational Department.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
Colleges.											
Elphinstone College (Endowed)	43,186 4 8	9,243 3 6	21,108 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,351 15 1	73,538 3 9
Deccan College	46,167 10 10	1,333 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443 0 0	47,610 10 10
Poona Civil Engineering College	41,102 9 5	1,677 8 0	297 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,974 13 4	43,077 6 9
Grant Medical College	7,278 11 1	.....	3,493 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,493 1 0	10,771 12 1
Law School	8,571 3 3	.....	2,246 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,246 14 2	10,818 1 5
Gujarathi Provincial College (Endowed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,356 8 8	.....	.....	5,356 8 8	5,356 8 8
Total	1,46,306 7 3	12,253 11 6	27,256 0 1	.....	.....	.....	5,356 8 8	.....	.....	44,866 4 3	1,91,172 11 6
High Schools.											
Elphinstone High School (Endowed)	6,086 0 1	32,681 5 4	4,457 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,138 8 9	43,224 8 10
Poona High School	13,066 1 6	7,468 5 5	.....	.....	.....	216 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,684 5 5	20,750 6 11
Surat ditto	10,749 2 4	3,550 2 7	.....	.....	.....	774 4 8	.....	.....	.....	4,324 7 3	15,073 9 10
Ahmedabad ditto	11,686 3 8	1,979 5 5	.....	.....	2,060 0 0	561 8 0	.....	.....	.....	4,620 13 5	16,307 1 1

	EXPENDITURE.										
	From Imperial Funds.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal Contributions.	Educational Cess Fund.	Gujarat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Fund (including the School Fees.)	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Schools.—contd.											
Ratnagiri High School..	7,650 8 8	3,170 11 3	.....	.....	148 5 4	593 5 4	.....	.....	.....	3,912 5 11	11,562 14 7
Belgaum High School (Endowed)	5,358 0 0	.....	1,265 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6980 1 11	.....	8,245 1 11	13,603 1 11
Dhulia High School.....	5,977 4	.....	2,953 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,983 10 2	8,961 0 6
Ahmednagar High School (aided from Local Funds)	2,687 9 2	2,244 3 5	.....	.....	147 3 11	2,748 15 4	.....	.....	.....	5,140 6 8	7,827 15 10
Rajkote High School (Native State).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,350 8 3	8,350 8 3	8,350 8 3
Kolhapur High School (Native State)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,319 2 8	11,319 2 8	11,319 2 8
Hydrabad High School.	3,526 1 5	1,275 10 2	.....	.....	389 15 7	3,978 4 2	.....	.....	.....	5,643 13 11	9,169 15 4
Karachi High School ...	3,556 2 1	2,099 7 10	.....	.....	1,320 0 0	3,433 10 3	.....	.....	.....	6,853 2 1	10,409 4 2
Total.....	70,343 3 6	54,469 3 5	8,705 13 7	.....	4,085 8 10	12,305 15 9	.....	6980 1 11	19,669 10 11	1,06,216 6 5	1,76,559 9 11
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade.											
Imperial Schools (26) ...	37,561 13 2	26,473 7 7	240 0 0	502 13 6	6,558 7 2	13,639 5 0	.....	.....	.....	47,414 1 3	84,975 14 5
Endowed Schools (5) ...	4,581 12 10	5,659 10 5	1,837 6 9	1,910 0 0	40 0 0	55 14 11	.....	.....	.....	9,503 0 1	14,084 12 11
Foreign State Schools (2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,203 6 5	4,203 6 5	4,203 6 5
Vernacular Grant Schools (14).....	6,577 10 6	12,555 1 1	.....	.....	1,290 0 0	1,482 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,327 1 1	22,204 11 7
Total.....	49,021 4 6	44,688 3 1	2,077 6 9	2,412 3 6	7,888 7 2	15,177 3 11	.....	.....	4,203 6 5	76,447 8 10	1,25,468 13 4

Middle Class Schools, 2nd Grade.												
British Vernacular Grant Schools (90) ...	33,981 14 11	9,428 6 3	84 0 0	2,100 9 10	11,066 12 4	46,576 6 9	.....	.....	.....	69,256 3 2	1,03,238 2 1	
Foreign State Schools (22)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,370 14 1	14,370 14 1	14,370 14 1	
Total.....	33,981 14 11	9,428 6 3	84 0 0	2,100 9 10	11,066 12 4	46,576 6 9	.....	.....	14,370 14 1	83,627 1 3	1,17,609 0 2	
Total Middle Class Schools	83,003 3 5	54,116 9 4	8,161 6 9	4,513 7 4	18,955 3 6	61,753 10 8	.....	.....	18,574 4 6	1,60,074 10 1	2,43,077 13 6	
Lower Class Schools.												
(British.)												
For Boys	1,77,841 11 1	17,765 8 4	.....	4,168 9 11	8,984 8 9	4,25,964 4 2	.....	.....	.....	4,56,882 15 2	6,34,724 10 3	
For Girls	9,114 6 3	506 6 0	.....	9 4 0	2,508 0 0	27,198 9 2	.....	.....	.....	30,222 3 2	39,336 9 5	
Total.....	1,86,956 1 4	18,271 14 4	.....	4,177 13 11	11,492 8 9	4,53,162 13 4	.....	.....	.....	4,87,105 2 4	6,74,061 3 8	
(Foreign.)												
For Boys	.....	1,857 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,782 10 6	65,639 10 10	65,639 10 10	
For Girls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,763 9 6	2,763 9 6	2,763 9 6	
Total.....	.....	1,857 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,546 4 0	68,403 4 4	68,403 4 4	
Total Lower Class Schools	1,86,956 1 4	20,128 14 8	.....	4,177 13 11	11,492 8 9	4,53,162 13 4	.....	.....	66,546 4 0	5,55,508 6 8	7,42,464 8 0	
Vernacular Training Colleges.												
Ahmedabad.....	7,040 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,330 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9,330 0 0	16,370 7 10	
Poona.....	11,005 0 0	148 12 6	.....	.....	.....	3,885 10 8	.....	.....	.....	4,034 7 2	15,039 7 2	
Belgaum	4,925 7 9	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,393 13 10	.....	.....	.....	6,463 13 10	11,389 5 7	
Total.....	22,970 15 7	218 12 6	.....	.....	.....	19,609 8 6	.....	.....	.....	19,828 5 0	42,799 4 7	

	Expenditure.										
	From Imperial Fund.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal contributions.	Educational Cess Fund.	Gujarat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Funds (including the School fees).	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
I.—Colleges and Schools under the Government Educational Department—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Vernacular Training Schools.											
Hydrabad	1,846 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,385 10 8	.....	.....	.....	2,385 10 8	4,232 5 0
Sukkar	2,049 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840 13 10	.....	.....	.....	1,840 13 10	3,890 13 3
Rajkote (Native State)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,559 11 3	3,559 11 3	3,559 11 3
Kolhapur ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,966 2 4	4,966 2 4	4,966 2 4
Total	3,896 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,226 8 6	.....	.....	8,525 13 7	12,752 6 1	16,648 15 10
Female Training Schools.											
Bombay	8,364 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,364 5 10
Poona	2,521 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	703 8 0	.....	.....	.....	703 8 0	3,224 8 0
Total	10,885 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	703 8 0	.....	.....	.....	703 8 0	11,588 13 10
Sind Engineering School at Hydrabad	1,328 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,182 7 6	.....	.....	.....	2,182 7 6	3,510 8 9
II.—Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.											
A.—On the system of payment by results.											
Colleges	950 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950 0 0
High Schools	32,416 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,416 0 0

Middle Class Schools, Boys'	19,935 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,935 0 0
Lower Class do.	1,545 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,545 0 0
Middle Class Schools, Girls'	4,045 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,045 0 0
Lower Class do.	1,939 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,939 4 0
Total	60,830 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,830 4 0
Scholarships for European and Eurasian Boys in High Schools and Colleges	12,839 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,839 12 0
B. Not on the system of payment by results.											
General. Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools	6,056 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,056 5 10
Ditto ditto Poona Branch Schools	2,520 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520 0 0
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution Schools	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
Rastamji Jamsetji Gujarati Schools	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0
Female Schools in Poona aided from Dakshina Fund	900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 0 0
Carried forward	18,976 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,976 5 10

* These were granted to boys who had passed a certain standard and were studying under certain conditions. They are, therefore, grants by results.

	Expenditure.										
	From Imperial Funds.	Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Contributions.	Municipal Contributions.	Educational Cess Funds.	Gujarat Provincial College Fund.	Belgaum High School Fund (including the School Fees.)	Funds of Native States.	Total of Local Funds.	Grand Total.
II.—Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government—*continued.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
B. *Not on the system of payment by results*—continued.											
Brought forward.....	18,976 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,976 5 10
Special. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy School of Art.	11,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000 0 0
Special. David Sassoon Reformatory.....	13,442 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,442 13 10
Special Grants-in-Aid to the Diocesan Board of Education for its School at Panchgunny, being half the estimated cost of the School during the first year of its existence	2,750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750 0 0
Special Capitation Allowance to Africans at Sharanpoor	2,090 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,090 0 0
Charges on account of Lectures in the Bombay Mechanics' Institution.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
Total.....	48,509 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,509 3 8

Translation Department.	10,683 11 0	145 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 14 0	10,829 9 0
Book Depôt, Bombay ...	12,661 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,661 7 3
Ditto, Sind	4,623 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,623 8 0
Encouragement to Literature	* 20,766 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,766 3 9
Buildings	56,155 4 1	413 12 0	.....	11,245 10 7	1,900 0 0	1,20,871 11 4	.....	.....	63,056 13 2½	1,97,487 15 1½		2,53,643 3 2½
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	2,763 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2,763 5 6
Special Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit MSS.	3,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		3,200 0 0
Expenses on account of Boarding-house, Poona	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0		780 0 0
Allowances to Professors for examining High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Northern Division.	835 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		835 4 6
Pension Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,921 7 3	.....	.....	.....	12,921 7 3		12,921 7 3
Pensions to the late Accountant and Vernacular Masters from the Elphinstone Fund.....	.....	.....	1,169 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,169 0 0		1,169 0 0
Stationery supplied to the Secretary to the Trustees Elphinstone Fund	.....	.....	21 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 7 7		21 7 7
Miscellaneous,.....	.....	231 0 6	.....	.....	.....	31 6 0	.....	.....	.....	262 8 6		262 8 6
Total.....	1,12,288 12 1	790 10 6	1,190 7 7	11,245 10 7	1,900 0 0	1,34,004 10 7	.....	.....	63,056 13 2½	2,12,188 4 5½		3,24,477 0 6½
Grand Total.....	7,60,157 15 8	1,41,977 13 11	39,313 12 0	19,946 15 10	36,433 5 1	6,57,949 2 10	5,356 8 8	6,980 1 11	1,76,372 14 2½	11,14,320 10 5½		18,74,478 10 1½

* Including Rs. 4,400 paid from the General Savings for copies of Tukaram's Abhangs.

7. Results of Expenditure on Instruction during 1870-71, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Attendance in all grades:—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to average monthly number.
I.—Colleges and Schools under the Government Educational Department.				
Colleges.				
Elphinstone College (Endowed)	1	196	132	·67
Deccan College	1	77	68	·88
Poona Civil Engineering College	1	128	109	·85
Grant Medical College	1	184	173	·94
Law School	1	53·3	48·3	·90
Gujarati Provincial College (Endowed)	1	30·6	22·0	·71
Total.....	6	668·9	552·3	·82
High Schools.				
Elphinstone High School (Endowed) .	1	657	561	·85
Poona do.	1	342	300	·88
Surat do.	1	270·4	216	·80
Ahmedabad do.	1	174	152	·87
Ratnagiri do.	1	211	182·8	·87
Belgaum do. (Endowed).	1	212·3	159	·74
Dhulia do.	1	128	100·4	·78
Ahmednagar do.	1	149	134	·89
Rajkote (Native State)	1	109·9	91·7	·84
Kolapur (do.)	1	261·75	236·5	·90
Hydrabad	1	100	85·	·85
Karachi	1	82·4	63·7	·77
Total.....	12	2,697·75	2,282·1	·84
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade.				
Imperial Schools	32	3,769·89	3,145·351	·83
Endowed Schools				
Foreign State Schools	2	243·3	201·2	·82
Vernacular Grant Schools	12	881·0	744·2	·84
Total.....	46	4,894·19	4,090·751	·83

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
I. COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*				
Middle Class Schools, 2nd Grade.				
British Vernacular Grant Schools	90	10,812·8	8,545·3	·79
Foreign State Schools.....	21	2,444·2	1,838·2	·75
Total.....	111	13,257·0	10,383·5	·78
Lower Class Schools.				
British .. .. Boys'	2,079	114,335·4	89,582·30	·78
British .. .. Girls'	144	5,468·9	3,559·8	·65
Foreign ... Boys'	305	18,065·57	13,725·30	·75
Foreign ... Girls'	15	614·4	327·3	·53
Total.....	2,543	138,484·27	107,194·70	·77
Vernacular Training Colleges.				
Ahmedabad	1	103·0	85·7	·83
Poona	1	80	76·18	·95
Belgaum	1	104·9	82·3	·78
Total.....	3	287·9	[illegible]	·84
Vernacular Training Schools.				
Hydrabad	1	24·5	19·2	·78
Sukkur	1	21·6	17·7	·81
Rajkote (Native State)	1	33·6	28·5	·85
Kolhapur do.	1	54	48	·88
Total.....	4	133·7	113·4	·84
Female Training Schools.				
Female Normal School, Bombay	1	36	9	·25
Ditto ditto Poona	1	18·8	16·1	·85
Total.....	2	54·8	25·1	·45
Sind Engineering School, Hydrabad ..	1	18·16	16·29	·89
Total	2,728	160,496·67	124,902·321	·77

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
II.—Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.				
Colleges	2	No Returns	...	...
High Schools	14	3,280 5	2,670·615	·81
Middle Class Schools	23	2,174 63	1,927·800	·88
Lower Class Schools	21	1,366·1	993·6	·72
Female Schools	23	2,173·7	1,668·2	·76
	83	8,994·93	7,260·215	·80
Special Schools.				
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and Industry (The Drawing School)	1	76	55	·72
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	101	101	1
	2	177	156	·88
Total	85	9,171·93	7,416·215	·80
III.—Private Institutions not receiving Aid, but under Inspection only.				
High Schools	...	...	.....	...
Middle Class Schools	17	1,268·75	1,028·95	·81
Lower Class Schools	156	6,007·4	4,797·5	·79
Girls' Schools	36	1,076·55	576·8	·53
Special Schools	5	49	45·75	·93
Total	214	8,401·70	6,449·	·76
Police and Jail Schools	9	60·6	51·5	·88
Grand Total	3,036	178,130·90	138,819·036	·78

8. Increase of Schools and Scholars during the year under report.

Grades of Schools.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges	6	6	...	..	612	627	15	...
High Schools	12	12	...	..	2,926	2,695	...	231
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade	48	46	...	2	5,023	4,875	...	148
Ditto 2nd Grade	119	111	...	8	14,521	12,983	...	1538
Lower Class Schools, Boys'	2,151	2,384	233	...	123,841	132,739	8,898	...
Ditto Girls'	154	159	5	..	6,168	6,066	...	102
Training Colleges and Schools	7	7	...	..	336	456	120	...
Female Training Sch.	2	2	...	..	17	34	17	...
Sind Engineering School	1	1	...	.	13	22	9	...
Total	2,500	2,728	238	10	153,457	160,497	9,059	2019
Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.								
Colleges	...	2	2	...	...	14	14	...
High Schools	10	14	4	...	2,695	3,025	330	...
Middle Class Schools	25	23	...	2	2,604	2,445	...	159
Lower do.	22	21	...	1	1,265	1,323	58	...
Girls' Schools	25	23	...	2	2,189	2,127	...	62
Special Schools. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and Industry	1	1	...	...	86	99	13	...
Special Schools. David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	...	...	94	114	20	...
Total	84	85	6	5	8,933	9,147	435	221

Grade of Schools.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at end of the year.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Private Institutions not receiving Aid, but under Inspection only.								
High Schools	...	...	...		..	.....	..	..
Middle Class Schools...	14	17	3	.	1,336	1,241	...	95
Lower ditto ...	81	156	75	..	3,615	5,985	2,370	..
Female Schools	30	36	6	..	934	997	63	...
Special Schools	5	5	...	.	54	55	1	...
Total.....	130	214	84	.	5,939	8,278	2,434	95
Police & Jail Schools. .	9	9	...	..	187	*61	...	126
Grand Total	2,723	3,036	326	13	168,516	177,983	11,928	2461

9. The net increase of Schools and Scholars is as follows:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	228	7,040
Aided Institutions	1	214
Inspected	84	2,339
	313	9,593
Deduct—Decrease in Police and Jail Schools.....	.....	126
Net Increase.....	313	9,467

* Exclusive of Scholars in Jail and Police Schools in the Central Division, for which no return was received.

10. The following table shows the Awards made in 1869-70 and 1870-71 respectively to Private Institutions on the system of payment by results:—

(E) denotes that the scholars are European or Eurasian.

No.	Name of Institution.	Average Number in attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Grant of 1869-70.	Grant of 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
	High Schools.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	General Assembly's Institution Bombay	379	141	1,850 8 0	1,764 8 0	.....	86 0 0	12 8 2	4 10 5	9,499 10 4	25 1 0	
2	Free General Assembly's Institution Bombay	225	118	1,122 0 0	1,078 0 0	.....	44 0 0	9 2 2	5 12 7	10,953 8 0	48 10 10	
3	Church Missionary Society's (Robert Money) School Bombay	350·5	147	1,618 0 0	1,465 8 0	.....	152 8 0	9 15 6	4 2 10	16,008 4 0	45 10 9	
4	Scottish Education Society's High School, Fort, Bombay (E)	106·3	96	2,302 0 0	2,266 0 0	.....	36 0 0	23 9 8	21 5 0	*9,333 13 1	87 12 10	* Inclusive of cost of passage from England of a Head Master, Rs. 1,995-12-7.
5	St. Mary's Institution (Roman Catholic) at Mazagon, Bombay (E)	312	269	4,636 0 0	6,932 0 0	2,296 0 0	.....	25 12 3	22 3 5	14,360 0 0	46 0 4	† This includes all expenditure of the school, the managers reporting that it is impossible to separate charges for board and education.
6	Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, Bombay (E)	68·3	61	1,485 0 0	1,330 0 0	.....	155 0 0	21 12 10	19 2 10	†19,895 9 7	291 4 9	
7	Free Church Mission Institution, Poona	208·9	156	1,803 8 0	1,272 0 0	.....	531 8 0	8 2 5	6 1 5	6,047 7 4	28 14 8	
8	Baba Gokhale's School, Poona	367	255	.....	1,399 0 0	1,399 0 0	.....	5 7 9	3 12 11	5,553 11 3	15 2 1	

No.	Name of Institution.	Average Number in attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Grant of 1869-70.	Grant of 187[illegible]	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	High Schools—continued.											
9	Irish Presbyterian Mission School, Ahmedabad	130	130	1,411 0 0	1,676 0 0	265 0 0	.....	12 14 3	12 14 3	5,684 0 0	43 11 7	
10	Ditto ditto Surat	179	165	1,689 8 0	1,536 8 0	.....	153 0 0	9 5 0	8 9 4	*6,501 14 7	36 5 2	*Two-thirds of the Rev. Mr. Dixon's time given to the school, not charged for in this estimate.
11	European and Indo-European School at Karachi under private managing committee (E).	91·4	70	2,004 0 0	1,656 0 0	.....	348 0 0	23 10 4	18 1 9	6,737 15 5	73 11 2	
12	Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Karachi	88·215	49	626 8 0	813 8 0	187 0 0	.....	16 9 7	9 3 2	2,753 7 0	31 3 4	
13	Ditto ditto Hydrabad	98	59	622 0 0	980 8 0	358 8 0	.....	16 9 7	10 0 0	2,343 1 3	23 14 6	
	Total	2,603·615	1,716	21,170 0 0	24,169 8 0	4,505 8 0	1,506 0 0	14 1 4	9 4 6	1,15,672 5 10	44 6 9	
	Middle Class Schools.											
14	Indo-British Institution Boys' and Girls' Schools, Bombay (E) — Boys	27·5	30	265 0 0	147 0 0	.....	118 0 0	4 14 4	5 5 6	†10,834 9 6	206 5 9	†This includes all expenditure of the school, the managers reporting that it is impossible to separate charges for education from those for board.
	Girls	25	18	266 0 0	306 0 0	40 0 0	.....	17 0 0	12 3 10			
15	St. Stanislaus' (Roman Catholic) School at Bandora, Bombay (Portuguese)	223	88	874 0 0	923 0 0	49 0 0	.....	10 7 9	4 2 2	6,381 0 0	28 9 9	
16	St. Xavier's (Roman Catholic) Boys' School, Esplanade, Bombay	350	191	1,861 0 0	2,177 0 0	316 0 0	.....	11 6 3	6 3 6	7,572 0 0	21 10 2	
17	Diocesan Board of Education's St. John's School, Colaba, Bombay (E)	40·6	34	366 0 0	575 0 0	209 0 0	.....	16 14 7	14 2 7	3,781 0 0	93 2 0	
18	Diocesan Board of Education's Boys' and Girls' School at Byculla, Bombay (E)	45	28	816 0 0	486 0 0	.....	330 0 0	17 5 8	10 12 9	‡9,868 15 6	219 4 11	‡ Apparently includes board.

19	Diocesan Board of Education's St. Peter's School, Mazagon Bombay (E)	29	22	76	0	0	193	0	0	117	0	0	.....	8	12	4	6	10	5	980	0	0	33	12	8
20	Scottish Education Society's Branch School at Byculla, Bombay (E)	73	64	376	0	0	1,038	0	0	662	0	0	.....	16	3	6	14	3	6	7,409	8	6	101	8	0
21	Diocesan Board of Education's Pensioners' School, Poona (E)	55·1	34	291	0	0	409	0	0	118	0	0	.....	12	0	5	7	6	9	1,400	14	0	25	6	9
22	Diocesan Board of Education's Bishop's School, Poona (E)	113·6	84	1,353	0	0	2,278	0	0	925	0	0	.....	27	1	10	20	0	10	7,590	8	0	66	13	1
23	St. Vincent's School (Roman Catholic) at Poona (E)	107	83	1,438	0	0	1,438	0	0	.....			.....	17	5	2	13	7	0	2,530	0	0	23	10	3
24	Diocesan Board of Education's European and Eurasian School at Sholapoor (E)	12·8	10	126	0	0	126	0	0	.....			.....	12	9	7	9	13	6	609	10	0	47	10	0
25	St. Elizabeth's (Roman Catholic) Convent School, Mazagon, Bombay (E)	49	39	.....			332	0	0	332	0	0	.....	8	8	2	6	12	4	3,660	0	0	74	11	1
26	Framji Motabhai's School, Surat	108	107	423	8	0	968	0	0	544	8	0	.....	9	0	9	8	15	5	.....			.....		
27	School belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Egatpura (E)	.....	..*	132	0	0	.....			.....			132 0 0	.....			.....			.....			.....		
28	Church Missionary Society's English-Teaching School at Sharanpoor	57	41	133	0	0	182	0	0	49	0	0	.....	4	7	0	3	3	1	† 2	0	0	0	0	6
29	Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Sharanpoor †	86	83	786	8	0	928	0	0	141	8	0	.....	11	2	11	10	12	8	2,352	0	0	27	5	7
30	Roman Catholic Convent School, Belgaum (E)	84	69	537	0	0	706	0	0	169	0	0	.....	10	3	8	8	6	6	‡ 2,400	0	0	28	9	2
31	Pensioners' School, Belgaum (E)	43·10	44	668	0	0	698	0	0	30	0	0	.....	15	13	10	16	3	1	2,392	2	6	55	8	0
32	St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) School, Karachi (E)	65	45	1,228	0	0	531	0	0	.....			697 0 0	11	12	9	8	2	8	2,830	0	0	18	10	8
33	Munora European and Eurasian English-Teaching School, under a committee of which the Master Attendant, Karachi, is the President (E)	23	14	.....			242	0	0	242	0	0	.....	17	4	5	10	8	3	744	0	0	32	5	5
	Total	1,616·70	1128	12,016	0	0	14,683	0	0	3,944	0	0	1,277 0 0	13	0	3	9	1	3	73,338	4	0	45	5	9

* The manager declined to have the school examined, as he believed that very few, if any, of the children would be able to pass.

† The Rev. W. S. Price gives two hours' instruction daily, for which he receives no pay from the school funds.

‡ Full time of two Assistant Teachers (Sisters) not paid from the school fund; eight months of one Assistant Teacher (Sister) not paid from the school fund.

No.	Name of Institution.	Average number in attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Grant of 1869-70.	Grant of 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of grant per head of pupils presented.	Rate of grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
	Primary Schools.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
34	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Matoonga, Bombay	54	24	37 10 0	34 14 0	.....	2 12 0	1 7 3	0 10 4	321 0 0	5 0 3	
35	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Malabar Hill, Bombay	.....	...	18 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
36	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Paidhuni, Bombay	57	29	36 14 0	48 8 0	11 10 0	.....	1 10 9	0 13 7	408 0 0	7 2 6	
37	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Khetwadi, Bombay	46	35	38 0 0	52 4 0	14 4 0	.....	1 7 10	1 2 2	314 6 6	6 13 2	
38	Free Church Mission's Vernacular School at Poona	56·8	...	114 8 0	.....	.....	114 8 0	.....	.....	569 8 0	10 0 3	
39	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Sharanpoor	97	63	115 6 0	169 12 0	54 6 0	.....	2 11 1	1 12 0	180 4 0	1 13 9	
40	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Boys' School at Malligaum	73	39	111 2 0	104 14 0	.....	6 4 0	2 11 0	1 6 11	519 2 0	7 1 9	
41	Irish Presbyterian Mission No. 1, Ahmedabad	49	49	92 6 0	99 10 0	7 4 0	.....	2 0 6	2 0 6	545 5 0	6 1 4	The Mission Schools are superintended by the missionaries but there is no exact information as to the time spent in them.
42	Ditto No. 2 ditto	40	40	62 2 0	68 2 0	6 0 0	.....	1 11 3	1 11 3			
43	Ditto No. 1 Gogo	76	36	59 12 0	73 10 0	13 14 0	.....	2 0 9	0 15 6	210 4 6	2 12 3	
44	Ditto No. 2 ditto	36	20	33 10 0	27 10 0	.....	6 0 0	1 6 1	0 12 3	115 9 5	3 3 4	
45	Ditto No. 3 ditto	.....	...	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	Ditto No. 1 Surat	81	43	91 6 0	70 0 0	.....	21 6 0	1 10 1	0 13 9	298 0 0	2 15 0	
47	Ditto No. 2 ditto	69	46	59 4 0	54 10 0	.....	4 10 0	1 3 0	0 12 8	201 14 5	2 14 10	

48	Irish Presbyterian Mission No. 3, Ahmedabad	63	41	67 10 0	66 4 0	.....	1 6 0	1 9 10	1 0 10	163 3 2	2 9 5
49	Ditto No. 4 ditto	24	21	32 8 0	22 8 0	.....	10 0 0	1 1 2	0 15 0	132 0 0	5 8 0
50	Ditto No. 5 ditto	14	7	13 0 0	9 4 0	.....	3 12 0	1 5 2	0 10 7	104 9 7	7 7 6
51	Ditto No. 6 ditto	.....	...	14 4 0	.....	.....	14 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Ditto Rajkote	43	18	31 8 0	35 4 0	3 12 0	.....	1 15 4	0 15 1	214 12 0	4 15 11
53	Dinsha Dosabhai's, Surat	.....	76	92 4 0	105 4 0	13 0 0	.....	1 6 2	.....	219 12 6	.....
54	Nassarwanji Punjaji's, ditto .	.....	...	62 8 0	.....	.....	62 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Virbaiji Gujarathi School, Karachi	82	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212 0 0	14 9 7
	Total.....	960·8	632	1,393 10 0	1,042 6 0	124 2 0	275 6 0	1 10 4	1 1 4	5,669 11 1	5 14 5
	Female Schools.										
56	Indo-British Institution Girls' School at Sonapoor, Bombay (E)	Included in the return of the Boys' School.									
57	St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Girls' School at Cavel, Bombay (E)	85	48	446 0 0	447 0 0	1 0 0	.....	9 5 0	5 4 1	3,241 0 0	37 2 0
58	St. Vincent's (Roman Catholic) Native Female Orphanage at Bandora, Bombay (E)	75	54	531 0 0	538 0 0	7 0 0	.....	9 15 4	7 2 9	4,726 0 0	63 0 2
59	Convent School (Roman Catholic) at Poona (E)	170	70	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	.....	.....	18 10 10	7 11 1	9,906 0 0	58 3 9
60	Diocesan Board of Education's (Bishop's) Girls' School, Poona (E)	41·3	25	309 0 0	469 0 0	160 0 0	.....	18 12 1	11 5 8	3,800 0 0	92 0 2
61	Free Church Mission's Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School at Poona	36	19	255 0 0	272 0 0	17 0 0	.....	14 5 0	7 8 10	1,239 8 0	34 6 8
62	Free Church Mission's Vernacular Girls' School, Aditwar Peith, Poona	67·8	...	119 10 0	.....	.....	119 12 0	.....	.....	773 6 9	11 6 6
63	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Girls' School at Malligaum	22	18	.....	57 0 0	57 0 0	.....	3 2 8	2 4 5	159 12 0	7 4 2
64	Irish Presbyterian Mission No. 7 Girls', Surat	13	13	21 8 0	29 12 0	.....	1 12 0	1 8 4	1 8 4	128 3 2	9 13 9
65	Dinsha Dosabhai's Girls', Surat	.....	33	197 0 0	126 8 0	.....	80 8 0	38 6	.....	31 12 0	.....

No	Name of Institution	Average number in attendance	Number presented for Examination	Grant of 1869 70	Grant of 1870 71.	Increase	Decrease	Rate of grant per head of pupils presented	Rate of grant per head of average attendance	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance	Remarks
	Female Schools—continued			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	
66	Raichand Dipchand Girls', No 1 Surat.	66	46	180 4 0	175 12 0		4 8 0	3 13 2	2 10 7	1,233 6 0	18 1 9	
67	Ditto ditto No 2 ditto	56	48	160 12 0	189 8 0	28 12 0		3 15 2	3 6 2			
68	Nassarwanji Punjiaji's Girls', Surat	.		9 0 0			9 0 0					
69	Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Girls' No 1 at Ahmedabad	62	43	173 12 0	180 4 0	6 8 0		4 3 1	2 14 6	1,205 13 2	19 7 2	
70	Ditto No 2 ditto	28	11	58 0 0	20 12 0		37 4 0	1 14 2	0 11 10	204 4 7	7 4 9	
71	St. Patrick's Convent (Roman Catholic) School, Karachi (E)	86	45		919 0 0	919 0 0	.	20 6 8	10 10 10		..	
	Total	808 1	473	3,769 0 0	4,712 8 0	1 196 4 0	252 12 0	9 15 4	5 13 3	26,649 1 8	32 15 7	
	Grand Total	5989 215	3,949	38,148 10 0	44,607 6 0	9 769 14 0	3,311 2 0	11 4 8	7 7 2	2 21,329 6 7	36 15 3	
					Deduct Decrease	3,311 2 0						
					Net Increase	6,458 12 0						

Besides this, a special grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,750 was given to the Diocesan Board of Education for its school at Panchganny, being half the estimated expense of the school during the first year of its existence.

11. Awards are not always drawn in the year for which they are made, and actual disbursements from the Budget grant of 1870-71 were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1869-70 paid in 1870-71	14,261	14	0
Awards of 1870-71 paid in that year ...	44,607	6	0
Grants to pupils for passing University Examinations	1,961	0	0
Total.....	60,830	4	0

12. The following table shows the Building operations during the year under report. The expenditure is the money drawn in this year only, not sums drawn for the same buildings in previous years.

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure. Imperial.			Local.			Total.		
New Buildings.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division	20	8	7,983	5	4	26,121	11	8	34,105	1	0
North-East Division	20	11	2,657	14	7	8,374	9	8	11,032	8	3
Northern ditto	55	46	3,456	1	8	31,267	9	6	34,723	11	2
Southern ditto	49	30	33,173	0	8	1,02,848	12	4½	1,36,021	13	0½
Sind ditto	9	8	1,850	0	0	2,787	15	7	4,637	15	7
Total	153	103	49,120	6	3	1,71,400	10	9½	2,20,521	1	0½
Alterations and Special and Ordinary Repairs.											
Central Division.....	Number not given.		5,905	9	10	6,859	2	6	12,764	12	4
North-East ditto	Do.		.....			5,042	15	9	5,042	15	9
Northern ditto	... ..	5	.....			5,658	0	0	5,658	0	0
Southern ditto	Number not given		1,129	4	0	7,875	4	0	9,004	8	0
Sind ditto	Do.		.....			651	14	1	651	14	1
Total.....	. ..	5	7,034	13	10	26,087	4	4	33,122	2	2
Grand Total... .	153	108	56,155	4	1	1,97,487	15	1½	2,53,643	3	2½

Besides this, a special grant of Rs. 2,750 was paid from the Educational Building Grant to the Diocesan Board of Education for its school at Panchganny.

Larger Educational buildings.

I may be allowed to dwell with satisfaction on the provision of buildings now being made for Colleges and High Schools, and not less because much of the work is contributed by Native Princes. At Rajkote the imposing pile of the Rajkumar College (finished only last year) is being increased and supported by a new High School building in similar style. The Surat High School building is nearly complete. A noble structure for the Rajarama High School at Kolhapur is rising beside the Durbar of the Raja. The Municipality of Ahmednagar has contributed a large sum to a new High School building just commenced there. The foundations of the new High School to be established at Dharwar are laid. A new Training College building is also under construction there. But no use has yet been made of the Honourable Mr. Sassoon's splendid gift (£10,000) for a new Elphinstone High School building, for want of a supplementary grant from Government. The Aided Schools sometimes complain of the small share of public money allowed to them, but in this case they seem to have left none at all for the Government Schools.*

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* Extract from the Administration Report of the Public Works Department for 1870-71 :—

"*St. Xavier's College.*

"A grant of Rs. 61,308 has been made towards the construction of the Roman Catholic College on the Esplanade.

"*Elphinstone High School.*

"Plans and estimates have been received for a building for the Elphinstone High School, but there are no funds at present for the construction of the work."

13. The following is the table of Expenditure of public money on Educational Buildings in 1870-71, required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211 of June 3rd, 1871 :—

Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget.	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Repairs	4,876	7	1
(*b*) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)	120	9	6
(*c*) Larger Works* (above Rs. 1,000)	88,853	13	9
Total from P. W. D. Budget...	93,850	14	4

Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Rs.	a.	p.
(*d*) Repairs to Government Buildings.....	7,034	13	10
(*e*) Minor Government Buildings	49,120	6	3
(*f*) Minor Grants-in-Aid (Rs. 1,000 and under)...	.....		
(*g*) Larger Grants (above Rs. 1,000)	†2,750	0	0
Total from Educational Budget.....	58,905	4	1
Grand Total Outlay...	1,52,75[illegible]	[illegible]2	5

The Department for the supply of School Books.

14. The actual cost of the Central Book Depôt to Government in 1870-71, that is, the difference between the cash drawn from and the cash paid back into the Treasury, was

* The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the Budget of the Public Works Department :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
University Buildings	5,000	0	0
Grant-in-aid to St. Xavier's College Building.....	61,308	0	0
Government School-house at Carwar	7,545	13	9
Government High School at Surat	15,000	0	0

† For half the expenses of a school in its first year.

Rs. 12,649-13-3, which contrasts very favourably with Rs. 33,167-10-4 in 1869-70. Moreover, at the end of the year there was cash in hand Rs. 5,823-15-10, and an addition was made to the stock of books valued at Rs. 8,492-9-10. As these books are the property of Government, the exact result was a surplus or profit on the whole transactions for the year of Rs. 1,666-12-5, or, in general terms, an equilibrium of outlay and returns.

15. The new system described in last year's Report works very well. In August the advances drawn up to that time on the old plan, Rs. 40,994-8-10, were refunded into the Treasury, and a loan of Rs. 25,000 on the new plan was drawn. This also was repaid before the end of the year, together with the sum drawn from the Treasury for Contingencies. Nothing was drawn from the Treasury this year for Insurance or Commission. The only public money, therefore, drawn and not refunded was that for Salaries and Rent, against which there is the set-off described above.

16. The Depôt account with the Treasury in the two years may be compared in the following table:—

Drawn from the Treasury.	1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Curator's Salary ...	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0
(b) Establishment	4,849	11	3	5,413	13	3
(c) House Rent	3,300	0	0	3,636	0	0
(d) Contingencies	8,069	7	8	7,649	12	11
(e) Insurance.....	3,350	0	0	.....		
(f) Commission to Vendors	11,999	13	6	.....		
(g) Amount of Advance for printing and purchasing School Books	99,498	4	0	40,994	8	10
Carried forward.....	1,34,667	4	5	61,294	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward.....	1,34,667	4	5	61,294	3	0
(*h*) Loan repayable at the end of the year, borrowed from the Treasury under Government of India's Resolution No. 424 dated the 4th May 1870.....	.....			25,000	0	0
	1,34,667	4	5	86,294	3	0
Deduct—						
Repaid into the Treasury.....	1,01,499	10	1	73,644	5	9
Net Cost to Government.....	33,167	10	4	12,649	13	3

17. The following is a statement of the number and value of Books and Maps purchased or printed by the Depôt during the year :—

Language.	Number of Copies.	Cost of Production.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	75,464	34,173	3	4
Latin	1,574	2,052	7	5
Anglo-Marathi	3,900	5,998	0	0
Marathi Maps	1,351	3,927	12	8
Marathi	155,398	25,062	15	5
Gujarathi	114,009	14,309	8	6
Sanskrit	4,711	8,171	10	6
Canarese	56,615	18,563	13	11
Hindustani.....	14,323	2,265	14	1
Gujarathi Maps.....	502	400	0	0
Total.....	427,847	1,14,925	5	10

18. The number and value of the Books and Maps sold by the Depôt during the year was—

Language.	Number of Copies.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	86,104	39,227	0	3
Latin	540	672	6	8
Anglo-Marathi	3,119	4,687	15	9
Anglo-Gujarathi	2,968	1,240	6	3
Marathi	186,849	50,185	15	6
Gujarathi	139,288	32,919	2	0
Sanskrit	7,748	7,292	8	2
Canarese	35,386	8,810	14	0
Miscellaneous	39	203	15	0
Hindustani	5,575	1,794	6	7
Total	467,616	1,47,034	10	2

19. The amount received from sales, Rs. 1,48,651-9-10 (including Rs. 1,616-15-8 on account of former years), is less than the amount received last year by Rs. 8,934. This is mostly due to a decrease in the purchases made by the Educational Department in the Central Provinces. The receipts were thus disposed of:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Re-invested in Stock	1,14,925	5	10
Commission to Vendors	13,886	4	8
Insurance	3,250	0	0
Contingencies	2,574	14	7
Increase to Salaries	541	4	0
Repaid into Treasury money drawn for Contingencies	7,649	12	11
Balance in hand	5,823	15	10
	1,48,651	9	10

20. With the sum re-invested, stock of the value of Rs. 1,57,688-15-8 was purchased. The Stock Account stands thus at the end of March 1871 :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 31st March 1870		5,65,191	0	3
Add—				
Stock purchased or printed during the year.		1,57,688	15	8
		7,22,879	15	11
Deduct—				
Value of Books sold.....	1,48,651 9 10			
Ditto written off.	544 12 0			
		1,49,196	5	10
Balance on the 31st March 1871 :—				
Central Book Depôt.....	3,26,284 7 7			
Subordinate Depôts.....	2,47,399 2 6			
		5,73,683	10	1
		7,22,879	15	11

21. The book transactions in Sind cost Government Rs. 8,291-12-9, and Rs. 3,668-4-9 were credited for receipts. The net cost is less than that of last year by Rs. 255-2-1.

Book Department in Sind.

22. The following is a list of books sold in Sind during 1870-71 :—

	Number of copies.	Selling prices.		
Sindhi Books	7,171	1,776	8	0
Persian.....	3,585	525	6	6
Urdu.....	40	7	13	0
Arabic	.....	.....		
Gurmukhi.....	267	30	6	0
Hindu-Sindhi	2,811	664	9	6
Maps.....	26	93	11	3
Anglo-Sindhi books	89	157	0	0
Others	134	71	3	0
Slates and Pens...	.....	81	2	1
Total.....	14,123	3,407	11	4

23. I hope to be able to report next year the establishment of printing presses in Sind under the management of the Educational Department, as proposals which will not cause expense beyond the present yearly grant have been submitted to Government.

Sindhi Press.

24. And I am glad to say that a Canarese press in close connexion with the Departmental Translator's Office has begun work at Belgaum with the help of an advance which I was able to make.

Canarese Press.

25. The preceding paragraphs and tables have given an account of the funds administered and work done by the Educational Department.

26. There are other items of expenditure coming under the Budget head of "Education, Science, and Art," which are not under the control of this department. Some which hitherto appeared there have been transferred to other heads of account. They are shown in the following table:—

	Amount.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
* Bombay University...	51,531 6 3	52,595 4 7	1,063 14 4	.....
Central Museum	4,666 10 4	.....	.....	4,666 10 4
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	150 0 0	250 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Grant to Agri-Horticultural Society.....	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
Grant to Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.	3,600 0 0	.....	.....	3,600 0 0
Grant to Botanical Gardens	13,025 0 0	.....	.....	13,025 0 0
Grant to Geographical Society	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
Passage-Money and Outfit Allowance of a Government of India Scholar (*vide* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 225 of 27th April 1869)	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
Remuneration and other charges paid to Mr. H. Gayer for delivering in Bombay in good condition two Ipecacuanha Plants	59 10 8	.....	.....	59 10 8
Amount paid for purchase or photography of ancient monuments	570 11 0	2,876 12 11	2,306 1 11	.....
Donation to Mr. R. West for preparing a Digest of Hindu Law	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
Total.....	78,703 6 3	57,322 1 6	4,470 0 3	25,851 5 0

* Details of Expenditure on the University are as follows:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Allowance to Examiners	36,671 4 0	34,287 2 6	.....	2,384 1 6
Registrar and Establishment.....	5,373 0 0	5,268 0 0	...	105 0 0
Contingencies	9,487 2 3	13,040 2 1	3,552 15 10	.....
Total.....	51,531 6 3	52,595 4 7	3,552 15 10	2,489 1 6
		Deduct Decrease...	2,489 1 6	
		*Net Increase...	1,063 14 4	

27. The total expenditure, therefore, of public money on Education, Science, and Art in the year 1870-71 was Rs. 10,05,360.

The Table of last year, continued, stands thus :—

	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Imperial Grant.	Expenditure of Local Funds.
		Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	117,547	9,45,340	6,56,323
1867-68	137,937	9,35,444	8,02,907
1868-69	157,962	9,41,280	9,09,477
1869-70	168,516	9,70,277	9,84,813
1870-71	177,983	10,05,360	11,94,966

28. The cost per head on average daily attendance of pupils throughout the Presidency is in—

	To Government.			To Local Funds.			Total Cost.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	264	14	5	81	3	9	346	2	2
High Schools.									
Government	36	0	0	44	4	8	80	4	8
Native States	.....			59	14	10	59	14	10
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.									
Imperial and Endowed	1	36	4	18	1	6	31	7	10
Foreign	.....			20	14	3	20	14	3
Vernacular Grant	9	3	10	20	9	6	29	13	4
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.									
British	3	15	7	8	1	8	12	1	3
Native States	.....			7	13	1	7	13	1
Lower Class Schools. (British.)									
Boys'	1	15	9	5	1	7	7	1	4
Girls'	2	8	11	8	7	10	11	0	9
(Foreign.)									
Boys'	.....			4	12	6	4	12	6
Girls'	.....			8	7	1	8	7	1
Vernacular Training Colleges	94	1	2	8	3	2	102	4	4
Vernacular Training Schools.									
Government	105	9	7	114	8	7	220	2	2
Native States	.....			111	7	2	111	7	2
Sind Engineering School, Hydrabad.	81	0	9	133	15	6	215	0	3

29. In schools aided on the system of payment by results the cost to Government per head on average daily attendance is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In High Schools	12	7	2
Middle Class Schools	12	8	4
Primary Schools	1	9	8
Female Schools	7	2	11

These tables, taken by themselves, may easily lead to misconception. Attention is directed to the full details now given in the tables in paras. 6 and 10.

30. *Result of Inspectors' Examinations of Schools, both Government and Private, under prescribed Standards.*

The following tables show the results of Inspectors' and Deputy Inspectors' examinations of all schools throughout the Presidency:—

Result of Inspectors' Examinations of Government Aided and Inspected Schools under prescribed Standards :—

European and Eurasian Schools.

Description of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance in Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under the Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. Needlework.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. Needlework.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. Needlework.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. Needlework.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard VI. Matriculation.
Government Schools	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	.	.....
Aided Schools.																													
High Schools	7	752	600	...	...	600	152	139	155	27	129	118	129	26	118	111	113	103	19	52	49	52	46	4	59	51	55	51	14
Middle Class Boys' Schools	6	967 1	580	...	...	580	134	124	138	...	138	120	144	...	91	70	9	80	...	73	60	82	69	.	19	11	16	11	..
Ditto Girls' Schools.	6	525·3	307	...	...	307	98	97	94	..	84	85	87	..	51	42	4	40	..	...	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Ditto Mixed Schools.	10	488 6	406	...	...	406	73	94	77	..	52	69	88	33	68	53	54	56		16	12	13	12	.	4	1	5	4	...
Total	29	2733	1,893	...	...	1,893	457	454	464	27	403	392	448	59	328	276	30.	284	19	141	123	150	127	4	82	63	76	66	14

STANDARD I.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, Multiplication Tables up to twelve time twelve; Notation and Numeration up to 1,000.

2nd Head.—Reading easy Child's Book (of one syllable) to be brought by the Inspector.

3rd Head.—Writing words of one syllable on slates or in copy-books.

STANDARD II.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, first four simple Rules.

2nd Head.—Reading with comprehension easy narrative (such as Edgeworth's Early Lessons); the book to be brought by the Inspector.

3rd Head.—Writing large hand; copy-books to be submitted.

STANDARD III.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, four Compound Rules; Reduction and Simple Rule of Three involving whole numbers.

2nd Head.—

(a) Reading with explanation and simple parsing, plain narrative (as in Chambers's Moral Class Book); the book to be brought by the Inspector.

(b) Repetition of easy Poetry, not less than 200 lines to be brought up.

3rd Head.—Writing—

(a) Fair small hand; to be shown in copy-books.

(b) Writing to Dictation 5 lines from the book read.

4th Head.—

(a) Outlines of the History of India.

(b) Elementary knowledge of the Maps of Asia and India.

STANDARD IV.

1st Head.—Arithmetic—

(a) The same as in Standard III., with the addition of Compound Proportion, Simple Interest, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

(b) Euclid, 20 Propositions in Book I.

(c) Algebra, the four rules, integral only.

2nd Head.—English—

(a) Reading with explanation and Grammar from two portions of English Classics; the one to consist of not less than 300 pages of prose, the other of not less than 1,500 lines of Poetry; these portions to be selected by the School Managers.

(b) Repetition of Classical Poetry; not less than 300 lines to be brought up.

(c) Writing from memory the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the Inspector; Spelling, Handwriting, and Grammar to be considered.

3rd Head.—

(a) Outlines of History of England.

(b) Geography of Great Britain; Map-drawing of the same; a Map to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.

4th Head.—Second Language, *i.e.* either Latin, Sanskrit, or any Vernacular language.

Either translating *vivâ voce* into English from 1st Latin or Sanskrit Book, and repeating the Declensions and Conjugations in Latin or Sanskrit: or *vivâ voce* translation, with easy Parsing, from 4th of the Vernacular (5th of the Gujarati) Series, or from "Sandford and Merton" in Hindustani.

Standard V.

1st Head.—Mathematics—

(*a*) Arithmetic complete, with Mensuration.
(*b*) Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple deductions.
(*c*) Algebra to Simple Equations (inclusive), without Problems.

2nd Head.—English—

(*a*) Written Paraphrase of about 5 lines of English Classical Poetry out of a portion of not less than 3,000 lines brought up by the candidate.
(*b*) Grammar and Analysis of sentences in the same.
(*c*) Composition, implying a short essay or letter on a simple subject, to be prescribed by the Inspector.

3rd Head.—

(*a*) Outlines of the History of Ancient Greece and Rome.
(*b*) Geography and Map-drawing of Modern Europe.

4th Head.—Second Language, *i.e.* Latin or Sanskrit, or any Vernacular language of India—

(*a*) Either *vivâ voce* translation into English, with Parsing, from 2nd and 3rd Sanskrit Books, or Latin Delectus and Cornelius Nepos, or *vivâ voce* translation, with Parsing, from 6th of the Vernacular (7th of the Gujarati) Series, or some analogous book in Hindustani.
(*b*) Written translation of about six easy sentences into Sanskrit or Latin (*N. B.* Dictionaries allowed); or written translation from English into Vernacular (without the help of a Dictionary) of 10 lines of simple narrative, to be prescribed by the Inspector.

Standard VI.

Matriculation.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Description of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number in average daily attendance.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of the same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.																			
								Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.			
								1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Government Schools.																											
High Schools	11	1,861·11	2,033	...	...	2,033	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	6	8	433	282	397	307	529	419	540	438
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	43	3,501·8	3,442	5	190	3,532	...	1027	808	869	745	767	725	595	533	466	430	371	311	113	155	117	112
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	110	10,255·15	8,304	23	1,051	2,258	6,549	766	733	743	642	416	424	360	357	133	133	121	84	19	30	12	22
Total	164	15,618·06	13,779	28	1,241	7,823	6,549	1793	1541	1612	1387	1197	1159	981	898	1032	845	889	702	661	604	669	572
Aided Schools.																											
High Schools	6	1,997·2	1,047	...	...	1,047	...	79	54	62	90	148	121	124	133	134	129	135	151	102	88	99	104
Middle Class Schools	8	1,044·515	684	...	...	684	...	107	96	101	88	154	123	137	125	99	85	71	73	89	77	78	74
Girls' Schools	1	36	19	...	...	19	...	...	5	4	4	1	...	4	4	1	1	3	2	..	1	1	1
Total	15	3,077·715	1,750	...	...	1,750	...	186	155	167	182	303	244	265	262	234	215	209	226	191	166	178	179
Inspected Schools.																											
Middle Class Schools	16	904·10	645	...	...	475	167	127	89	98	88	74	68	55	72	80	67	57	56	8	6	3	5
Grand Total	195	19,599·875	16,174	28	1,241	10,048	6,716	2106	1785	1877	1657	1574	1471	1301	1232	1346	1127	1155	984	860	776	850	756

Anglo-Vernacular Schools—continued.

Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards					Number of Scholars passed under Vernacular Standards.																			
	Standard V.				Standard VI.	Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.			
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Government Schools.																									
High Schools	304	217	257	216	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	1,497	1,427	...	1,190	1,059	1,237	967	789	829	900	794	278	349	372	319	3	3	5	3
Total	304	217	257	216	86	1,433	1,497	1,427	...	1,190	1,059	1,237	967	789	829	900	794	278	349	372	319	3	3	5	3
Aided Schools.																									
High Schools	57	71	73	62	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools	49	47	44	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	106	118	117	126	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspected Schools.																									
Middle Class Schools	28	36	27	10	...	35	34	36	16	24	37	42	34	7	17	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	438	371	401	352	105	1,468	1,531	1,463	16	1,214	1,096	1,279	1,001	796	846	914	801	278	349	372	319	3	3	5	3

STANDARD I.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, four Compound Rules, Reduction, and Simple Rule of Three, involving whole numbers.

2nd Head.—Vernacular—

(a) Reading prose parts of 4th Book of Vernacular Series (5th Gujarati), with Explanation and Simple Parsing.

(b) Writing to dictation five lines, in Balbodh or analogous characters, from the 3rd Book of the Vernacular (4th of Gujarati) Series. Fair Modi or analogous current writing.

3rd Head.—

(a) Local History, *i.e.* History of Maharashtra, or Gujarat, or the like.

(b) General Elementary knowledge of the Map of Asia.

4th Head.—English—

(a) Reading of 1st and 2nd Books, with meaning of words.

(b) Spelling easy words.

(c) Writing easy words in large hand, without capital letters; copy-books to be submitted.

STANDARD II.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, as in Standard I. with the addition of Vulgar Fractions.

2nd Head.—Vernacular—

(a) Reading 5th Book of the Vernacular (6th of Gujarati), Series with explanation and Parsing.

(b) Writing 5 lines from the same book to Dictation in Balbodh, or analogous characters; good Modi or other current writing.

3rd Head.—

(a) History of India, Mahomedan period, as in the translation of Morris' India.

(b) General knowledge of the Map of India.

4th Head.—English—

(a) Reading, general explanation, and distinguishing Parts of Speech of 3rd Book, Part I. of Departmental Series, or any analogous book.

(b) Writing good large hand; copy-books to be submitted.

STANDARD III.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, same as in Standard II. with the addition of Simple Interest and Decimal Fractions.

2nd Head.—Vernacular—

(a) Reading 5th Book (6th Gujarati), with explanation and Grammar.

N.B.—Knowledge of Dadoba's larger Grammar, Mr. Taylor's Gujarati Grammar, or other analogous work is implied.

(b) Writing 5 lines from the same book to Dictation in Balbodh, or analogous characters; good Modi or other current writing.

3rd Head.—

(a) History of India, as in the translation of Morris' India or any similar text-book.

(b) General knowledge of the Maps of the World, of Europe, and of India.

4th Head.—English—

(a) Reading, with *vivâ voce* explanation and parsing in English, of Book II., 2nd Part, of Departmental Series, 4th Book of Irish Series, or any analogous book.

(b) Writing fair small hand. Ruled copy-books to be submitted.

(c) Written translation into English of about 6 short and easy Vernacular sentences.

Standard IV.

1st Head.—

(a) Arithmetic complete.
(b) Euclid, to the end of 20th Proposition of Book I.
(c) Algebra, four Rules Integral.

2nd Head.—

(a) Reading the highest book of the Vernacular Series, with Explanation and Grammar. Or translating *vivâ voce* into English from 1st Latin or Sanskrit Book.
(b) Written Translation into Vernacular of about 5 lines in any School Reading Book at the option of the Inspector, Or repeating the Declensions and Conjugations in Latin or Sanskrit.

3rd Head.—

(a) History of England from any small text-book.
(b) Geography of Great Britain; Map-drawing of India.

N.B.—A map to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.

4th Head.—English—

(a) Reading and Explanation in English and Grammar of Book III. Part II., or analogous book.
(b) Writing five lines to dictation from the same, in good current hand.
(c) Written translation into English of five lines from the 3rd of Vernacular (4th of Gujarati) Series.

Standard V.

1st Head.—Mathematics—

(a) Arithmetic complete.
(b) Euclid, Books I. and II. with Simple Deductions.
(c) Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive (without Problems).

2nd Head.—Vernacular of Classical Language.

(a) Reading, with Explanation and Grammar, any pieces of prose or poetry at the option of the Inspector; or translating *vivâ voce* into English with Parsing, from 2nd and 3rd Sanskrit Book, or Delectus and Cornelius Nepos.
(b) Written Translation into Vernacular of about five lines of English prose, to be chosen by the Inspector; or written Translation (with the aid of Dictionaries) into Latin or Sanskrit of about six easy sentences.

3rd Head.—

(a) Outlines of the History of Greece and Rome.
(b) Geography of Modern Europe and of Ancient Greece and Italy. Maps to illustrate the History to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.

4th Head.—

(a) Reading, with Explanation and Grammatical Analysis, from two portions of English Classics, the one to consist of not less than 200 pages of prose, the other of not less than 1,000 lines of poetry; these portions to be selected by the school managers.
(b) Written paraphrase of ten lines from poetry brought up.

Standard VI.

Matriculation.

Vernacular Schools.

Description of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number in Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of the same Schools	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. 4th Head.	Standard II. 1st Head	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Needlework.
Government Schools.															
Boys' Schools	2,067	91,154·5	58,591	318	9,298	61,562	17,926	17,320	17,446	...	10,282	9,761	11,155	7,476	...
Girls' Schools	141	3,694·3	1,558	96	1,075	1,587	540	677	719	...	230	276	339	220	...
Mixed Schools	73	4,429	3,360	6	497	2,605	535	770	777	...	516	557	544	462	..
Jail Schools	6	19·8	71	...	...	71	11	33	18	..	4	4	2	...	...
Police Schools	1	31·7	17	..	...	17	8	11	10	...	3	5	4	4	..
Total	2,288	99,329·3	63,597	420	10,870	65,842	19,020	18,811	18,970	...	11,035	10,603	12,044	8,162	..
Aided Schools.															
Boys' Schools	8	683	848	...	...	848	208	226	253	...	196	180	212	173	...
Girls' Schools	14	1,234·9	610	...	...	610	194	252	257	...	121	135	164	87	...
Mixed Schools	3	179	107	...	...	107	18	27	26	...	12	17	21	12	1
Total	35	2096·9	1,565	...	...	1,565	420	505	536	...	329	332	397	272	1
Inspected Schools.															
Boys' Schools	113	2,550·1	2,219	...	...	2,207	751	802	744	...	355	353	413	243	...
Girls' Schools	23	388·7	174	1	8	182	55	88	99	...	12	15	25	15	...
Total	136	2,938·8	2,393	1	8	2,389	806	890	843	...	367	368	438	258	...
Grand Total	2,459	104,365	67,555	421	10,878	69,796	20,246	20,206	20,349	...	11,731	11,303	12,879	8,692	1

Vernacular Schools—continued.

Description of Schools.	Number of Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards.												
	Standard III.					Standard IV.				Standard V.			
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needlework.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Government Schools.													
Boys' Schools	6,177	6,053	6,369	5,415	...	2,571	2,703	3,160	2,447	196	208	220	230
Girls' Schools	82	100	104	63	...	5	4	4	3	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools	359	426	475	393	...	78	120	128	103	4	4	...	3
Jail Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Police Schools	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,618	6,579	6,948	5,871	...	2,654	2,827	3,292	2,553	200	212	220	233
Aided Schools.													
Boys' Schools	136	139	115	130	...	6	11	8	1	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools	72	72	71	78	...	6	10	8	7	...	..	.	..
Mixed Schools	11	15	11	9	4	15	21	11	19	...	...	...	.
Total	219	226	197	217	4	27	42	27	27	...	...	.	..
Inspected Schools.													
Boys' Schools	188	208	188	168	...	46	62	62	43	...	...	...	..
Girls' Schools	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..
Total	189	209	189	169	...	46	62	62	43	...	...	..	...
Grand Total	7,026	7,014	7,334	6,257	4	2,727	2,931	3,381	2,623	200	212	220	233

Standard I.

1st Head.—Arithmetic, the Multiplication Table of whole numbers up to twenty times twenty; Numeration and Notation up to one thousand.

2nd Head.—Reading 1st and 2nd Books.

3rd Head.—Writing Syllables to Dictation on Slates.

Standard II.

1st Head—Native Multiplication Tables (complete), and four Simple Rules.

2nd Head—Reading 3rd Book (3rd and 4th Gujarati), with meaning of words and Parts of Speech.

3rd Head.—Writing easy words of two syllables to Dictation.

4th Head—Definitions of Geography and Elementary Geography of the Presidency.

Standard III.

1st Head—Arithmetic, Four Compound Rules, Reduction and Simple Rule of Three, involving whole numbers.

2nd Head—Reading prose parts of 4th Book of Vernacular series (5th Gujarati), with explanation and simple parsing.

3rd Head—Writing to Dictation five lines in Balbodh or analogous characters from the 3rd Book of the Vernacular (4th Gujarati) series. Fair Modi or analogou current writing.

4th Head—

(a) Local History, *i.e.* History of Maharashtra in Gujarati or the like.

(b) General elementary knowledge of the Map of Asia.

Standard IV.

1st Head—Arithmetic. The same as in Standard III., with the addition of Compound Proportion, Simple Interest, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

2nd Head—Reading 5th Book of Vernacular Series (6th Gujarati), with explanation and parsing.

(*N.B.*—Knowledge of Dadoba's larger Grammar, Mr. Taylor's Gujarati Grammar, or other analogous work is implied.)

3rd Head—Writing five lines to Dictation in Balbodh, or analogous characters from the same; good Modi or other current writing.

4th Head—

(a) History of India, as in the translation of Morris' India or any similar textbook.

(b) General knowledge of the Maps of the World, of Europe, and of India.

Standard V.

1st Head—

(a) Arithmetic complete, including Mental Arithmetic.

(b) Euclid, 1st Book.

(c) Algebra, four Rules, Integral and Fractional, and Simple Equations.

2nd Head—Reading. The highest book of the Vernacular series with Explanation and Grammar.

3rd Head—Written paraphrase of five or six lines of poetry in the Vernacular series.

4th Head—

(a) History of England from any small text-book.

(b) Geography of Great Britain, Map-drawing of India.

(*N.B.*—A Map to be drawn in the presence of the Inspector.)

31. The following table gives the numbers Matriculated from Government High Schools as compared with last year:—

INSTITUTIONS.	Matriculated in 1869.	Matriculated in 1870.
Elphinstone High School, Bombay.....	36	22
Ratnagiri ditto	13	13
Poona ditto	13	11
Surat ditto	7	9
Belgaum (Sirdars') High School	7	8
Ahmedabad High School	5	6
Dhulia ditto	1	5
Rajkote (Kathiawad) High School	2	5
Ahmednagar High School.....	2	3
Rajarama ditto Kolhapur.....	4	2
Hydrabad ditto	1	1
Karachi ditto	.....	1
Total.....	91	86

The Poona Civil Engineering College also succeeded in passing one candidate.

32. The following is a corresponding table for Aided Institutions; it will be seen that two schools at Nagpore, one at Indore, and three kept by Indian Head Masters at Poona, sent up successful candidates:—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number Matriculated in 1869.	Number Matriculated in 1870.
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	7	11
Bombay Proprietary School	2	8
Baba Gokhale's School, Poona	7	5
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	2	4
Deshmukh's English School, Poona	.....	3
Poona Free Church Mission Institution	1	2
Normal School, Nagpore	1	2
H. H. the Maharaj Holkar's Madressa, Indore	2	2
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	6	2
Ahmedabad Mission School	.....	2
Robert Money Institution, Bombay	.....	2
Bombay Scottish Orphanage	.....	1
Bombay Scottish High School	1	1
Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madressa	.....	1
Mahagavkar's English School, Poona	.....	1
Karachi Mission School	1	1
Nagpore Free Church Mission Institution	4	1
Karachi European and Indo-European School	.....	1
Hydrabad Mission School	.....	1
Under private tuition	7	4
Total	41	55

33. The comparative results of Collegiate instruction, as shown by the numbers who have passed the higher University Examinations, are as follows:—

	Number passed.	
	1869.	1870.
First Examination in Arts.		
Elphinstone College	25	26
Deccan College	9	14
B.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	13	6
Deccan College	6	7
M.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	2	2
Deccan College	.....	.....
First Examination for L.M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	5	4
L.M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	.....	3
LL.B. Degree.		
Government Law School	6	13
First Examination in Civil Engineering.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	4	8
L.C.E. Degree.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	3	2
Total	73	85

The Free General Assembly's (Aided) Institution, Bombay, and St. Xavier's College, also passed each two candidates in the first Examination in Arts.

Resolutions of Government on Education.

34. The chief Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department during the year have been as follows :—

(*a*) Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 383 of 22nd July 1870, proposing a revised scale of salaries for the superior officers of the Educational Department.

(*b*) Resolution of the Bombay Government No. 4727, dated 7th December 1870, instructing the Judges of the Civil Courts to forward yearly to the Director of Public Instruction a list of the Minors whose persons and maintenance are in charge of guardians appointed by the Courts, with a description of the measures in force for the superintendence and control of the education of every such minor under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XX. of 1864.

(*c*) Do. No. 3158 of 22nd December 1870, sanctioning rules under which certificates of age may be issued to candidates for the Indian Civil Service from this Presidency.

(*d*) Do. No. 89 of 10th February 1871, directing assistance to be given by the Revenue Officers to the Educational Department.

(*e*) Do. of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 60 of February 11th, 1871, relative to the aid to be afforded by the State towards the provision of elementary education for the masses of the people.

(*f*) Bombay Government Resolution No. 2002 of 27th April 1871, sanctioning new standards for admission to the lower grades of the public service.

35. The following proposals, orders, and letters by the Director have been printed in the Appendix, as important to the administration of the Department:—

(*a*) The proposed Grant-in-Aid Rules (not yet sanctioned by Government).

(*b*) The Revised Standard of Examinations, with explanatory Memorandum.

(*c*) Additional instructions regarding the annual examination of High Schools (reprinted from last Report).

(*d*) Letter to Inspectors directing the examination for certificates of all existing and future Teachers of English in the Lower Class English Schools, with notification of an examination of Matriculated Candidates for Teacherships in higher English Schools.

(*e*) Letter to Head Masters of High Schools, laying down rules for the granting of leave to their assistants.

(*f*) A Circular Order to Head Masters of High Schools directing them to report periodically the number and quality of pupils sent up by the feeders of their schools.

(*g*) Instructions regarding the duties and object of Ancillary Schools, or "feeders" of High Schools.

(*h*) Letter to Inspectors on the subject of reconstituting Government Talooka English Schools on the grant-in-aid principle.

36. I beg leave to remind all the officers, and they are many, who now contribute statistical returns to this Report, that its preparation must necessarily be delayed by unpunctuality in sending in their reports or returns. It seems to be thought that no harm will be done if one or two returns are late, but it is obvious that a general table made up of many contributions cannot be put into shape until every one of its constituent parts [illegible] received. The last of the returns embodied in this Report were received this day, when I shall sign the Report as complete. It might have been completed two months earlier if every one had been punctual and accurate.

General Review of the year.

37. The numerical results of the year are not altogether satisfactory. The net increase is less than that of last year. I am not aware of any discouragement which has befallen our schools during the year, and the slight check in our rate of advance, which has been felt equally by the Private Aided Schools, seems due to an unhealthy year and such incidental causes as marriage customs.

38. It may be thought that the increase in numbers is disproportionate to the increase of local expenditure; but this would be an unfair conclusion, seeing that the latter increase is chiefly in the outlay on buildings, which does not lead to any immediate increase in numbers, and on the Vernacular Training Colleges, the advantage of which is not yet felt.

39. The examination results, on the other hand, show a distinct advance. The returns under the higher standards are fuller, and the Girls' Schools reach a standard not reached before. An improvement has also been noticed in the quality of the matriculated men of 1870 compared with those of previous years.

I.—Principal Events of 1870-71.

The Financial Resolution of December 14th, 1870.

40. At the end of 1870 an order in Council, now well known as the Resolution of December 14th, was issued from the Financial Department of the Government of India, whereby a fixed grant for education (among other services) was handed over to be administered, with some limitations, at the discretion of the Bombay Government. The fixed grant was considerably below the sum of public money voted to Education by the Government of India for 1870-71, and it was left to the Local Government to effect an equilibrium between educational wants and means, by retrenchment, reappropriation, or an assignment from new provincial taxes. All three methods have been applied, and the result is a public grant for Education in 1871-72 less by about Rs. 9,000 than the public grant made by the Government of India for 1870-71. But the grant, though less than the full grant of 1870-71, is more than the fixed grant as reduced by the Government of India before transfer, and the Government of Bombay has therefore assigned most of the difference from the new provincial revenues. Important improvements have also been introduced by redistribution, and the financial result of the new arrangements leaves no cause for dissatisfaction.

41. A full description of the improvements effected belongs to the Report of 1871-72; but in brief they are these. The salaries of the Deputy Inspectors have been improved and divided into four grades, and some addition has been made to their number. Four important Middle Class Schools have been raised to the rank of High Schools, 2nd Grade, and the "feeders" of the High Schools have been strengthened. (*See* Report of 1869-70, pages 71-76.) The difficulties which might have attended the financial effect of the order having been removed by the action of the Local Government, I am glad to acknowledge the solidity of the administrative advantages foreseen by the Government of India. Only a small minority of Educational salaries being over Rs. 250 per mensem, the distribution of the bulk of the grant has passed absolutely under the control of the Government of Bombay, and the facilities for using it economically and efficiently are thereby greatly increased.

42. On the other hand, I trust that the finality of the grant is not as absolute as it would appear on the face of the Resolution. I submit that to declare future increases of the general revenues inappropriable to six or more of the most important public departments would be to risk disorder in the equilibrium of our financial system. These six departments will depend for their ways and means on local taxes, and may be starved by the failure of local expedients at the very same time when important increases of the general revenues are pouring in on the Central Authority. This is not an imaginary case: for, not to travel beyond the limits of our own Government, we see the Revenue Settlements of this Presidency being enhanced on revision fifty, seventy, even one hundred, per centum, while the first taxation bills of the local Government have invaded the domain of the Local Funds. Last autumn the Executive was engaged in framing draft Acts for raising local rates for schools and other purposes from the non-cultivating villagers and from the townspeople, so as to complete the system of local rates which are now levied from the cul-

tivating classes only. But the "decentralizing order" intervened, a certain part of the grant to Provincial Services was withdrawn in return for a remission of part of the Income Tax, and the sum withdrawn had to be supplied by Local Taxes. As the remission of two-thirds of the Income Tax chiefly benefited the rich, the same class might fairly have been taxed to make up the deficit in the Provincial grant. But the measure actually adopted was a tax on non-cultivating villagers, professedly imposed to balance the local rates paid by the cultivating villagers. We have thus one section of the rustic population paying local rates, and the other section paying the deficit in the Provincial grant, or undertaking a payment hitherto made by Imperial funds towards the cost of certain Imperial Services. As the new tax is avowedly laid upon the non-cultivating villagers because they pay no local rates, it is clear that they cannot now be asked to pay local rates besides. And thus the whole rural rate income, which was last year to have been collected for local purposes only, has been divided since December 14th between local and general purposes; and the first essay at provincial taxation has encroached on the field of our local rates, which is proportionately narrowed.

43. Whatever local expedients may be adopted, however, any great expansion of the Provincial Departments must be difficult, if not impossible, as long as the land tax and income tax on one side, and the great system of municipal taxation on the other, preoccupy so much of the taxable area. And every increase of the land revenue, or of any other imperial source of revenue actually paid by the masses, will diminish their power of supplying local rates, and the financial interests of the Central and Local Governments will clash when revisions of land revenue settlements are under discussion. To remedy this, I venture to suggest that a fixed percentage of every future enhancement of the land tax should be made over to the Local Government for Education and Local Works. The Educational third of this percentage would very properly be devoted to primary instruction.

We may spend millions year after year on great public works, but we shall never succeed in carrying the people with us in these beneficent enterprises until the masses are redeemed from the barbarous ignorance and superstition which now prevails.

Establishment of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

44. I may also notice among the new Educational measures of the year the institution of a Department of Agriculture, as I am satisfied that if the masses are prepared to appreciate industrial schools for the improvement of agriculture and manufactures, these schools should be supervised by the new practical Department of observation and experiment, and not by the Educational Department, which will confine itself to preparing the ground (as Government gives it the means) by teaching the people to read, write, and count, and, in a measure, to think. I find that it is much easier to talk about teaching agriculture than to devise the means of teaching it in this country, and industrial or agricultural schools will probably be preceded by Depôts or Exhibitions of model agricultural and industrial appliances, as I suggested* two years ago. But whether Depôts or Schools are first established, the agencies by which the masses are to be moved to industrial progress will properly be controlled by the department which is to "take cognizance of all matters affecting the practical improvement and development of the agricultural resources of the country," and to undertake "the establishment of a suitable system of industrial education," and "the preparation of popular treatises in the languages of the country on industrial subjects." I confess to a doubt how the popular digestion will assimilate these treatises until a much more comprehensive system of popular education is in force.

Grading of Higher Educational Officers.

45. † As final orders have not been received as to the admission of the Bombay Educational Officers to the Bengal grades, I will reserve

* Report on Public Instruction, 1869-70, Appendix, p. 336.

† Final orders have been received since the above was printed. The Resolution of the Government of India, F. D., No. 3008 dated August 26th, 1871, is printed in the Appendix, page

the subject for next year's Report. A year will soon have elapsed since the representation of this Government on the offer first made was forwarded to the Government of India. I was sorry to feel myself unable to accept on behalf of Bombay without remonstrance a scheme which enables Bengal to offer a higher salary for two of its Professors than Bombay is allowed to offer for two out of its three Principals.

Classified Scale of Higher Educational Officers.

	In force in Bengal.	Offered to Bombay.
Class I.		
Rs. 1,250—1,500. .*Bengal*...	1 Principal. 1 Inspector.	*Bombay*.. 1 Inspector.
Class II.		
Rs. 1,000—1,250. .*Bengal*...	2 Inspectors. 2 Principals. 2 Professors.	*Bombay*.. 1 Inspector. 1 Principal.
Class III.		
Rs. 750—1,000 ...*Bengal*...	2 Inspectors. 3 Principals. 4 Professors.	*Bombay*.. 1 Inspector. 2 Principals. 3 Professors.
Class IV.		
Rs. 500—750 .....*Bengal*...	1 Inspector. 10 Professors. 9 Assistant Professors.	*Bombay*.. 1 Assistant Inspector. 3 Professors.

Grading of Deputy Inspectors.
Relative Value of Educational Salaries.

46. I anticipate next year's Report in stating here the new gradation of Deputy Inspectors' pay. The list of these officers is now as follows:—

Five First Grade	Rs.	200
Four Second Grade	„	175
Four Third Grade.....	„	150
Nine Fourth Grade	„	100

These salaries are less than the scale formerly proposed, which was to have been that sanctioned for Mamlutdars in 1867, and I therefore seize this occasion to recommend again to Government a more systematic selection of Educational Officers for appointments in the Executive Departments. There is no reasonable objection to a moderate scale of educational salaries if five to ten years of educational service are

recognized as the prelude to better-paid employment of other kinds, and such a steady flow of promotion will both supply the other Departments with educated men, and always secure the latest and freshest fruits of scholarship to the service of Education. But salaries which are proper and sufficient for young men who have just taken their degree are palpably insufficient as a final object of their ambition, as the following table clearly shows:—

Salary Rs. 800 per mensem. Educational Officers—none.
Subordinate Judges, First Grade.

Salary Rs. 700 per mensem. Educational Officers—none.
Deputy Collectors, First Class.

Salary Rs. 650-600 per mensem. Educational Officers—none.
Assistant Secretary to Government; Sub-Judges, Second Grade; Deputy Collectors, Second Class; Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Second Class.

Salary Rs. 500 per mensem. Two Native Professors in Arts and Civil Engineering.
Subordinate Judges, Third Grade; Deputy Collectors, Third Class.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Educational Officers—none.
Sub-Judges, Fourth Grade; Deputy Collectors, Third Class.

Salary Rs. 350. Two Head Masters of High Schools.
First Extra Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawad; Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Salary Rs. 300. Educational. Three Head Masters of High Schools; Curator Central Book Depôt; Principal, Poona Vernacular Training College; Senior Deputy Inspector in Sind.
Fifth Class Deputy Collectors; Fifth Grade of Subordinate Judges.

Salary Rs. 250. Two Head Masters of High Schools; Senior Deputy Inspector, Kathiawad. Mamlutdars, First Grade; two Collectors' Head Accountants.

Salary Rs. 200. Educational. One Head Master of an English School; Principal, Gujarat Vernacular Training College; Canarese Translator; four First Grade Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Mamlutdars, Second Grade; Subordinate Judges, Lowest Grade; three Collectors' Head Accountants.

Salary Rs. 175. Four Second Grade Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Mamlutdars, Third Grade; four Collectors' Head Accountants.

Salary Rs. 150. Four Third Grade Deputy Educational Inspectors; Head Masters of higher English Schools; First Assistant Masters in High Schools.

Mamlutdars, Fourth Grade; Poona Collector's Head Clerk and Treasurer.

Salary Rs. 125 per mensem. Head Masters of English Schools.

Collectors' Head Clerks and Chitnises.

Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Fourth Grade Deputy Inspectors; Head Masters of smaller English Schools and feeders. Second Assistants in High Schools.

Lowest (exceptional) scale for Mamlutdars.

Lowest-salaried Collectors' Treasurers.

47. An examination of this statement suggests the reflection that if the admission of University men to the other departments direct from College were largely increased they would attract all the best men, and the Educational Depart-

ment could only secure the worst. The reverse of this now occurs, because the Educational Department is always ready to employ the best men, while direct appointments to Mamlutdarships and similar posts are precarious and rare, and what we now lack is a regular course of promotion from the Educational Department to those offices which rank above it because they carry higher salaries. No doubt these should not, as a rule, be attainable without previous service or practical experience, and as practice at the bar is a suitable training for the lower grades of the Judicature, so service in the Educational Department might be the recognized qualification for similar grades in the Executive Departments: so many years' educational service might be allowed to qualify for a Deputy Collectorship, and a shorter period for the office of Mamlutdar. Again, there might be a list of lower offices, to which those graduates of the University might be appointed direct who wish to serve their apprenticeship in an Executive Department in preference to that of Education. The objection to promote inexperienced graduates to the highest offices *per saltum* appears to me perfectly fair. On the other hand, it would be equally unfair to the Graduates and injurious to the Educational Department if educational service were not admitted to count as experience qualifying for the higher offices open to the Indian subject.

Organization and Course of Instruction of Government Schools.

48. Measures were taken during the year to add something to our school organization, and to improve the course of instruction in Government Schools. The result of these proceedings may be studied at length in the Appendix* by any one who is interested in them. I will only briefly sum the more important additions.

49. I begin with the elements. I suppose that our lowest class of schools can hardly be too elementary, and

* Appendix, page 419 . The Standards printed in the Appendix are those for Marathi Schools. Others have been prepared, with the needful modifications, to suit the other Vernaculars.

there is a clear popular demand for schools which restrict themselves to the three famous heads of instruction. Our lowest new Vernacular standards have therefore been made exceedingly simple. If this is a step to meet the Indigenous Schools, it is in my opinion a step in the right direction. Nothing can be made of the Indigenous Schools without training the masters, and to subsidize them as they are would be nearly as expensive as to supersede them by cheap Government Schools, which latter I consequently prefer to do. Branch Schools therefore, in which the two, or at most three, lowest Vernacular Standards will form the course, are being established in the smaller villages. Mental arithmetic, reading and writing of current hand, and other popular heads of learning, will receive special attention in them.

50. The whole Vernacular School course of elementary and middle class instruction is divided into six standards. It comprises Arithmetic entire and a little Euclid; a complete course of Vernacular Reading and Grammar; practice in reading and writing current hand and in composing reports or letters in it; a complete course of Indian History and an elementary view of the History of the World; Geography to illustrate the History, and an elementary knowledge of Physical Geography and the commoner natural phenomena. The order of Government by which the highest Vernacular Standard is made the standard of examination for Second Class Certificates of admission to the Lower Grades of the Public Service will add largely to the number of boys who stay in school to finish this course.

51. Boys who propose to study English are required to complete four out of the six Vernacular Standards before they enter an English School. They then carry on the study of the Vernacular and English *pari passu*, and special instructions have been issued to make the study of the two as far as possible one, by means of much practice in translation.

52. The English Middle Class course ends with Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. It is in some degree a counterpart

of the Vernacular course, the student being practised in writing private and official letters and making abstracts of stories told or read in English. In History, to the History of India and Elementary Universal History is added an Outline of the History of England. The course of History is to be reviewed and completed in the last year of this course. I have not found it possible, with our present means, to separate the Middle Class course entirely from the Matriculation course in High Schools, but less time will be given to Classics and more to Vernacular in the former than in the latter. Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. is now the standard fixed by Government for a First Class Certificate of qualification for the lower grades of the Public Service.

53. The High School course (preparatory to Matriculation) is comprised in Anglo-Vernacular Standards IV.—VII., the previous standards (I., II., III.) having been completed in an Ancillary School or "feeder." The subjects of this course are regulated by the subjects prescribed for Matriculation. They have been re-arranged and distributed evenly in yearly sections. Translations from and into English, Sanskrit, or Latin, and the Vernacular, are insisted on throughout the course.

54. Government thus offers the elementary Branch School for the day-labourer: the Central Village School for the villager of higher station or aims; the Middle Class English School for the residents in the large or small country-town; and the Preparatory School and High School for the student intended for College.

55. The complete course from the elements to Matriculation may extend over 11 years, from 8 to 18. Of these, four years may be spent in the Vernacular School (Vernacular Standards I.—IV.); three years in the ancillary English School or High School feeder (Anglo-Vernacular Standards I.—III.), and four years in the High School (Anglo-Vernacular Standards IV.—VII.). Clever boys will pass through more quickly, and matriculate at the minimum age of 16.

Scanty means* too often spur boys to pass through with the haste which is not good speed. The Vernacular School boy may pass through the Vernacular course in six years, and the Middle Class English School boy may complete his training for an English clerkship in nine, of which he spends four in a Vernacular School (Vernacular Standards I.—IV.), and five in an Independent † Anglo-Vernacular School (Anglo-Vernacular Standards I.—V.). Such is our system.

56. Hitherto a boy preparing for Matriculation has been allowed to choose between his vernacular and a classic. If he elected to learn a classic, he got no further systematic instruction in his vernacular. I thought this unsafe, and I have therefore replaced the vernacular as an obligatory part of the High School course. At the same time the study of a classic also is made obligatory, for the obvious reason that High School boys are preparing themselves for the Arts Colleges. If our students are found to be overweighted by this regulation, the preparation of prescribed Vernacular books under the highest standards will not be required of them, and we shall depend on translation and analysis for reaching the principal object in view, viz., to preserve the vernacular as a joint medium of education with English and Sanskrit, so that the mental progress of the scholar may be reflected in his increased facility and power in the use of his native language.

57. It seems to me that the distaste for the vernacular which a consciousness of imperfect scholarship would certainly engender in the Indian graduate is a misfortune worth taking pains to avoid. The present vernaculars, better or worse for the changes wrought by time, will be the

* I quote a curious passage in the Report of one of the High School Head Masters (Indian): "Out of twenty boys preparing (for Matriculation) last year, nine were actual beggars. To all such boys school life is a period of sore trial. The middle class who seek High School education are really poor, for boys in a High School are the sons of Karkoons, whose annual income is seldom above 400 rupees, and of begger-Brahmins who somehow manage to live from hand to mouth."

† Independent, *i.e.*, not ancillary to a High School.

languages of the people of India a hundred years hence, as they are now; for it is futile to imagine that they can be superseded by the language of the forty or fifty thousand persons who comprise the English civil population of India, who are excluded by Native custom from intimacy with the Indian people, and by the climate from making India their permanent home. If a vernacular language is capable of improvement by being made the medium (interchangeably with the more perfect languages) of cultivated thought, we are bound in our duty to the people of India to encourage such a use of it. How otherwise are the vernacular literatures of India to be "gradually enriched" (I quote from the Despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors in 1854) "by translations of European books, or by the original "compositions of men whose minds have been imbued with "the spirit of European advancement, so that European "knowledge may gradually be placed in this manner within "the reach of all classes of the people."

58. Even if it be granted that there neither is, nor ever will be, an original vernacular literature worthy to take its place with the literatures of the West, that may be a sufficient reason why Europeans should not be at pains to master the vernaculars, but it is no reason why the educated Indian should not learn to use with force and correctness the language to which he was born, and in which alone the mass of his fellow-countrymen can be addressed.

59. Holding these views, I confess my disappointment at the decision* of the Syndicate of the Bombay University

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* "No. 61 of 1871-72.

Office of the University Registrar,
Bombay, 27th April 1871.

To J. B. Peile, Esq., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,—Referring to your letter No. 66 of 1870-71, dated 8th April 1870, proposing to the University that 'every candidate for Matriculation, whether he takes up a classic besides or not, shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the papers set and oral examination held in his vernacular,' and in reference to the opinions expressed thereon by the Heads of Colleges

against my proposal to require every candidate for the Matriculation Examination to satisfy the Examiners that he has a sound knowledge of his vernacular. As a single exercise in translation or composition would suffice, a valuable service would be rendered by the examining body at the cost of very little additional trouble. Even the Entrance Examination is conducted in English, a foreign language, and since the vernacular is now excluded from the higher examinations, candidates have the less inducement to offer it at entrance. I am unwilling to admit that the University does all it can be expected to for the encouragement of the vernaculars as long as it leaves anything undone. To render a valuable service to the cause of sound education by imposing an examination test appears to be peculiarly the province of an Indian University. I fail to see why it is more unsuitable for an examining body to test a candidate's proficiency in the vulgar tongue than to exact a certificate that he is of good moral character or that he is sixteen years of age. I hope that my proposal will be again brought forward for consideration, and in some form adopted.

Educational Tests of Candidates for the Public Service.

60. The new standards adopted by Government for the examinations which qualify candidates for certificates that they are eligible for lower grades of the Public Service are Vernacular Standard VI. and Anglo-Vernacular Standard

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and High Schools in this Presidency, which have been also under considerations, I am now directed by the Syndicate to inform you that they do not feel themselves able to accede to your proposal.

2. The vernaculars have, after much deliberation and discussion, been excluded from the higher Examinations of the University; they are not studied in any of the recognized Colleges; and the Syndicate are of opinion that by placing them on the same footing as the classical languages in the Regulations for the Matriculation Examination the University does all it can be expected to do for their encouragement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar."

V., as has been already said. The examinations are to be held in future with a little more formality. Hitherto the certificates have been granted by the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors at school examinations, but the practice was open to some objections, and it is therefore now ordered that annual examinations shall be held in autumn by a committee of Educational Officers at the head-quarters of each Collectorate, and at Rajkote and Kolhapur for the Native States.

II.—University Degrees and the Government Colleges.

61. It is curious that as the number of successful candidates for entrance to the University was the same as last year, so the number of those who joined the Government or Private Colleges was also exactly the same, 101 out of 142. Mr. Wordsworth says "the present class of freshmen consists of 22 members only, but they are superior, I think, to the freshmen of the last two years."

Elphinstone College	37
Deccan College	22
Engineering College	13
Grant Medical College	18
Gujarat Provincial College	3
Free General Assembly	1
St. Xavier's	7
	101

The Arts Colleges.

62. The Arts Colleges have been somewhat tried by the changes in their staff consequent on the death of Mr. Hughlings, and the departure of Dr. Kielhorn on leave. The results of the Degree Examinations have been already stated. Elphinstone College now occupies the new building erected at the joint cost of Government and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, C. S. I., and is for the first time suitably housed. Mr. Chatfield, the Principal, reverted to his post on the return of Major Waddington from leave. The appointment of two additional Professors for Elphinstone College is sanctioned, but now awaits the decision of the Government of India on the question of graded appointments, without which it cannot be known what salaries may be offered. I hope next year to report the actual arrival of both these new Professors and of a Professor of Persian.

Medical College

63. Three out of four candidates from Grant College passed the Examination for the L. M. degree, and of these two were in the First Class. The Principal attributes the less successful result at the First Examination in Medicine (in which four out of twelve candidates passed) in some degree to the want of a Demonstrator of Anatomy. This want has now been supplied by the appointment of Mr. A. M. Kunte, B. A., L. M., to that office. In the lower departments of the College eleven Hospital Apprentices passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and five Vernacular Pupils passed for that of Hospital Assistant, 3rd Class. Four out of the five qualified in English. At an examination held in October, 109 candidates competed for 11 vacent stipends in the Vernacular Class. The teachers of the class have nearly completed a series of Marathi text-books for its use. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Graduates of the College, were promoted on examination from the second to the first grade. The Principal reports the non-success up to April of the project of opening a class of Native Midwives by the aid of funds given by a member of the Jijibhai family. Since he wrote, however, four Native midwives have been admitted and are now under instruction. The Principal reports that a College Gymnasium has been opened and is appreciated by the students.

64. The two other requirements of the College—a Resident Physician, and the enlargement of the Vernacular Class so that it may supply Native Doctors to other provinces besides Maharashtra—still await the consideration of Government, to which they were submitted two years ago.

65. The remarkable increase in the number of students at the Engineering College during the last four years proves that it may, under an administration careful to provide the means and apparatus of instruction, "meet* a great and increasing practical want, and

Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pupils on the roll on 1st of May.

1868	47
1869	50
1870	117
1871	136

* Despatch of the Secretary of State No. 3 of September 11th, 1869.

open an honourable and useful career to the educated youth of the Presidency." In 1870 two students of the University Class passed the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate, and eight passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering. The great attraction to the University Department of the College is the appointment in the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department guaranteed by Government yearly to the student who passes the L. C. E. Examination with highest marks. This guarantee has failed on this occasion,* as neither of the Licentiates of 1870 has yet received an appointment. For whatever reason the Public Works Department delays to fulfil its engagement, it is much to be regretted that any doubt should be thrown on the stability of the Government's support. With a little judicious encouragement, and the removal of the obstructions incidental to newly-founded institutions, the Engineering College lecture-rooms may be crowded with candidates for that profession which seems most likely of all to correct the dreamy and unpractical tendencies of Indian students. Civil Engineering is an active profession, healthy for mind and body alike, into which educated Native youths are eager to gain admittance without any injurious temptation, and I trust that this Government will take care that the Indian-born Civil Engineer is not discouraged by doubts as to either the attainments required of him, or the professional prospects depending on them. I invite attention, to the Report of the Principal (Appendix, page 360). It seems strange that while Executive Engineers object to employ the Graduates from this College because they lack practical experience, the Department of Public Works has as yet made no progress in constructing buildings to shelter the machinery for the workshops, which reached Poona nearly three years ago, and is now sustaining its third monsoon in the

* Mr. Ramchandra Govind Oke, B. A., L. C. E., has received his appointment as 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer since the above was written. At the same time it was announced that no L. C. E. will in future be appointed to similar rank who is not an L. C. E. *in the First Class.*

cases in which it was imported. I pointed this out to Government in my Report of last year, but without effect.

66. The Principal pays a merited tribute of gratitude to Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins, R. E., who spontaneously undertook to lecture the Senior Class weekly on Architecture during July, August, and September 1870. He afterwards examined the students in Civil Engineering and Architecture, and found them unable to illustrate their answers by free-hand drawing; and this experience led him to recommend the appointment of a Drawing Master, the pressing need for which had already been pointed out by the Principal. A Drawing Master (Indian), on Rs. 200 per mensem, was accordingly appointed at the beginning of 1871. This salary, I observe, was entirely provided from the College fees, first collected in 1870, and is no charge on the public revenues. Both the Principal and Colonel Wilkins also advised the addition of a Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and I propose to move Government to make a provision for this appointment in the next Provincial Budget.

67. The College is also indebted to Colonel Wilkins for reminding Executive Engineers that the College course of the students is the time for theoretical learning, tested by the L. C. E. Examination, that practical experience is to be gained after the L. C. E. degree is obtained, and that its results are tested by the Examination for a Master's degree. The practical part of the College course is limited to drawing and the use of instruments (including machinery, when the workshops are built); for practice as working Engineers the students must look to the Executive Officers of the Public Works Department, so far as Licentiates are employed by that department.

68. That they may be physically prepared for rough work and active service, I propose to move Government for a grant for the construction of a Gymnasium in the College precincts.

69. The Law School sent up thirteen candidates for the LL. B. degree, all of whom passed. The fee, first imposed in 1870, appears to have slightly diminished the numbers on the roll, but not the efficiency and success of the school.

Government Law School.

III.—Matriculation Results and the Government High Schools.

70. For the Entrance Examination of the University 877 candidates presented themselves, of whom 142 passed. The number of successful candidates is the same as in 1869; the number of unsuccessful is greater by 74. It is to be inferred that failure is not discouragement. The numbers are thus subdivisible:—

	Passed.	Unpassed.	Total.
Candidates from Bombay Government Schools and Colleges	87	267	354
Other Candidates	55	468	523
	142	735	877

About one in four of the candidates from Government Schools passed, and about one in nine of the other candidates. The Vice-Chancellor in Convocation compared the numerical results at Matriculation in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and found that the proportion of passed men for ten years is 50 per cent. in Calcutta, 60 per cent. in Madras, and 34 per cent. in Bombay. If a comparison of numbers is made, it should be added that the Entrance Examination of the other Universities is held in certain appointed text-books, whereas in Bombay no books are appointed. The following table shows that a real advance has been made in preparation for a College course, the proportion of candidates who took up a classical language being greater every year:—

Statement showing the number of students who Matriculated from Government High Schools between 1861 *and* 1870.

Years.	Number Matriculated with a Classical Language.	Number Matriculated with their Vernacular.	Total.
1861	.....	8	8
1862	.....	7	7
1863	.....	31	31
1864	1	52	53
1865	.....	72	72
1866	18	55	73
1867	29	82	111
1868	38	131	169
1869	27	63	90
1870	31	55	86
Total.....	144	556	700

Statement showing the number of Candidates for Matriculation sent up from each Government High School in 1870, *and the number of Successful Candidates in* 1868, 1869, *and* 1870.

High Schools.	Number sent up 1870.	Number passed in		
		1870	1869	1868.
Elphinstone High School	98	22	36	58
Poona ditto	64	11	13	29
Ahmedabad ditto	28	6	5	12
Surat ditto	47	9	7	19
Ahmednagar ditto	9	3	2	1
Dhulia ditto	20	5	1	7
Ratnagiri ditto	33	13	13	22
Belgaum ditto	18	3	7	5
Kattiawad ditto	12	5	2	6
Rajarama (Kolhapur) ditto	15	2	4	4
Hydrabad ditto	4	1	1	2
Karachi ditto	6	1	...	3
Total	354	86	91	168

71. The second statement shows that while the unexpectedly adverse result in 1869 was almost universal, and was doubtless due to a rise in the standard, some schools did better in 1870 than in 1869, and some not so well. I found no conclusion in any case on the results of one or two years, especially where much may be due to accident, and something is doubtless due to uncertainty about the standard, but it seems that some schools have already overcome the reverse of 1869. And I remind all the Head Masters that with the recent addition of strength to the "feeders" of the High Schools, and the new organization just introduced, they have more power in their hands to fortify their weak places than they have had hitherto. An active Head Master * is now authorized to exercise a powerful influence upon the schools which supply him with pupils, and those schools have been placed, where practicable, under Head Masters experienced in the High School system and course. Particular attention will also now be given to the study of English in the "feeders," where beginners will be constantly practised in translating English into Vernacular, and Vernacular into English. I confidently expect that the Head Masters will avail themselves of these advantages, and send up their classes to Matriculation a few years hence with a more correct and solid knowledge of English, and with much greater certainty of success. The Head Master of the Poona High School has formed his younger and less experienced assistants into a normal class under his personal tuition. I commend this valuable experiment to the attention of others.

Middle Class Government English Schools.

72. Four of the most important Government "Anglo-Vernacular" Schools—at Satara, Nassick, Neriad, and Broach—were strengthened and raised to the rank of High Schools, Second Grade, at the end of the year. There is now a Government High School in each of the Gujarathi collectorates, and in Khandesh, Nassick, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sattara, Belgaum, and Ratnagiri. The

* See Appendix F, p. 476.

Elphinstone High School in Bombay provides for Tanna. Sholapur has a good English School, and has access by railway to Poona. A High School is in course of establishment at Dharwar. Canara and Colaba are not yet sufficiently advanced to support one. The list is completed by the Kathiawad and Rajarama High Schools at Rajkote and Kolhapur, maintained by Native States, and the Karachi and Hydrabad High Schools in Sind.

73. The system of "feeders," as shortly to be completed, will be as follows :—

High Schools.	*Feeders.*
1. Elphinstone High School, Bombay	Fort Branch, Jaggannath Shankarsheet, and Gokaldas Tejpal Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
2. Poona High School ...	Poona City Vernacular School No. I. Ditto ditto No. II. Ditto ditto Camp.
3. Ahmedabad High School	Ahmedabad Anglo-Vernacular School No. I. Ditto ditto No. II.
4. Surat High School ...	Surat Anglo-Vernacular School No. I. Ditto ditto No. II.
5. Dhulia High School ...	Dhulia Ang.-Ver. School.
6. Ahmednagar High School.	Ahmednagar ditto ditto.
7. Ratnagiri High School.	Ratnagiri ditto ditto.
8. Belgaum High School.	Belgaum ditto ditto.
9. Dharwar High School.	Dharwar ditto ditto. Hubli ditto ditto.
10. Kathiawad High School,	Rajkote Branch School.
11. Rajarama High School, Kolhapur.	Kolhapur Anglo-Vernacular School.
12. Hydrabad High School.	Hydrabad ditto ditto.
13. Karachi High School.	Karachi ditto ditto.

74. In the four new High Schools the whole Anglo-Vernacular course will be taught for the present. The other Anglo-Vernacular Schools, of which Sholapur, Malligaum, Tanna, Kaladgi, and Carwar are the principal, either send up boys to the High Schools, or educate them to the end of the Middle Class course (Standard V. Anglo-Vernacular).

75. Many of the High Schools were examined this year by Professors from the Arts Colleges, to whom I have to express my obligations for the performance of this toilsome duty without any special reward. The High Schools at Poona, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Surat, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, and the Elphinstone High School, as also the Broach and Neriad English Schools, were thus examined. The gentlemen who gave their services for this work were Professors Oxenham, Kielhorn, Bellairs, Bhandarkar, and Chhatre.

76. The following tables show the number of students studying English, Sanskrit, Latin, and Persian, compared with the number in former years. Details will be found by readers who wish for them in the Inspector's Reports.

	Number studying each language.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1869-70.	1870-71.		
English	11,506	10,692	.....	814
Sanskrit	1,089	2,398	409	.....
Latin	351	498	147	.....
Persian	.....	176	176	.....

77. The following is an analysis of the study of English in 1870-71 :—

Number of Colleges and Schools.	Grades of Schools.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
6	Colleges	566	558	...	8
12	* High Schools	2,926	2,695	...	231
46	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	5,023	4,875	...	148
111	2nd ditto ditto ...	2,991	2,564	...	427
	Total.....	11,506	10,692	...	814

78. I was prepared to see a decrease in the number learning English in Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, but it must not be inferred that I desire to see the spread of English checked. My only object is to discourage bad teaching, and the measure required for this purpose is now in force. All teachers of English in Government schools must now hold at least a certificate of competency from an Inspector, and those of them who have matriculated may obtain a certificate of a higher class by passing an examination which will be held yearly in future at the head-quarters of each Division. On the other hand, as the knowledge of English possesses a tangible value, the better quality of teachers will have to be paid for by those who apply for their services, and the position of the question will, I trust, shortly be this, that English instruction, guaranteed by the Department to be of good quality, will be supplied wherever a reasonable special subscription towards its cost is tendered by those who require it.

* Decrease almost entirely in Elphinstone High School, the fee having been raised. The reduced numbers are quite as many as the building and staff can manage.

79. I hope that the smaller towns will recognize the fairness of this policy, and will be brought by the Inspectors to see that only by an application of the grant-in-aid system to voluntary contributions to be raised by them can good English Schools be multiplied. It may be gleaned from the statistics printed in last year's Report that the number of towns which may be expected to support Middle Class Schools on this system is under 200, and the voluntary system, which failed in dealing with tens of thousands of villages and hamlets, might be easily worked on a scale so moderate. It is encouraging to note that the grants-in-aid of Rs. 50 per mensem, on condition of a Municipal subscription of equal amount, provided by this Government in the Provincial Budget, have been taken up with alacrity, and more will be required.

Influence of Higher Government Public Schools.

80. The following table will be studied with interest. It shows how far the higher Government English Schools act as educational centres to the surrounding districts The country people seem less enterprising in going to seek higher education in Gujarat and Sind than in Maharashtra and the South :—

Name of School.	Resident Scholars.	Scholars from other places.
Elphinstone High School	493	165
Poona ditto	136	235
Ahmedabad ditto	112	58
Surat ditto	190	63
Ratnagiri ditto	25	184
Belgaum ditto	33	156
Dhulia ditto	27	108
Ahmednagar ditto	90	89
Kolhapur ditto	42	198
Rajkote ditto	46	60
Carried forward.....	1,194	1,316

Name of School.		Resident Scholars.	Scholars from other places.
	Brought over.....	1,194	1,316
Karachi	ditto	75	8
Hydrabad	ditto	86	7
Other Higher Schools.	Central Division	1,288	1,033
	Northern Division	1,269	255
	North-East Division ...	162	133
	Southern Division	132	207
	Sind	246	99
	Total.....	4,452	3,058

81. These figures clearly show the importance of the Boarding-houses for non-resident students which have been established in some of these places, and should be established in connection with all the larger schools. Combination can secure for the poor scholars a better diet than they can individually command—a matter of great importance to their physical health. Measures are in progress to this end. Two other important appendages are a good Library and a good Gymnasium. I have added a series of historical works to each of the High School libraries during the year, and most of them are fairly supplied with standard works. As adjuncts, good chemical and mechanical apparatus have been ordered for the principal schools, and have partly arrived. As to gymnasia a good deal has been done. There are excellent gymnasia, with teachers, at Kolhapur and Rajkote, and a fair apparatus at Poona, Surat, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Dhulia, Hydrabad, and Karachi. The Karachi High School has its fortnightly school cricket-match. A boat has been obtained by Colonel G. S. Anderson for the Kolhapur School. Wherever I have visited the gymnasia, I have found the Native students taking to their exercises with remarkable zest.

82. The above table shows the action of the higher schools on the population as divided into townspeople and countrymen. It is not less interesting to trace the classes which chiefly, in proportion to their numbers, lay hold upon the advantages offered to them. The following tables are probably not very precise, but as a general guide they may be safely consulted, and I think that, considering how comparatively small a body the officials of British and Native districts form, the proportion of their sons in the higher schools is remarkable, and a fact to be noted in forecasting the future of Indian society. The figure made by the Brâhman beggars is a very quaint phenomenon.

Table showing the station in life of the parents of Matriculated Students in—

(1.)—*Government Colleges.*

	Sons of persons of property.	Do. of Professional persons.	Do. Merchants.	Do. Contractors.	Do. Government Officials.	Do. Pensioners.	Do. Officials under Native States.	Do. Private Clerks.	Do. Priests.	Do. Soldiers.	Do Petty Tradesmen.	Do. Shroffs.	Do. Artizans or Servants.	Cultivators.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Elphinstone College (Arts)	7	12	25	1	37	...	2	13	13	1	6	5	4	5	2	133
Deccan College (Arts)	6	4	...	...	28	6	9	5	4	...	2	5	1	5	7	82
Engineering College	3	1	1	1	15	...	1	1	8	...	1	1	...	2	5	40
Medical College	10	6	...	...	29	...	2	6	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	72
Law School	7	3	9	1	15	...	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	44
Total	33	26	35	3	124	6	18	27	26	1	28	12	5	13	14	371

(2) *Government High Schools.*

	Sons of persons of property.	Do. Professional persons.	Do. Merchants.	Do. Contractors.	Do. Government Officials.	Do. Pensioners.	Do. Officials under Native States.	Do. Private Clerks.	Do. Priests.	Do. Soldiers.	Do. Petty Tradesmen.	Do. Shroffs.	Do. Artizans or Servants.	Do. Cultivators.	Do. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Elphinstone	219	104	...	...	73	...	...	137	...	...	71	...	45	9	...	658
Poona	125	19	...	...	31	...	...	94	...	...	54	...	11	1	36*	371
Surat	42	41	...	...	90	8	2	...	9	...	20	7	7	27	8	261
Ahmedabad	8	54	...	...	52	6	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	29†	170
Kolhapur	61	2	...	...	22	...	...	94	...	...	13	...	5	19	24‡	240
Belgaum	27	16	...	...	30	...	...	61	...	...	27	...	...	28	...	189
Ratnagiri	63	3	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	96	5‡	210
Ahmednagar	110	21	...	...	41	...	...	30	...	...	33	...	3	19	...	257
Dhulia	17	9	...	...	22	...	...	55	...	...	3	...	6	6	17‡	135
Hydrabad	20	8	...	...	23	...	...	35	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	93
Karachi	28	18	...	...	6	...	...	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	83
Kathiawad	12	2	...	1	10	...	37	...	9	...	24	...	9	2	...	106
Total	732	297	...	1	439	14	39	548	18	...	257	7	87	210	124	2,773

* Chiefly religious mendicants. † Fathers described as 'dead.' ‡ Beggars.

(3.) *Government Higher English Schools.*

	Sons of persons of property.	Do. Professional persons.	Do. Merchants.	Do. Contractors.	Do. Government Officials.	Do. Pensioners.	Do. Officials under Native States.	Do. Private Clerks.	Do. Priests.	Do. Soldiers.	Do. Petty Tradesmen.	Do. Shroffs.	Do. Artizans or Servants.	Do. Cultivators.	Do. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central Division ...	619	336	...	...	261	...	...	566	...	1	215	20	101	38	* 134	2,291
Northern do.	242	266	...	...	132	1	66	293	34	..	269	...	38	95	† 88	1,524
Southern do.	69	24	..	...	78	...		66	..	...	40	...	23	38	...	338
North-East do.	59	11	..	...	77	4	.	59	...	...	13	..	19	15	‡ 38	295
Sind do.	28	37	...	..	87	..	...	82	...	...	59	..	30	11	11	345
Total	1,017	674	...	...	635	5	66	1,066	34	1	596	20	211	197	271	4,793

* 40 sons of persons dead or unemployed ; 94 beggars. † 17 beggars. ‡ Beggars.

IV.—The Policy of Government as to Primary Education—Government Primary Schools.

83. I have reprinted with much satisfaction (Appendix, page 135) a declaration by the Government of India of its policy on the subject of primary education issued in February 1871 :—" The education of the masses has the greatest claim on the State funds. The Government of India desires to maintain this view, but the Grant-in-Aid Rules have in practice been found so unsuitable to Primary Schools that, except in special cases, such grants-in-aid are seldom sanctioned from the General Revenues. It has moreover been repeatedly affirmed that we must look to local exertion and to local cesses to supply the funds required for the maintenance of Primary Schools. These standing orders may seem inconsistent, but they really are not so. The fact is that primary education must be supported both by Imperial funds and by Local rates. It is not by any means the policy of the Government of India to deny to Primary Schools assistance from Imperial Revenues, but, on the other hand, no sum that could be spared from those revenues would suffice for the work, and Local rates must be raised to effect any sensible impression on the masses." Local Governments are therefore to assign from the Provincial Grants funds in aid of schools mainly supported by contributions from Local cesses or Municipal rates, and the State contribution is limited to one-third of the total cost, with an exception in favour of poor and backward districts.

84. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this most definite statement of policy, which entirely confirms the system followed in Bombay for several years past. It agrees also in a singular manner with the proposals * for extending that

* It was provided (Section XXV. of the draft Bill) that Municipal funds should be applicable to—

" Defraying such portion, not exceeding two-thirds, of the charges of every description, of providing complete primary instruction within the Municipal limits, as the Governor in Council may direct after consideration of the representations of the Director of Public Instruction and the Municipality, to

system embodied in the draft of a new Municipal Act prepared by a Committee of Revenue Officers in 1870 and laid before Government in September.

85. But I have since found, with regret and disappointment, that while His Excellency in Council has promised the Government of India specially to consider the claims made by the Educational Department on behalf of primary instruction in distributing the Provincial Grant, he has also apparently expressed himself as unprepared to take any other measures for extending education. Now two duties are contemplated in the despatch I have quoted—one to raise school rates or cesses, and the other to aid them from the Provincial Grant, and a Local Government which avoids raising school-rates will certainly be safe from claims for a grant in aid of them, but it will also fail to extend instruction among the masses, and to carry out the policy proposed by the Government of India.

86. I confess I had hoped that, in the two years which have elapsed since the subject was first brought forward, the administrative duty of completing the system of school-rating would have been recognized by Government. I had hoped that before the end of this year each important town would form an educational unit, having its schools supported by the school-rates paid by the townspeople, by any endowments or contributions for the town, and an added third from the public funds. But here we are still administering as if it sufficed for the whole population a fund of which the very first condition (imposed by law) is that it is to be expended on the schools and educational needs of "*the contributing villages*" and "*in the talooka in which it is levied.*"

87. The year 1870-71 has added 238 Primary Schools and 8,898 Pupils to the numbers of 1869-70. Applications for schools have been made by 164 villages in the Central Division, 14 in the Northern Division, 25 in the North-East

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whom the Estimates of the Director of Public Instruction shall be submitted annually for their opinion."

Division. The Inspectors of the Southern Division and Sind have omitted to give the numbers.

88. The subjects of the expenditure of the Local Funds on Primary Instruction, and of the course of reading in Primary Schools, have been already noticed, and I need not lengthen this Report by dwelling further on them here.

89. I offer, however, the following table, important in many ways. It shows how readily the agricultural cess-payers, who form hardly sixty per cent. of the population, avail themselves of the schools provided from their rates, without any compulsion, but because the schools are there and paid for, and they have the good sense to use them. It reminds us that while about six lakhs of the cess-payers' money are spent on the schools, this sum is met by only about two lakhs of public money, and not a quarter of a lakh of Municipal funds: that the absence of school-rates in towns is unfair to the rural cess-payer: that a school-rate levied and administered by the State under legal authority is a better means of support for Primary Schools in towns than a high rate of fee.

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Primary Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Poona	80	36	45	7,774	4,254	55
Sholapur	.....	.....	...	4,132	2,291	55
Satara	579	346	60	7,862	5,393	69
Ratnagiri	382	205	54	7,485	5,659	76
Tanna	495	281	57	6,518	4,784	73
Colaba	123	80	65	3,242	2,707	83
Khandesh	1,880	880	47	12,595	8,512	68
Ahmednagar & Nassick.	874	254	29	10,583	5,080	48
Peint State	.....	.....	...	373	6	1·60
Ahmedabad	326	22	6·75	6,682	3,710	55
Kheda	347	78	22	10,611	8,296	77
Broach	335	17	5·07	3,725	2,537	68
Surat	535	402	75	6,781	4,596	67
Carried forward...	5,956	2,601	..	88,393	57,825	...

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Primary Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Brought over	5,956	2,601	.	88,393	57,825	...
Belgaum	975	376	38	4,780	2,986	62
Dharwar	983	537	54	5,650	3,482	61
Kaladgi	418	179	42	4,818	3,139	65
Canara	372	252	67	2,279	1,535	67
Total (Presidency) ..	8,704	3,945	45	105,920	68,967	65
Karachi	373	68	18	1,227	89	7·25
Hydrabad	239	81	33	2,539	278	10
Shikarpur	339	62	18	3,330	590	17
Total (Sind)...	951	211	22	7,096	957	13

The total of cess-payers' children is 74,080. The total of last year was 66,221, and of the year before 59,975.

V.—Vernacular Training Colleges.

Training Colleges for Masters.

90. I printed at length last year (Appendix, p. 381) the new Training College Code, in issuing which I placed upon the Inspectors the responsibility of providing an adequate supply of trained Masters for their Divisions. The new regulations are gradually coming into use, and the result is said to be good. I will not encumber these pages with a long account of what has been done. This will be found in the Reports of the Inspectors, and the statements which they have made at my desire will show how much is still to be done before the system has overtaken the wants of the day. I have tried to improve the position of the Vernacular Teacher, and at the same time to exact from him a more laborious training, to consolidate the professional status of the Village School master, and to give him something to respect and something to hope. No expenditure should be grudged which is necessary to make the Vernacular Training Colleges as large and as good as they ought to be. I again commend them to the special care of the Inspectors.

91. The institutions for training Masters are the Colleges at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Belgaum, and Schools at Dhulia, Rajkote, Kolhapur, Hydrabad, and Sukkur.

Training Colleges for Schoolmistresses.

92. The public grant for training Schoolmistresses has been divided equally between the Bombay and Poona Schools, so that each has Rs. 500 per mensem from Government, met in the former case by subscriptions only, and in the latter by subscriptions and the Local Funds of the districts which are to have the services of the trained teachers.

Bombay Female Normal School.

93. In the Bombay Female Normal School there are twelve scholarships or stipends, ranging in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Six of these are Government stipends, and the other six subscribed by Native gentlemen. Candidates are found for these stipends in sufficient numbers. Those selected sign agreements to serve as teachers when their training is ended. Nine out of the twelve scholars are Parsees, the rest Hindus. The school is now conjoined with a lower department, used as a Practising School, and is held in rooms found by a Parsee gentleman who supports the latter. The course selected for the Training School is comprised in the three lowest Anglo-Vernacular Standards,* with some modifications. That is, a simple English and Gujarathi course of instruction will be what the scholars will be prepared to teach, with Arithmetic, History, and Geography, Needlework, and Music on an approved system. The school was examined in March under Anglo-Vernacular Standard III., and some of the scholars passed in English, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.

Poona Female Normal School.

94. The nucleus of the Poona Female Normal School existed throughout last year, but it obtained its public grant and was formally opened in November 1870. As the first benefactors of the school, I have pleasure in recording the

* Printed in Appendix F, page 454

names of the Bai Sahebs of Sangli and of Jath, the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Kurandwad, the Honourable Mr. Byramji Jijibhai, and the Honourable Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhai. The list of benefactors has since been greatly extended by the names of the following influential donors, who, however, I think it fair to explain, did not contribute like the first expressly to support this school, but who readily followed the suggestion of Government to allot to it a portion of a fund subscribed for some good work in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh :—

The Rao Saheb Pritinidhi of Satara and Karar.

The Pant Sachev of Bhore.

Bapu Saheb Naik Nimbalkar of Phaltan.

Rao Saheb Duflay of Jath.

The Chief of Miraj.

Raghunath Keshev, Chief of Kurandwad.

Ganpatrao Bapu Saheb and Vinayakrao Appa Saheb Patwardhan, of Kurandwad.

Raja Saheb Jadhowrao of Malligaum.

The Chief of Jamkhandi.

The Chief of Sangli.

Rao Saheb, Raja of Akalkote.

Anna Saheb, Chief of Vinchur.

95. The list is now completed by a donation from H. H. Scindia on his late visit to Poona.

By these gifts the school is possessed of an endowment fund of Rs. 26,000. The Municipality of Poona pays Rs. 20 per mensem towards the rent of the school-buildings.

96. No difficulty has been met in obtaining candidates for stipends of Rs. 7 and 8 per mensem. Twenty students have been admitted altogether since November, of whom the youngest is 16 and the eldest 37. All have signed agreements to teach in schools when their training is ended. Most of them are natives of Poona, but one has come in

from Karar, another from Sangli, with her husband, who is in the Vernacular Training College for Masters. Three are wives of schoolmasters. Several are of the Brahman caste, others are wives or widows of Kunbis, Shenvis, and Sonars. They have worked together harmoniously on the whole, under the patient and discriminating superintendence of Mrs. Mitchell. The results so far obtained appeared to me at a recent inspection to be very satisfactory. The school occupies a building in the heart of the City of Poona, and there is a large Practising School under the same roof.

97. The course I have laid down for this school is the Vernacular School course. The less promising students will be prepared to teach a part, and the best students the whole, of that course, with Needlework and perhaps something of Music. I have excluded English from the course, as the teachers are designed for Vernacular Schools, but English is taught to some of the most intelligent women out of school hours. I hope to see this school take a very important place as the principal Female School of the Marathi Districts, and supply first itself, then the schools of Poona, and lastly, every town of the Deccan, with disciplined and active schoolmistresses. Yearly entrance and certificate examinations will be organized in due time on the basis of the Vernacular Training College Code. I desire to bring to the favourable notice of Government the name of Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai, Principal of the Vernacular Training College, Poona, on account of intelligent and active assistance rendered in establishing the Poona Female Normal School.

98. What has been done seems to show that it is perfectly practicable to conduct a Training School for female teachers on the same principles as for male teachers by appealing to the same motives. The offer of respectable and fairly-paid employment under the shadow of a Government department is safe to meet with a response. It is true that the experiment cannot be declared successful until it is seen how the trained students comport themselves as teachers, but

I am inclined to think that Government will most properly and effectively direct its efforts in this matter to the class which attends our village schools. As to the upper classes, I think that we must educate the women through the men. The man whom we have educated will have his wife and daughters educated. The illiterate man will not heed us, charm we never so wisely. If those interested in the higher culture of women were so minded, they might very easily get what they require for themselves by a little combination.

99. I do not consider that the wants of Gujarat can be met by the Bombay Female Normal School, and I propose to expand the class which has had a precarious existence at Ahmedabad into a school like that at Poona, as soon as a special building and suitable Head Mistress have been obtained.

VI.—Aided Private Schools.

100. I will begin this notice with an analysis of the list of seventy-one schools aided on the system of payment by results in 1870-71.

	High Schools.				Middle Class English Schools.				Primary Boys' Schools.			Girls' Schools.				
	For European boys.	Conducted by Europeans for Natives (Missionary).	Conducted for Natives by Natives	Total.	For European boys.	Conducted by Europeans for Natives (Missionary.)	Conducted by Natives for Natives.	Total.	Missionary.	Native.	Total.	For Europeans.	By Missionaries for Natives.	By Natives for Natives	Total.	Grand Total.
In Bombay	3	3	...	6	7	1	..	8	4	...	4	3	...	...	3	21
Poona	...	1	1	2	3	...	..	3	1	...	1	2	2	...	4	10
Surat.....	...	1	...	1	.	...	1	1	6	2	8	.	1	4	5	15
Ahmedabad ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	5
Rest of the Presidency...	1	2	...	3	7	1	...	8	6	1	7	1	1	...	2	20
	4	8	1	13	17	2	1	20	19	3	22	6	4	6	16	71

Or according to the object of the schools —

	High Schools.	Middle Class English.	Primary Boys'.	Girls'.	Total.
Schools for Europeans	4	17	...	6	27
Missionary Schools for Natives	8	2	19	4	33
Schools kept by Natives for Natives	1	1	3	6	11
Total.....	13	20	22	16	71

101. In observing last year that the great majority of these schools cannot be regarded as national, I intended to mark the fact that they are not the fruit of any movement in the heart of the Indian nation, and that they afford no ground for hoping that the day is near when the people of this Presidency will spontaneously undertake the management of their educational system. I remarked at the same time how limited is the field of action of the Aided Schools, five-sevenths of the whole number being placed in the four principal cities. It was my object to point out that in far the greater part of this Presidency the Native population supplies neither any bodies nor any individuals fitted to undertake the duty of school managers.

102. One-third of the Aided Schools are maintained for the European and Eurasian inhabitants of Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum.

103. The schools supported by Missionary bodies number 33 out of 71, and the number will be increased this year by the schools of two additional Missions.

The Aided Societies are—

In Bombay and Poona :—

The Free General Assembly,
The General Assembly,
The Church Missionary Society,
The Diocesan Board of Education,
The Roman Catholic Church in Bombay;

and spread over the Presidency from North to South are—

Schools of the Church Missionary Society at Hydrabad and Karachi;

Schools of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Borsad, in Eastern Gujarat, and at Rajkote and Gogo, in Kathiawad;

Schools of the Church Missionary Society at Sharanpur, near Nassick, and at Malligaum, in Khandesh;

A school of the S. P. G. at Egatpura, Nassick;

A school of the Diocesan Board (European) at Sholapur.

To these will be added in the present year—

Schools of the Basle German Evangelical Mission in the Dharwar Collectorate;

Schools of the London Mission in Belgaum.

104. I believe that the only religious society maintaining schools in this Presidency which has not applied for a grant is the American Mission* in the Ahmednagar collectorate, which prefers to be independent of the Government.

Of the eleven schools conducted by natives for natives, the High School and Middle Class School and one of the Primary Boys' Schools are kept by the Head Masters for a livelihood. The rest are supported by endowment funds. Two other schools opened by Native Head Masters in Poona will be examined for grants this year.

105. The year 1870-71 added eight to the number of Aided Schools; the year 1871-72 will add nineteen. The grants made according to results in 1869-70 were Rs. 38,148, and in 1870-71 Rs. 44,607.

106. Thus the system has been freely accepted by such managing bodies as exist in this Presidency, and is not to blame for not extending where there are no managing bodies.

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* The American Mahratta Mission, established in 1813 by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

107. The Bengal Educational system* is mainly a grant-in-aid system, and it is impossible to read the Bengal Reports on Public Instruction without observing the reason. Thus 1,431 out of 1,689 Aided Schools are "conducted by Native managers." "The upper and middle classes of Native society are fairly represented by the secretaries to Grant-in-aid Schools." "The system is good for comparatively large schools, having intelligent men placed over them as managers."

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* A comparison of the distribution of the Bengal and Bombay public grants to schools may be interesting, and will be found on the opposite page.

1870.

Bengal.	No. of Students.	Average Cost per head to Government.	Total Cost to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. *Government Colleges*	1,822	223	3,30,337
2. *Government Schools* :—			
Higher Class English	9,564	23½	2,25,056
Middle Class English	793	9	7,152
Middle Class Vernacular	10,608	5	58,357
Lower Class Vernacular	1,093	4	4,842
Total	22,058	13½	2,95,407
3. *Aided Colleges*	356	83	29,600
4. *Aided Schools* :—		Rs. a. p.	
Higher Class English	9,086	5 11 3	51,824
Middle Class English	28,081	5 9 10	1,57,705
Middle Class Vernacular	33,081	1 3 7	1,02,641
Lower Class Vernacular	58,573	1 13 5	1,07,895
Girls'	7,214	8 10 1	62,295
Total	136,035	3 8 8	4,82,360
5. *Scholarships in the above*	.....	.....	1,35,536
Grand Total	160,271	7 15 1	12,73,240

Bombay.	No. of Students.	Average Cost per head to Government.	Total Cost to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. *Government Colleges*	592	267⅘	1,58,488
2. *Government Schools* :—			
Higher Class English	2,950	34⅙	1,00,775
Middle Class English	5,061	8⅘	44,453
Do. Do. Vernacular	13.968	2½	34,830
Lower Class Vernacular	129,112	1¼	1,62,582
Total	151,091	2¼	3,42,740
3. *Aided Colleges*	.....	.....	.....
4. *Aided Schools* :—			
Higher Class English	2,736	9 8 6	60,967
Middle Class English	2,509	8 12 1	
Middle Class Vernacular			
Lower Class Vernacular	1,289	1 4 2	
Girls'	2,150	5 3 2	
Total	8,684	7 0 3	60,967
5. *Scholarships in the above*	.....	.....	20,000
Grand Total	160,367	3 10 1	5,82,195

Abstract.

Schools and Colleges	about 13 lakhs.
Add—Inspection	3 lakhs.
Normal School	1½ lakhs.
Special Schools and Miscellaneous	1 lakh.
Total	about 18½ lakhs.

Schools and Colleges	about 6 lakhs.
Inspection	1¾ lakhs.
Normal Schools	⅛ lakh.
Special Schools, Book Depôts, and Miscellaneous	1 lakh.
Total	about 9 lakhs.

There can be no Aided Primary schools without managing bodies.

108. In Bombay, bodies and private persons capable of managing schools are generally wanting, and therefore the duty of assessing school rates and managing a school system has devolved on the Government. Municipalities, certainly, may be expected to perform some of the functions of managing bodies, but the small use they have made of a permissive Act (Act II. of 1862) has proved that they cannot be relied upon for spontaneous action in the course or to the extent desirable, and here also regulation by Government appears to me absolutely necessary for maintaining a school system with any pretensions to completeness.

109. Our grant-in-aid system exists then for European lay and Missionary managers, and for a small margin of Native experimenters. I believe that the system is fairly accurate in its method, careful in its expenditure of the public funds, and sufficiently liberal and certain. I hold it to be superior to other systems in the power it secures to Government over the teaching in Aided Schools, and the precision with which it adjusts payment to results: for the slightest falling off in a teacher's energy is felt in the work of his class, and recorded in a reduction of the grant. The results of each year are measured and paid for at the year's end.

110. Two years ago it was charged against the Bombay system, in a pamphlet signed by several managers of Aided Schools, that the grants by results are inadequate and capricious. Having now fully considered the working of the system, and laid my matured views before Government (see papers printed in Appendix **F**, page 442), I will try to guide the reader to the means of forming a judgment on these matters of complaint.

111. The charge of caprice is easy to dispose of. It means, I believe, that a school may lose its whole grant or part of it at any time by some unmerited misfortune, such as the sudden death of a master. But it has never been

declared that special treatment will not be conceded to such cases on a representation of the facts. On the contrary, special grants of half the first year's expenses have been made to one or two deserving schools irrespective of examination results.

112. The charge that the grants are illiberal may mean either that they are illiberal absolutely, or more illiberal than those given elsewhere.

113. For the first contention some standard of liberality is wanted. At what proportion of the cost of a school does a grant cease to be liberal? I think that the common-sense of school managers will agree to the principle that *a school of which the State and the fees pay the whole cost is not an aided school.* Either in endowment or service the aided school ought to possess some independent resources. It has been argued in the past year that if the Missionary bodies had more funds they would open more schools. But so would the Government Department of Education, and it would be contrary to the principle of our administration to open new schools through Missionary agency at the same cost as would provide an equal number of Government schools. As about one-third of the cost of a school of higher education may be met from its fees, I think that my proposed limitation to two-fifths of the total cost on instruction as the maximum grant is fair, seeing that it leaves something less than one-third to be supplied from the private resources of the school managers. I have thought it necessary also to assume a standard rate of cost, which I have proposed to fix at Rs. 75 per head in European, and Rs. 50 per head in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The maximum which I have recommended Government to adopt is therefore Rs. 30 per head in the former, and 20 per head in the latter class, the difference being designed to meet the greater cost of schools for Europeans. If reference is now made to the table* of Aided Schools, it will be seen that the standard rate of cost assumed is incontestably liberal.

* Page 23 above.

114. But it will be said, a liberal maximum is no advantage if it cannot be reached. If the Aided Schools cannot earn anything like two-fifths of their expenses, the liberality of the system only exists in theory. Let us then examine the grants actually earned in 1870-71. The table shows the rate of grant per head both of boys presented for examination and of average attendance. It will be seen that many schools have already obtained more than one-third of the cost per head of pupils examined, and some more than one-third of the cost per head of average attendance. Of course it is fair to argue from those schools which have done best that it is not impossible for others to do as well.

115. It appears then to be proved by past results that schools can under the present system earn grants equal to one-third and upwards of their expenditure on instruction. If anyone contends that this is not sufficient, I must ask him to say what he thinks a liberal grant, and then to point out the difference between a school "aided" according to his views and a school wholly supported by Government. But it was said that the Bombay Aided Schools are less liberally treated than those of other provinces. Especially it was solicited that they should be put on an equality with Bengal. The table below affords the means of comparing the relative treatment of Aided Schools:—

Average Rate of Grant per head of pupils in average attendance.

	English Schools.				Vernacular Schools.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	9	2	10		1	1	4
Bengal	5	10	6	Middle Class.	3	1	7
				Lower Class.	1	13	5
North-Western Provinces.	15	11	0		5	4	0
Madras.....	10	13	0				

NOTE.—In Bombay the highest grant to a Higher Class School is Rs. 22-3-5 per head to an English High School, and Rs. 12-14-3 to a High School attended by natives. The highest grant to a Middle Class English

School is Rs. 20, and to a Middle Class School for natives Rs. 8-15-5. The highest grant to a Primary Vernacular Boys' School is Rs. 2-0-6, and the lowest 10 annas 4 pies. In Bengal I observe one grant of Rs. 36 per head and one of Rs. 22 per head. In Madras the highest grant to a High Class School is Rs. 25, and the lowest Rs. 4-12-4. In Middle Class Schools the highest grant is Rs. 23-11-0, and the lowest 2 annas 5 pies. In the North-Western Provinces the grant to the Diocesan Board's High School, Allahabad, was Rs. 77 per head in 1869-70, and the Canning Protestant Girls' School got Rs. 110. The next highest grant was Rs. 44 per head, and the high grants just quoted are exceptional.

116. I can give several reasons why the Bombay average grant should be higher than that of Bengal. The returns of the two Presidencies show that the Bombay * schools cost more, as might be expected from the greater cost of living. Six-sevenths of the Bombay Aided Schools are under European management, whereas the large body of Aided Bengal Schools are cheap schools under Native managers. The number of scholars in the two Presidencies being nearly the same, while the number of matriculated students is much larger in Bengal, the wages of educated teachers are probably much lower. While, therefore, Bengal is entitled to the credit of charging the State a lower rate per head for the pupils of its Aided Schools than Bombay, we, on the other hand, charge a smaller proportion of the total cost of the schools. But after full allowance is made for the smaller value of the same grant in Bombay than in Bengal, it will still be concluded, I think, that the Aided Schools are not attracted to the Bengal system so much by the rate of grant which it offers as by the method which it employs.

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* Total cost per head of Aided Private Schools:—

	Higher Class English.	Middle Class English.	Lower Class Vernacular.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	* 36 15 10	* 37 4 9	5 14 5
Bengal	20 15 10	15 5 4	3 2 7

* The calculation excludes the schools which have included boarding charges in their expenditure.

117. It is intelligible that the system of grants made at the discretion of Educational Officers, and revised once in five years, is an easier system to live under than the system which gauges its grant yearly by the results of an annual examination. But the Bombay system, as being more searching, is more economical to Government. It has been said * that the Bombay system "takes credit for indolently refraining from all inquiry on the grand points of pay and appointment." The scrutiny of these points must be very unpleasant, and difficult to make effectually. The same writer continues, "It is looking for an impossibility to expect good results if the teachers are in arrears of pay or are inefficient men." Precisely, and none but good results are paid for in Bombay.

118. The two systems are, however, theoretically the same. The Bengal grant is reduced or withdrawn (1) if attendance or proficiency is defective, (2) if the managers employ bad teachers, or keep the schools in a disorderly manner. The Bombay grant falls off of itself (1) if attendance or proficiency is defective, or if bad teachers turn out bad work; (2) if the schools are kept in a disorderly manner. The systems differ in their method of testing proficiency and good teaching. In Bombay the Aided School master has to prepare his scholars to earn his grant boy by boy, and head by head of the standards. The grant is measured by the work done, and the method errs, if it errs at all, in the extreme of searching and laborious care with which it sifts the results offered for its analysis.

119. Another proposition put forward on last year's Report is that the grant-in-aid system should not be based on the idea that managing bodies are indispensable, but ought to be adapted to a state of society in which managing bodies are not to be had. The remedy suggested is that the grants should be made sufficiently liberal to pay educated natives to

* Mr. Woodrow, quoted in the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1869-70.

open schools for a livelihood. Here we arrive again at a proposal for "aided" schools entirely supported by Government and the school fees, and I ask,—Is it not better to pay the educated native as a public servant, teaching a Government school, than to spend the same money on him as the semi-independent teacher of a private school for the permanency of which there is no guarantee? Private school masters do manage to subsist at one or two principal towns. There is a sufficient reason why they do not establish aided schools in the many smaller towns open to their enterprise, and that is that they can get no guarantee for a sufficient private income from such a school. They cannot raise enough from fees, and there are no managing bodies to offer to pay them a subsidy from subscribed funds.

120. One other proposition may be deemed worthy of notice to complete the subject. It has been said, "So long as a single school on the indigenous system is supported by the voluntary contributions of the people, so long there is a heavy condemnation on the present system of Government education," and it is proposed to inspect and make grants to the indigenous schools. This criticism was based on the statistical tables printed at the end of last year's Report, and it was satisfactory to see them weighed and commented upon by a Native newspaper. I will now offer a table which will show the writer that if the Educational Department has not absorbed, or found a method of subsidizing, the indigenous schools, it has at least not been idle during the last generation.

1841.	Number of Pupils in Government Schools.	Number of Pupils in Indigenous Schools.	Total.	1871.	Number of Pupils in Government Schools.	Number of Pupils in Indigenous Schools.	Total.
Ahmednagar and Nassick Khandesh	1,375	7,279	8,654	Ahmednagar and Nassick. Khandesh	42,863	4,583	47,446
Surat	630	3,002	3,632	Surat	9,474	1,525	10,999
Kheda	466	3,460	3,926	Kheda	12,102	2,126	14,228
Ahmedabad.....	413	6,674	7,087	Ahmedabad..... ...	9,456	5,890	15,346
Ratnagiri	782	2,197	2,979	Ratnagiri.....	6,645	3,732	10,377
Tanna	661	3,821	4,482	Tanna and Colaba	10,334	2,104	12,438
Poona	2,460	3,195	5,655	Poona	8,596	3,273	11,869
Total.....	6,787	29,628	36,415	Total.....	99,470	23,233	122,703

121. There are many reasons why the indigenous school should not always be abandoned in favour of a Government school—*e.g.*, propinquity, custom, the fact that the indigenous school master is the people's man, but the departmental school master is the Government's man. The indigenous schools are either worthless or they are not. If they are worthless, it is waste of money to subsidize them. If they are of some little use, they are working side by side with the Government system, in support of which the available public funds are fully engaged. Let it be borne in mind that while there are nearly 40,000 villages and hamlets in the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, there are as yet only 2,389 Government Primary Schools.

122. I have expressed myself strongly against Aided Primary Schools which are not under competent managers. I fear that the present indigenous schools are not worth the subsidy which would enable me to add them to my returns. Further inquiry respecting them is now in progress.* But I think the writer I have quoted is right in holding that more might have been done to consult the popular taste in the most elementary Government Schools. This, however, was admitted last year, and measures have been in progress for some time to effect this improvement by opening Branch Schools for very elementary instruction, and by assigning more time to Modi and Mental Arithmetic in the simple lower standards of the Vernacular School course.

123. I have attempted, in consideration of the special interest of the grant-in-aid system to the people of India, to give the fullest means for forming an opinion on the method now employed. I shall be glad if my remarks elicit any just and thoughtful discussion of the subject, or any useful facts which may have escaped my notice.

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* The subject is not a new one. I refer inquirers to the Report on the Affairs of the East India Company for 1832, Appendix I.

124. I have printed * in the Appendix the revised Grant-in-Aid Rules, which are now awaiting the sanction of Government. The new Rules are divided into three parts, of which the first contains the rules hitherto in force with a few slight alterations, and the last is a compilation of the standing orders respecting grants to school-buildings. Part II. is new, and in it is contained my proposal for extending additional support to Aided Schools of the High School class, that is, schools which matriculate pupils. It will be seen that my object is less to give a higher rate of grant to these schools as they are than to enable them to employ a better staff of teachers. The expenditure of the grant in aid of salaries on this object is carefully secured. I have also had it in view to increase the employment as teachers of the undergraduates and graduates of the University, both European and Indian, and to ensure their mental improvement while so employed. There is also a rule for making grants to certificated female teachers.

125. I need not enter into any long description of the new standards † for the examination of Aided Schools, which are those described above as regulating the course of instruction in Government Schools. The only difference is that in Aided Schools I do not require a classic to be brought up as well as the vernacular. The vernacular is compulsory: the classic is voluntary, and carries an extra grant.

VII.—Education in Native States.

126. A marked advance has been made on the position occupied last year, which was described at page 116 of the Report for 1869-70. At Baroda, His Highness Malharrao, at the personal instance of His Excellency the Governor, decided on forming an Educational Department for the Gaekwar's territories. An Inspector has been selected, and under the advice of the Resident, Colonel Barr, a large school (English with Vernacular departments) has been opened at

* Appendix F, page 412. † Printed at page 419 of the Appendix.

Baroda, and already contains over 500 students. This excellent public work has been very warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of Baroda, and I hope that the school will form the centre from which education will radiate to all parts of this great and populous Native State. Even those most conservative potentates the Hubshee and the Nawab of Cambay are both doing something for the instruction of their people. The Nawab of Cambay has agreed, under the advice of the Political Agent (Mr. Sheppard, C. S.), to make an assignment on his revenues for the support of schools, and a school will shortly be opened at Cambay, where a merchant of the city has offered a donation of Rs. 10,000 (Cambay) for a school-house. The Nawab of Janjira has informed the Political Agent, Colaba, that he has commenced arrangements for the establishment of Village Schools, and intends to select and appoint an Inspector for them. A Deputy Educational Inspector has been appointed for the Mahikanta and Pahlanpur Agencies, which share the cost. A Deputy Inspector has also been appointed for Kutch, and the school system is being carefully organized by Colonel Law, the Acting Political Agent.

127. The following tables show the educational expenditure and progress of some of the most advanced Native States :—

[*Table.*

Statistics of Education in Kathiawad.

Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.													
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.			
										Boys'.		Girls'.							
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p														
21,000	1,500,000	8,795 10 5	77,223 5 1	*21,551 0 0	1,07,569 15 6	1	106	9	994	193	12,733	10	473	1	31	214	14,337	Fund Schools.	
		.....	10,668 13 6	.....	10,668 13 6	...	...	3	98	45	1,395	29	718	...	...	77	2,211	Private Schools under Inspection only.	
		8,795 10 5	87,892 2 7	21,551 0 0	1,18,238 13 0	1	106	12	1,092	238	14,128	39	1,191	1	31	291	16,548		

* This money has been spent by several Chiefs direct, and not through the Educational Committees.

Persons under instruction 1 in 90.

Statistics of Education in Mahikanta.

Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
4,000	311,046	.....	7,205 5 4	.....	7,205 5 4	...	...	...	...	26	1497	4	68	...	...	30	1565

Persons under instruction 1 in 198.

Statistics of Education in the Kolhapur State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
3,184	546,000	2,600 15 11	28,564 4 10	44,076 6 1½	75,241 10 10½	1	240	9	964	48	2405	1	61	1	54	60	3724

Persons under instruction 1 in 146.

Statistics of Education in the Rewakanta (Eastern Gujarat) 1870-71.

Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.													
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Persian Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
												Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.														
12,000	600,000	1,000 0 0	16,044 12 0	18,396 14 5	35,441 10 5	...	...	3	489	1	45	48	1,485	4	103	...	...	56	2,122

Persons under instruction 1 in 282.

Statistics of Education in the Miraj State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
228	43,307	75 4 0	6,380 8 5	.....	6,455 12 5	...	...	1	50	9	520	...	...	...	...	10	570

Persons under instruction 1 in 75.

Statistics of Education in the Sangli State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Special Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.												
774	194,604	1,875 1 0	8,586 12 7	...	10,461 13 7	...	...	2	169	8	483	1	18	5	55	16	725

Persons under instruction 1 in 268.

Statistics of Education in the Sawantwadi State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys.'		Girls.'					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.												
800	157,321	.....	*7,019 12 0	...	7,019 12 0	...	...	1	102	19	1154	...	...	...	...	20	1256

* The Head Master of the English School at Wadi examines the Vernacular Schools; charges for Inspection cannot therefore be separated from Instruction.

Persons under instruction 1 in 125.

VIII.—Education of young Chiefs and Minors.

The Rajkumar College, Kathiawad.

128. I also have to record the successful opening of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, for the education of the young Chiefs of the great tributary peninsula of Kathiawad. It would be equally unwise, and unjust to those who have undertaken the anxious responsibilities of this experiment, to speak of this College as a spontaneous offering of the Kathiawad Chiefs. Many traditional prejudices must have been surrendered, and many ancestral habitudes broken through, when the Durbars consented to build this College and send their sons to be its inhabitants. Probably the reliance of the Kathiawad Chiefs on the general good faith and beneficent purpose of the dominant power could not have been subjected to any severer ordeal, but a trustful and cheerful response was made to the great interest expressed in this undertaking by the highest authorities in these territories, and the first term of the College was uninterruptedly successful. I have much pleasure in printing the Principal's Report with those on the Government Colleges. It will be read with interest, as it shows the careful and judicious method of Mr. Macnaghten. There were twelve boys in the College during the first term—the number is limited, at least for the present, to the number of young Chiefs in Kathiawad of educable age—of whom ten are Rajputs and two Mahomedans.

129. Government has instructed me to consider whether similar institutions may not be established at other central spots. The Talukdars' School might be enlarged at Ahmedabad, and a second Chiefs' College established at Poona. I have been collecting information for these projects, and it occurred to me that, under the Act of the Legislature which places the care of minors in the hands of the Judicial Officers of the State, a systematic education of minors of good social position under British law might be carried on by the same agency as the education of young gentlemen from Native

States. These special schools are costly, as a cultivated European Principal is needful for each, and the cost per head can only be reduced by increasing the number of scholars. The statistical information required has reached me too recently to allow me to submit a well-digested scheme, but I have embodied it in tables which will show what has been, and suggest what may be, done. I would have it understood that I merely wish to show in a collected form the names and station of the minors and young Chiefs. I do not assume, pending full discussion of the subject, that education in a College away from home is the best thing for all, regardless of special circumstances.

General List of Minors, showing what has been done for their Education in various Districts and Agencies.

I.—Judicial.

Statistics of Minors within the Jurisdiction for the care of whose person and property the Civil Court is to take measures under Act XX. of 1864,

1	2	3	4
Name of District.	Number of Minors reported by the Judge	Status of Minors.	General account of measures taken for the care of their person and property.
1. Sattara	....	.....	The Acting Judge says that there are no minors in charge of the Civil Court in this District.
2. Kaladgi	7	One poor, six rich.....	All seven are attending Government Schools. The six richer boys, aged from 8 to 14 and apparently Canarese, are included in the list of possible pupils of a Wards' College at Dharwar.
3. Khandesh.....	94	Sons of traders, labourers, and village officers.	A large number of the minors go to Government or Indigenous schools: some are too young, some already go to day-labour. None are of a position to support a Wards' School. The supervision appears to be systematic, the subordinate Judges attending to the minors in their several jurisdictions. But the Acting Judge notes that thorough supervision by the agency of Judicial Officers is difficult.
4. Dharwar	25	The status of the parents is not given by the Judge.	In twenty cases no special order has been passed to regulate the minors' education. In five cases orders have been issued that the minor is to attend an appointed school.

1	2	3	4
Name of District.	Number of Minors reported by the Judge.	Status of Minors.	General account of measures taken for the care of their person and property.
5. Canara	39	Only one minor can be called rich, possessing a property worth Rs. 20,000.	The education of minors has been carefully supervised through the Subordinate Judges, and Mr. Spens has used his powers to enforce on guardians attention to this duty. The minor noted in column 3, aged 13, might go to a College at Dharwar.
6. Ratnagiri	132	The status of the parents of 17 minors is said to be good, of the rest "middling" or "poor."	The minors are divided by Mr. Izon into 40 attending Government schools; 38 attending private schools or under private tuition; 19 not attending school, from various hindrances, though old enough; 17 not old enough; and 11 who have not presented themselves though summoned. The list is concluded by 7 female minors not at school. Some or all of the richer 16 might enter a Wards' School at Poona.
7. Belgaum	4	The Judge seems to have included only minors of station. All four are of good family.	Care has been taken for the education of three, and the fourth is only 2½ years old. The three might all be pupils of a Wards' School at Dharwar.
8. Ahmedabad ...	134	Twelve of these are the young Chiefs and Talukdars already in the Ahmedabad School. Ninety-two are merely mentioned without any detail. Of the rest, two merchants' sons of Ahmedabad are rich, the remainder are of the lower middle or lower class.	The Judge says that no orders respecting the education of the minors have been passed in 92 cases. Of 30 cases included in the Judge's detailed list, orders to attend an appointed school have been issued where the minor is not too young. Six of these are young Talukdars who are attending schools near their homes, being probably too poor to be sent to Ahmedabad.

9. Ahmednagar...	118	The Judge does not give the status of each minor, but it appears from his letter that none are people of high social position. The richer ones are traders. He says that the property of twelve of them ranges from Rs. 9,000 to 40,000.	The minors are mostly being educated at the High School or at Government or Private Schools. Some are said to be "studying at home." Their superintendence by the agency of the Subordinate Judges seems to have been fairly systematic, and Mr. Daniell says that he is carrying out improved arrangements with the assistance of the Collector.
10. Tanna	494	The minors seem to be chiefly sons of traders or cultivators, none of any station. They are both boys and girls, and of all ages from 1 to 17.	Orders to attend an appointed school have been issued in more than half the cases, but it seems, from what the Judge says, that any supervision of the minors' studies has not been found practicable.
11. Poona	9	One seems to be rich	Orders have been issued for the education of these 9, but the Judge adds, "Since the introduction of Act XX. of 1864 the care of a large number of minors has vested in the Civil Court of this District, but, as no instructions regarding the education of these minors appear to have been given, their names are not entered."
12. Shikarpur.....	.....	.....	The Judge says that no minor of the status required resides within the jurisdiction of the Court.
13. Hydrabad.....	2	One a Meer, one a trader ...	Both are too young to attend school.

II.—Political.

1	2	3	4
Name of Political Agency.	Number of Minors reported by the Agent.	Status of Minors.	General account of measures taken for the care of their person and property.
1. Sawantwadi ...	3	All rich	One is the Chief of Savantwadi, aged 9, living at Wadi with a private Tutor, a graduate. The other two attend the Wadi English School and also have a Tutor. All three are suitable pupils for a Wards' College.
2. Kheda(Cambay)	.....	.....	No Minor Chief in this Agency.
3. Rewakanta	11	Mostly rich	Two young Minor Chiefs are in the Talukdars' Schools, Ahmedabad. The estate of a third is too much involved to afford much expense. The rest are sons of living Chiefs, being educated at home; at least four of them could well afford to go to a Wards' College.
4. Khandesh Agency.	3	Aged 10 and 11, sons of a Chief, but probably not rich.	The boys are brothers, and are at home under a Tutor.
5. Sattara Agency.	5	All rich.....	One is the Minor Chief of Bhore, who is being educated in a Government school at Poona. The others are the sons of living Chiefs, viz, 3 of the Pant Pritinidhi, and one of the Chief of Phaltan. All 5 might enter a Wards' College.
6. Janjira	2	Sons of the Nawab of Janjira, aged 9 and 12.	The Nawab is alive. The boys have a Tutor, and are said to have made good progress in Persian and Arabic. Doubtful if they could be made inmates of a Wards' College.
7. Tanna Agency.	1	The Rajah of Jowar, aged 17.	He is being educated in a Government school at Poona, and might join a Wards' College.

8. Dharwar Agency.	1	The Nawab of Savanur, aged 11.	Lives at Dharwar with a Tutor. Would be a proper inmate of a Wards' College at Dharwar.
9. Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.	21	Of these 13 are minors and the rest sons of living Chiefs, &c. They are all of good position, but the education of several is nearly completed.	Among the minors under Kolhapur are the Chiefs of Inchalkaranji, Kagal, and Bowra. The rest are Inamdars, &c. The education of all has been carefully carried on at Kolhapur or their own villages. Three of them are in the High School. The Chiefs of Kagal and Bowra, and one or two others, might join a Wards' College. Of four sons of living Chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country (all 20 years old or upwards) three are studying with private Tutors, the fourth at the Belgaum High School. Two sons of the Chief of Torgal, Kolhapur, have a private Tutor, and might join a Wards' College. Of two young Chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country, one (Miraj) has completed his education and is learning his administrative duties, and one (Moodhole), aged 10, has a private Tutor at home. He might join a Wards' College.
10. Panch Mahals Agency.	.....	.....	No minors under supervision. —
11. Sholapur Agency (Akalkote).	4	One is the Raja of Akalkote, aged 4. One is his cousin, aged 15. Two are Inamdars.	The Chief is too young for College. His cousin has a Tutor. He might attend a Wards' College.
12. Pahlanpur.....	82	Six minors and seventy-six sons of living Chiefs, Thakors, &c., many of good position.	Nothing has been done for the education of young Chiefs in this Agency. Some few of the boys can read and write Gujarathi. and one or two Persian. Not one seems to know any English. Most of them are apparently of the same class as the Ahmedabad Talukdars, but among sons of living Chiefs are sons of the Dewan of Pahlanpur and Nawab of Radhanpur and their relatives. Ten or twelve of these boys might probably be sent to the school at Ahmedabad, but more definite information as to their means is wanting.

1	2	3	4
Name of Political Agency.	Number of Minors reported by the Agent.	Status of Minors.	General account of measures taken for the care of their person and property.
13. Surat Agency..	1	Rich: a son of the living Raja of Dharampur; age not given, but about 10.	The Agent says, "Dada Saheb, son of the Dharampur Raja, is the only minor in the Surat Ageney. He is being educated with his cousin by the Parsi Graduate (M.A.) who was Tutor to the late Raja of Kolhapur." Both would be suitable pupils for a Wards' College.
14. Mahikanta Agency.	50	One is the Raja of Edar; one or two others must have good fortunes. Only 8 of these are minor Chiefs..	Besides these 50, one boy is at the Ahmedabad Talukdars' School. Many of the others are being educated at the Sadra school, and at other schools in the Ageney. The Raja of Edar and one or two others might be placed in a Wards' College.

N.B.—Kathiawad is omitted, as it has already a Chiefs' College, attended by the young Chiefs of suitable age. (See Principal's Report.)

Statement of Boys of suitable age who might be brought together as the inmates of a Chiefs' College at Ahmedabad or Rajkote.

No.	Name.	Age.	Estate.	District.	Minor Chief, or Father alive.	Remarks.
1	Mansingji Prithiraj	15	Chief of Barrea	Rewakanta	Minor	These are the boys already in the Talukdars' School at Ahmedabad.
2	Vakhatsing Dalelsing	11	" Lunawara	Ditto	Ditto	
3	Jethibhai Raghobhai	19	Bakrana	Dholka	Ditto	
4	Jasvatsing Amirji	17	Pipli	Dhanduka	.....	
5	Bhojraj Atabhai	...	Rojka	Ditto	.....	
6	Nagbhai Khodabhai	17	Aniali	Ditto	.....	
7	Patabhai Jasvatsing	18	Cher	Ditto	Minor	
8	Sardarsing Kaliansing	13	Moti Boroo	Dholka	Ditto	
9	Kayabhai Karansing	15	Makhiow	Ditto	.....	
10	Vakhatsing Dipsing	8	Illole	Mahikanta	Minor	
11	Jitsingji Ajitsing	16	Lunawara	Rewakanta	.....	
12	Gambhirsing Vakhatsing	8	Bhankora	Viramgaum	Minor	
13	Lalsing Vakhatsing	9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

No.	Name.	Age.	Estate.	District.	Minor Chief, or Father alive.	Remarks.
14	Chatrasingji Gambhirsing	8	Rajpipla	Rewakanta	Father alive	Father is Raja of Rajpipla.
15	Motising } Jitsing	12	Chota Udepur	Ditto	Ditto	Father is Raja of Chota Udepur.
16	Chandersing } Jitsing	8				
17	Indarsing } Jitsing	5				
18	Dada Saheb	12	Dharampur	Surat Agency	Father alive	Son and nephew of the Raja of Dharampur.
19	Bapu Lalji	...				
20	Sher Mahomed Khan	19	Pahlanpur	Pahlanpur Agency	Ditto	Son of the Dewan of Pahlanpur.
21	Sher Buland Khan	19	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nephew of the Dewan.
22	Ali Akbar Khan	19	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
23	Murtja Khan	16	Radhanpur	Ditto	Ditto	Son of Nawab of Radhanpur.
24	Nad Ali Khan	9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Ahmed Khanji	15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Grandson of the Nawab.
26	Abhesing Khengarji	13	Tharad	Ditto	Ditto	Son of the Thakore of Tharad.
27	Zulficar Ali	12	Baroda	Surat District Court.	Minor	
28	Ranchordbhai Ghirdharlal	8	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad District Court	Ditto	Trader's son.
29	Kesresingji Jowansingji	10	Edar	Mahikanta Agency	Ditto	Raja of Edar.

Statement of Boys of suitable age who might be brought together as inmates of a Chiefs' College at Poona, Kolhapur, or Dharwar.

No.	Name.	Age.	Estate.	District.	Minor Chief or, Father alive.	REMARKS.
1	Govindrao *alias* Abasaheb Ghorepade.	17	Inchalkaranji	Kolhapur Agency	Minor	Chief of Inchalkaranji.
2	Gopalrao *alias* Nana Saheb	16	.....	Do.	Do.	A Sirdar of the Kolhapur State.
3	Jaysingrao *alias* Aba Saheb	14	Kagal	Do.	Do.	Chief of Kagal.
4	Mahdowrao Saheb	13	Bowra	Do.	Do.	Chief of Bowra.
5	Lakshmanrao Ghorepade	16	Kapsi	Do.	Do.	Younger brother of the Chief of Kapsi.
6	Venkat Rao Rajé Saheb	10	Mudhol	Southern Maratha Country	— Do.	Chief of Mudhol.
7	Laxumanrao	17	Torgal	Kolhapur State	Father alive	Sons of the Chief of Torgal.
8	Govind Rao	14				
9	Nawab Abdul Daler Khan	11	Savanur	Dharwar Agency	Minor	Nawab of Savanur.
10	Malharrao	17	Jowar	Tanna Agency	Minor	Raja of Jowar.
11	Sidi Ahmed	9	Janjira	Colaba Agency	Father alive	Sons of the Nawab of Janjira.
12	Sidi Abdul Rehman	12				
13	Shankarrao	17	Bhore	Satara Agency	Minor	Chief of Bhore.
14	Parashram	...	Awund	Do.	Father alive	Sons of the Pant Pratinidhi of Awund.
15	Gangadhar	...				
16	Jagjivan	...				

No.	Name.	Age.	State.	District.	Minor Chief or Father alive.	Remarks.
17	Venkatrao	...	Phaltan	Satara Agency	Father alive	Son of the Chief of Phaltan.
18	Raghunath Sawant Bhonsle	9	Sawantwadi	Sawantwadi Agency	Minor	Chief of Sawantwadi.
19	Krishnarao Desai	17		Do.	Minors	Sons of a Sirdar of importance in the Wadi State.
20	Damodhar Desai	15				
21	Subhaji Rajé Bhonsle	15		Akalkote	Minor	Relative of the Raja.
22	Wardraj	14		Kaladgi District Court	Minors	These six minors are described by the Judge as rich.
23	Nagumnee	10				
24	Govindraj	14				
25	Krishna Swami	12				
26	Trivengadum	10				
27	Ramswami	8				
28	Ramkrishna	13		Canara District Court	Minors	Their property is valued at Rs. 20,000.
29	Narayan	10				
30	Dattajirao	17	Jambothe	Belgaum District Court	Minor	Son of a Desai.
31	Baspenbhu Lakhangouda	16	Wantmuri	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	Kristnapa	17	Targatti	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	Aba Maharaj	7	Poona	Poona District Court	Do.	An Inamdar.

130. These tables show that besides the minors of higher social status, for whom special colleges or schools may be established, there is a numerous class of minors of lower rank, over whose person and property the principal court of original civil jurisdiction in the district they inhabit has large powers, so that the Judge can decide what school each male minor shall attend, and appoint what shall be paid from his estate for his maintenance, and for school fees or other charges of education. It would be a discredit to our Government if these powers were not fully exercised, but judicial officers complain that they are prevented by other duties from personally assuring themselves that the guardians whom they appoint really educate their wards as they promise, and apply the proceeds of their estates honestly to this object. Here I think the Educational Department may be of service, and its officers would readily undertake, on receipt of a list of minors from the Civil Court, to see that each minor is availing himself of the education provided for him, and report on his progress yearly: while a duplicate of the same list might be sent to the Collector, who, if not himself in charge of the estate, could yet assure himself, by a yearly inspection of accounts, that due provision is made also for the minor's bodily health and growth, and, if dissatisfied, address the Civil Court and have the administration amended. This subject will be separately brought under the consideration of Government.

131. I examined the Talukdars' School at Ahmedabad in January, and found there the young Chiefs of Lunawara and Barrea, and one other boy from the Rewakanta, one boy from the Mahikanta, and eight of the young Talukdars of the Ahmedabad collectorate. The age of these boys varied from 8 to 19. Some of them are intelligent and improving, others began too late. They all entered with much zest into their gymnastic exercises.

132. There are also, in each Divisional Report, notices of the progress of young men of station who are studying in

schools or under Tutors. In the Central Division a nephew of the late Chief of Akalkote has entered the Poona High School. The Chief of Jowar studies in Poona City School No. I. The Chiefs of Jath and Phaltan and the Pant Pritinidhi have engaged Tutors for their children. The young Chief of Bhore also has a Tutor. In Gujarat the Raja of Dharampur has engaged for his sons the services of the Tutor of the late Raja of Kolhapur. At Kolhapur the young Chiefs of Kagal and Bowra are promising pupils. The Chief of Torgal has engaged a Tutor for his sons. The young Chief of Ramdurg is in the Belgaum High School.

133. I note with regret that no decision has been received from the Government of India on my proposals for securing pensions to educational *employés* lent to Native States. The subject was discussed at page 119 of my last Report.

IX.—School of Art.

134. The Acting Superintendent, Mr. Terry, reports an increase in the public interest felt in the Drawing School, evinced by an increased number of applicants for admission and of visitors. The new admissions were 102, and 68 students left, so that there was an increase of 34, and there are now 99 names on the roll. Nine classes in Drawing were presented for examination, and special classes in Perspective, Geometry, and Architecture. Besides there is the Class of Wood-engravers. In the atelier of Decorative Painting, under Mr. Griffiths, there were 19 stipendiary students on the roll during the year. Twenty-seven works executed by the students of this school were sent to the International Exhibition in London. Among the students are several Brahmans from Ratnagiri, Tanna, Kolhapur, and Poona. In the atelier of Sculpture, under Mr. Kipling, eight men were continuously employed on work belonging to the public buildings in progress, and the school has been invited to undertake the sculpture of some new public buildings at Allahabad. The Architectural Class, under Mr. Molecey, suffered interruption from his absence on leave,

and it has now been found necessary to abolish the appointment of Lecturer, as the funds are insufficient to support it. This is to be regretted, as the subject has always been popular. The atelier of Art Metal-work has remained closed during the year.

135. The school was examined by a Committee* in March. In the Drawing School a good drawing (figure-shading) was made from a cast of a head of Bacchus by a Kshatri pupil of somewhat over one year's standing. In Decorative Painting two very creditable designs for a panel ornament in colour were produced, both by Brahmans. In Sculpture four students competed in carving a boss from imagination. The successful competitor's work was vigorous and good. The prize for an exercise in moulding a panel in clay was won by a Goanese.

136. The grant to the school having been increased from Rs. 11,000 to 15,000, the Committee have been able to recommend to Government a better and more complete organization, and the appointment of a Director. It may be hoped that with this improvement the studies of the pupils may be more steady and continuous, and the results will be more systematically tested. But it is much to be regretted that the acquisition of a suitable building, in which the work of the school might be made known to the public, seems more remote than ever. And I note that Mr. Griffiths has not yet had the decoration of any public building intrusted to his studio.

X.—Educational and General Literature.

Encouragement of Literature.

137. The list of works in the Vernacular which received encouragement from the fund placed at my disposal for that object contains various essays in poetry, history, and fiction. From the same source a prize was awarded for an essay on Jainism by a Gujarathi author. Another prize (paid in 1871-72) was awarded for a translation into Canarese of "Smiles' Self-Help."

* Mr. Peile, Captain Hancock, R. E., and Mr. Oxenham.

138. For the present year I have offered prizes for an English Essay on the Government of Dependencies; for the best collection of Sanskrit Inscriptions copied and translated; for a Gujarathi translation of "Smiles' Self-Help;" for a paraphrase of the "Raja Shékara" in Canarese with critical notes; for translations of two English works into Sindhi, and for an Essay in Sindhi on "The condition of Sind under the Talpoor dynasty." The list is completed by the prizes offered by the Dakshina Committee for a Marathi poem on the Ganges, and a Marathi novel on the model of "Tara."

Prizes.

139. There is no part of the design sketched by the Honourable Court of Directors which we are achieving so slowly as the diffusion of useful knowledge in the Vernacular "by the instrumentality of Masters and Professors who may, by themselves knowing English, impart to their fellow-countrymen, *through the medium of their mother-tongue*, the information which they have thus obtained." The dislike shown by the University graduates to writing in their Vernacular can only be attributed to the consciousness of an imperfect command of it. I cannot otherwise explain the fact that graduates do not compete for any of the prizes offered for Vernacular translations or composition, prizes of greater money value than the Chancellor's or Arnold's Prizes at Oxford, the Smith or Members' Prizes at Cambridge. So curious an apathy, so discouraging a want of patriotism, is inexplicable if the transfer of English thought to Native idiom were, as it should be, a pleasant exercise, and not, as I fear it is, a tedious and repulsive toil.

140. The Vernacular Literature Committees, of which the constitution was mentioned at page 125 of my Report of last year, have all done good service by advising on various questions referred to them during the year, such as the merits of educational books, and the subjects for school courses and for prize compositions.

Vernacular Literature Committees.

Zand and Pahlavi texts.

141. Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji completed his Pahlavi-English Glossary of the *Vendidâd* in December 1870. The text of the Pahlavi version had been completed before the Glossary was begun. The whole work is now ready for the printer. At Dr. Haug's request, the Dastur has added some notes to his preface to the *Ardâi Virâf-nâmeh*, the printing of which is now progressing under Dr. Haug's care. The Dastur has commenced a critical text with notes of the Pahlavi translation of the *Yas'na*, and has completed the first part or *Upara Yas'na*. Dr. Haug has very recently proposed to undertake an important series of Zand and Pahlavi Grammars and Dictionaries, which is a project somewhat beyond the means justly appropriable to it by a Provincial Government, but I hope that it will be supported by H. M.'s Secretary of State. I subscribed on behalf of Government for 100 copies of an edition of the Mainyô-i-Khard, by Mr. E. W. West, a pupil and colleague of Dr. Haug, which have lately been received, and are being distributed to those interested in ancient Persian literature.

Purchase and transcription of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

142. The acquisition of Sanskrit Manuscripts is going on with much vigour under the care of Dr. Bühler, who sends a list of 58 manuscripts acquired during 1870-71. Dr. Kielhorn confirms his previous impression that the stores of the Deccan are nearly exhausted, but it is clear from Dr. Bühler's very interesting report that Gujarat is a rich mine of wealth, and that the people are readier than they formerly were to part with their treasures for a public purpose. The reports of Dr. Bühler and Dr. Kielhorn are printed, with the lists of newly acquired manuscripts, at page of the Appendix.

Sanskrit Series.

143. During the year 1870-71 one number of the Bombay Sanskrit Series, No. VII., containing the first portion of Dr. Kielhorn's translation of, and commentary on, Nagojibhaṭṭas Paribhâshendus'ekhara, has been published.

144. A number of Professor Shankar P. Pandit's edition of the Raghuvaṁsá has been printed, as far as the end of the text of Canto XII. An edition of the Hitopadesha, with Glossary, by Lakshman Y. Askhedkar, B.A., has also been printed.

145. Professor R. G. Bhandarkar has prepared an edition of the Mâlatîmâdhava, and received permission to print it as part of the series. Dr. Bühler prepared, during his stay in Europe, an edition of the Das'akumáracharita.

Work of the Translators.

146. The printing of the revised Fifth Book of the Marathi series has been completed under the care of Major Candy, who has in the latter part of the year been engaged in preparing for the press a revised edition of his English-Marathi Dictionary. A Marathi version of Robinson Crusoe is ready for printing, and other useful books have been translated. Fowler's "Discipline and Instruction" has been translated into Gujarathi, and some historical compilations made. The same book has been translated into Canarese, and also an "Outline of Universal History" and part of Martin's Natural Philosophy. And a new Canarese School Grammar and Second Book of Poetry have been compiled. A number of Persian, Arabic Sindhi, and Hindu Sindhi books were prepared for the press in Sind.

147. The following table shows the variation in the number of Libraries in each Division, the result being an increase of 19 :—

	In 1869-70.	In 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease
Central Division	40	37 *	...	3
North-East Division	12	12	...	...
Northern Division	63	78	15	.
Southern Division	22	28	6	...
Sind	6	7	1	...
Total.....	143	62	2 2	3

* Exclusive of large public Libraries in the City of Bombay.

148. The following additional Libraries were registered for presentation of books during the year 1870-71:—

1. Rustampura Reading-Room and Library at Surat.
2. The Bombay Benevolent Library, Girgaum Road.
3. Sampgaum Native General Library.
4. Hindu Dnyan Vardhak Library, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
5. Nahanpura Native Reading-Room, Surat.
6. Udwara Native Library in Taluka Pardi, Zilla Surat.
7. Karachi Parsi Reading-Room and Library.
8. Native General Library at Vingorla.

149. The object of registration is that the libraries may receive such presents of books purchased from the Encouragement Fund as I am able to make. Divided among so many, the assistance is not great. My means are not much more than sufficient to improve the libraries of the High Schools, which I hope to make really good and useful as literary centres.

XI.—Donations to Education.

150. The first of the new endowments made during the year—a subscription by the people of the Kolhapur territory and Southern Maratha Country to perpetuate the memory of the late Raja Rajarama Chattrapati of Kolhapur by founding scholarships for poor deserving students attending the Kolhapur High School—commemorates the loss of a prince whose modest and earnest spirit marked him as a promising exemplar of the Indian ruler educated under the influence of the British Government. His untimely death at Florence on his way home from Europe, whence he was returning deeply impressed by the strength and grandeur of high civilization, is in every way a calamity.

151. Minor donations are an anonymous gift of Rs. 1,000 for a prize for the Girls' Schools at Dharwar, and the endowment of two scholarships at Ahmednagar by Mr. Nilkant Bhagwant Mulé, in memory of his wife and son. A donation

of Rs. 1,000, made in 1870 by Sir Salar Jang, for the benefit of the poor Mahomedan boys attending Government schools in Belgaum, has also not been noticed before.

152. The list of Government officers to whom the Inspectors express themselves as indebted for valuable aid is, I am glad to find, too long for me to transcribe at the end of this Report, but the names are printed in the Divisional Reports in the Appendix.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
16*th August* 1871.

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

1. Report by Major T. WADDINGTON, Educational Inspector, Central Division, for 1870-71.

2. Report by Dr. G. J. BÜHLER, Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, for 1870-71.

3. Report by W. A. RUSSELL, Esq., M.A., Educational Inspector, Southern Division, for 1870-71.

4. Report by W. DRAPER, Esq., M.A., Educational Inspector, North-East Division, for 1870-71.

5. Report by G. GRANT, Esq., C.S., Acting Educational Inspector in Sind, for 1870-71.

1.—REPORT BY MAJOR T. WADDINGTON, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, CENTRAL DIVISION, FOR 1870-71.

No. 654 or 1871-72.

Poona, Office of the Educational Inspector, C.D.,
3rd June 1871.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Central Division for the year 1870-71.

2. The Central Division has been reduced by the transfer of the Khandeish, Nassick, and Ahmednuggur Collectorates, and Peint State, to the North-East Division. The Modnimb District of the Meeraj State, in Sholapoor, and the Jowar State, in Tanna, have been placed under the inspection of this department. The Central Division now comprises the Collectorates and States shown in the following table:—

SUB-DIVISION OR STATE.	Number of Talookas or States.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.
Poona	8	5,047	661,988
Sholapoor	6	6,960	551,501
Sattara	13	7,343	972,421
Tanna	11	6,212	539,188
Colaba	5	3,056	333,015
Ratnagiri	8	4,500	681,147
Bombay	1	1,862	816,562
Punt Pratinidhi	1	266	58,980
Bhore	1	428	111,689
Phultun	1	256	49,311
Carried forward	55	35,930	4,782,108

SUB-DIVISION OR STATE.	Number of Talookas or States.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.
Brought forward.....	55	35,930	4,782,108
Jutt	1	35	63,805
Sawunt Waree	1	800	157,321
Akulkote	1	420	61,000
Jowar	1	300	20,000
Modnimb	1	85	10,347
Total.....	60	37,570	5,094,581

The schools in the Native States are only inspected by this department, with the exception of Akulkote and Modnimb, in which appointments are made by this department.

3. The Division was throughout the year under the control of Mr. Chatfield as Acting Educational Inspector. Up to the 22nd October the accounts of the North-East Division continued to be made up in this office. Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak Oke, Assistant Deputy in the Tanna Sub-Division, was again absent on sick leave throughout the year. From the 17th October Mr. Nilkant Moreshwar Sathe acted for him. In December Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., being appointed Deputy Educational Inspector in Cutch, and Head Master of His Highness the Rao's High School at Mandvee, Mr. Savailal Govindram Desai, F.E.A., was appointed Deputy Inspector of Gujarathi Schools, Bombay. In June 1870, Mr. Kirkham, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, was obliged to go to England on sick leave. Mr. Barrett, the Vice-Principal, acted for him to the close of the year, while his own place was temporarily filled by the transfer from Ratnagiri of Mr. Waman Abaji Modak, B.A. On the 20th November Mr. Jacob left the Poona High School to act as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, and Mr. Vithal Narayan Patak, M.A., Head Master of the Dhoolia High School, acted for him from the 5th December to the close of the year. The Ratnagiri High School

was under the charge of the First Assistant, Mr. Damodhar Bhikaji Jatar, B.A., up to the 27th September, and from that date to the end of the year under Mr. Govind Ramchandra Bhagwat, M.A.

4. The income of the year, exclusive of balances, was as follows:—

				Amount.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial Grant				*4,92,757	11	10
Receipts from Fees				1,31,286	2	0
Educational Cess				†1,81,945	13	8
Popular Contributions				2,252	1	10
Assignments from Municipal Funds				4,091	9	0
Educational Funds—						
Elphinstone College Funds...	21,333	15	8			
Grant Medical College Funds.	814	4	10			
Perry Testimonial Fund (in aid of the Law School)	2,250	7	0			
Elphinstone Institution Fund.	6,299	6	1			
Gokaldas Tejpal School Fund	950	5	10‡			
Jagannath Shankarshet School Fund	503	13	10‡			
Telangi Marathi School Fund	120	15	2			
Mountstuart Elphinstone Memorial Fund	332	9	8			
Frere Scholarship Fund	750	0	0			
				33,355	14	1
Total.....Rs.				8,45,689	4	5

* This sum shows the net expenditure from Imperial Revenues after deducting receipts from Fees and Interest on Endowments in the Elphinstone College and High Schools, as detailed in p. 5.

† Exclusive of Rs. 1,316-4-0 realized in excess last year and refunded during the current year.

‡ Inclusive of Rs. 300 for the Gokaldas Tejpal and Rs. 450 for the Jagannath Shankarshet Schools, paid directly by the donors on bills countersigned by the Inspector.

	Fees.	Interest on Endowment Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Elphinstone College	9,243 3 6	*20,850 3 2	30,093 6 8
Deccan College	1,333 0 0	.....	1,333 0 0
Engineering College	1,677 8 0	....	1,677 8 0
Elphinstone High School	32,681 5 4	6,299 6 1	38,980 11 5
Total.... .	44,935 0 10	27,149 9 3	72,084 10 1

	Rs. a. p.
* Professorship Fund	18,036 2 10
Clare Scholarship Fund.....	1,639 11 4
West Scholarship Fund.....	1,174 5 0
Total .. .Rs.	20,850 3 2

5. *Actual Expenditure, Imperial and Local Funds:—*

	Imperial.			Local.		
A—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and Subsidiary Charges.....	41,654	5	2	4,379	6	11
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of Schools	2,02,454	2	6	2,37,618	12	1
Extraordinary Grants	12,702	6	0	391	8	6
Buildings	13,888	15	2	32,980	14	2
Pension Fund	.....			3,805	0	0
Total.....Rs.	2,70,699	12	10	2,79,178	9	8
B—*General Expenditure.*						
Colleges (General)	79,237	11	6	31,794	15	1
Do (Special).....	48,381	4	6	5,467	14	4
Law School	8,571	3	3	2,246	14	2
Bombay and Poona Normal Schools ...	10,885	5	10	357	0	0
Miscellaneous.						
Translation Department	5,531	3	6	.....		
(1) Book Department	20,299	10	2	.....		
Encouragement to Literature	16,366	3	9	.....		
(2) Dakshma Fund	20,243	15	10	.....		
Compiler of "Bombay Gazetteer"	4,014	7	9	.....		
Charges on account of Lectures in the Bombay Mechanics' Institution	250	0	0	.....		
Cost of copies of Tukaram's Abhangs...	4,400	0	0	.....		
(2) Donation to Literature	3,876	12	11	.....		
Pensions to the late Accountant and Vernacular Masters from the Elphinstone Fund.....	.....			1,169	0	0
Stationery supplied to the Secretary to the Trustees, Elphinstone Fund	.....			21	7	7
Total.....Rs.	2,22,057	15	0	41,057	3	2
Grand Total.....Rs	4,92,757	11	10	3,20,235	12	10

(1) This sum includes salaries and contingencies only, and is exclusive of Rs. 40,994-8-10 on account of publication and purchasing of books during the first two months of the year, prior to the introduction of the new system.

(2) Details are given below.

DAKSHINA FUND.

Dr. *Abstract Account of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.* **Cr.**

1870		Rs.	a.	p.	1871		Rs.	a.	p.
April 1st.	Amount sanctioned by Government for 12 months, from 1st April 1870 to 31st Mar. 1871 ...	20,683	0	0	March 31st.	Paid Salaries of Senior and Junior Dakshina Fellows in the Elphinstone College ...	6,216	4	0
						Paid Salaries of ditto Deccan College ...	3,900	0	0
						Paid Salary of Hindustani Teacher in the Poona Training College ...	85	0	0
						Paid Salary of Secretary and Reviser, Dakshina Prize Committee ...	1,512	2	0
						Paid Salaries of Establishment of ditto ...	324	0	0
						Paid Grain Compensation to ditto ...	106	2	0
						Paid Contingencies to Office of ditto ...	191	1	6
						Paid Rewards to Authors ...	150	0	0
						Paid Subsistence Allowance to Students, Poona Training College ...	840	0	0
						Paid Contribution to Poona Girls' Schools ...	900	0	0
						Paid ditto to Poona Boarding-House ...	600	0	0
						Paid Amount of Dakshina distributed to Brahmans ...	4,439	6	4
						Paid Allowance to Dakshina Examiner ...	500	0	0
						Paid ditto to Accountant, Dakshina Fund ...	480	0	0
							20,243	15	10
						Add—Savings effected during the year ...	439	0	2
	Total... Rs.	20,683	0	0		Total ... Rs.	20,683	0	0

Errors Excepted,
(Signed) J. BOCARRO,
Accountant, Dakshina Fund.

Poona, 15th April 1871.

Details of Expenditure under the head of Donation to Literature.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Donation to Mr. R. West for preparing a Digest of Hindu Law	1,000	0	0
Amount paid to Mr. J. Burgess on account of Plans and Photographs furnished to Government, including packing, &c.	881	8	0
Payment on account of Photographs of Architectural Structures and Works of Art in the Bombay Presidency, to Captain Lyons	1,337	10	3
Value of an Inscribed Stone purchased by the Political Resident at Aden for the British Museum	150	0	0
Expenses of Casting, Drawing, and Photographing in connection with the Temple of Ambernath, near Kallian	507	10	8
Total.....Rs.	3,876	12	11

6. *Comparison of Imperial Expenditure with that of* 1869-70.

	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and Subsidiary Charges	58,473	10	9	41,654	5	2	.....			16,819	5	7
Instruction	2,37,509	15	7	2,02,454	2	6	.....			35,055	13	1
Extraordinary Grants	18,541	2	1	12,702	6	0	.....			5,838	12	1
Buildings	13,335	5	5	13,888	15	2	553	9	9	.....		
Total	3,27,860	1	10	2,70,699	12	10	553	9	9	57,713	14	9
General.												
Colleges (General)	71,941	1	2	79,237	11	6	7,296	10	4	.....		
Do. (Special)	66,415	3	5	48,381	4	6	.....			18,033	14	11
Law School	7,544	0	4	8,571	3	3	1,027	2	11	.....		
Bombay and Poona Normal Schools	8,290	9	2	10,885	5	10	2,594	12	8	.....		
Translation Department	5,410	4	0	5,531	3	6	120	15	6	.....		
Book Department	1,35,253	14	11	20,299	10	2	.....			1,14,954	4	9
Encouragement to Literature	6,734	5	6	16,366	3	9	9,631	14	3	.....		
Dakshina Fund	19,464	2	4	20,243	15	10	779	13	6	.....		
Compiler of Bombay Gazetteer	2,984	1	1	4,014	7	9	1,030	6	8	.....		
Charges on account of Lectures in the Bombay Mechanics' Institution	.....			250	0	0	250	0	0	.....		
Cost of copies of Tukaram's Abhangs	.....			4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0	.....		
Donation to Literature	.....			3,876	12	11	3,876	12	11	.....		
Total	3,24,037	9	11	2.22,057	15	0	31,008	8	9	1,32,988	3	8
Grand Total	6,51,897	11	9	4,92,757	11	10	31,562	2	6	1,90,702	2	5

Remarks on Divisional Expenditure.

Consequent on the separation of the North-East Division from the Central Division, no fair comparison can be made this year of the charges for Inspection and Instruction with those of last year. The decrease in extraordinary grants is due to the withdrawal of the special grants to European and Eurasian children. The expenditure on buildings, which is this year somewhat in excess of the whole expenditure of both the Central and North-East Divisions last year, has been swollen by grants for the enlargement of the Ratnagiri High School, Rs. 3,000; for a building for the Native General Library at Vingorla, Rs. 500; and extensive repairs to the Poona High School, amounting to Rs. 3,231.

Remarks on General Expenditure.

Colleges (General).—A sum of nearly Rs. 8,000 was drawn in March by the Principals and Professors of Colleges on account of arrears, due in accordance with the orders of Government assimilating the rates of pay to those in Bengal, hence the increase.

Colleges (Special).—The large decrease is consequent on the operation of the orders of Government under which the salaries of the half-time Professors in the Grant Medical College are charged in the Military Department.

Normal Schools.—The increase is owing to the establishment of the Poona Female Normal School.

Book Department.—The decrease is owing to the new system of accounts, by which only charges actually incurred on account of establishment are shown. In former years the large charges under this head have included advances made by Government and afterwards repaid.

Of the charges for the purchase of copies of Tukaram's Abhangs, and the charges debited to Donation to Literature, I am unable to give any further explanation than that they were incurred, as far as I am aware, without any reference to this department.

Expenditure from Local Funds.

Comparison of Local Funds Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year.

Collectorate.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	35,459	7	2	45,767	15	3	10,308	8	1	.....		
Sholapoor	19,994	0	6	21,962	14	6	1,968	14	0	.....		
Sattara	38,206	2	5	44,676	7	3	6,470	4	10	.....		
Tanna	36,741	10	3	47,048	13	3	10,307	3	0	.....		
Colaba	19,415	8	5	20,829	4	3	1,413	11	10	.....		
Ratnagiri	19,262	4	0	28,809	15	10	9,547	11	10	.....		
Bombay	77,665	15	0	1,11,140	6	6	33,474	7	6	.....		
Total	2,46,744	15	9	3,20,235	12	10	73,490	13	1	.....		

The increase in Poona is due to the levy of the educational cess having become general, and to a consequent increase in the number of schools and expenditure on school-buildings. In Sattara half the increase appears to be due to large increases in the salaries of masters of Primary Schools, the rest to increased expenditure on school houses and furniture. In Tanna the increase is due to a small increase in the number of schools, to increased salaries to masters of Primary Schools, and larger expenditure on school buildings and furniture. In Ratnagiri the increase is due to the general levy of the cess, and to a large increase in the number of Primary Schools. A charge of Rs. 593-5-4 has been debited to educational cess on account of pay to the Acting Head Master of the Ratnagiri High School, and must be recovered hereafter. In Bombay the large increase in Local Funds expenditure is apparent only. Up to this year, charges which have been really paid from fees and interest on endowments, have been set down as Imperial expenditure. Fees and interest were paid into the Treasury, and when repaid to this department assumed the garb of an Imperial contribution. This year fees and interest on endowment funds to the amount of Rs. 69,074-2-1 have been paid into the Government Treasury on account of the Elphinstone College and High School, including the large sum of Rs. 12,598-9-4, the accumulated fee balances in the hands of the Trustees. All such payments have now been treated as Local expenditure.

A.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

COLLECTORATE.	Fees.			Educational Cess.			Popular Contributions.			Municipal Contributions.			Elphinstone and other Funds.			TOTAL.		
1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	17,996	5	8	26,361	13	0	522	7	3	480	0	0	407	5	4	45,767	15	3
Sholapoor.....	2,044	4	4	17,370	15	1	356	2	0	2,191	9	1	.....			21,962	14	6
Sattara.....	2,926	6	0	41,693	11	3	56	6	0	.....			.....			44,676	7	3
Tanna	2,723	6	7	42,798	14	8	644	8	0	882	0	0	.....			47,048	13	3
Colaba	1,765	4	5	19,063	15	10	.....			.....			.....			20,829	4	3
Ratnagiri	6,704	6	6	21,835	8	0	270	1	4	.....			.....			28,809	15	10
Island of Bombay..	74,923	11	3	.....			981	9	10	1,381	9	0	33,853	8	5	1,11,140	6	6
Total.....	*1,09,083	12	9	1,69,124	13	10	†2,831	2	5	†4,935	2	1	34,260	13	9	3,20,235	12	10

* Exclusive of Rs. 27,399-8-6 transferred to Educational Cess.

† Inclusive of special contributions for school buildings and repairs.

B.—*Expenditure of School Fees.*

COLLECTORATE.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Buildings and Repairs.	Contingencies.	Transferred to Educational Cess.	Fees transferred to Government.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	12,034 3 0	158 15 8	529 6 0	127 8 0	3,203 13 0	7,103 7 9	1,942 8 0	25,099 13 5
Sholapoor	1,172 12 4	85 2 0	132 0 0	80 0 0	574 6 0	3,365 12 6	.....	5,410 0 10
Sattara	2,393 0 0	.....	87 0 0	.....	446 6 0	6,061 7 0	.....	8,987 13 0
Tanna	1,986 2 7	47 0 0	252 0 0	.....	438 4 0	4,012 9 3	.....	6,735 15 10
Colaba	1,432 3 4	.....	163 9 1	.....	169 8 0	1,618 15 6	.....	3,384 3 11
Ratnagiri.....	5,327 11 4	.....	270 0 0	144 4 0	962 7 2	5,237 4 6	.....	11,941 11 0
Island of Bombay ...	18,705 0 10	104 0 0	431 0 6	.....	13,759 1 1	.....	41,924 8 10	74,923 11 3
Total.....	43,051 1 5	395 1 8	1,864 15 7	351 12 0	19,553 13 3	27,399 8 6	*43,867 0 10	1,36,483 5 3

* This sum is the balance of fee receipts in colleges, credited to Imperial Funds by order of Government.

C.—*Expenditure of Educational Cess.*

COLLECTORATE.	Inspection.	High Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training of Masters.	School buildings and repairs.	Scholarships, books, furniture, and prizes, &c.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	454 4 0	.....	266 0 0	13,804 4 2	282 1 1	6,686 10 6	4,868 9 3	26,361 13 0
Sholapoor	390 2 0	.....	.....	12,039 6 1	475 1 1	1,780 0 0	2,686 5 11	17,370 15 1
Sattara	552 12 11	.....	2,178 8 4	22,587 0 1	665 9 11	9,410 4 0	6,299 8 0	41,693 11 3
Tanna	422 8 0	.....	2,730 7 6	27,502 1 11	626 9 7	7,640 0 0	3,877 3 8	42,798 14 8
Colaba	213 8 0	.....	722 8 0	14,346 11 3	331 9 1	1,863 8 0	1,586 3 6	19,063 15 10
Ratnagiri	240 10 10	593 5 4	973 10 4	13,826 14 8	269 9 1	2,511 1 8	3,420 4 1	21,835 8 0
Island of Bombay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,273 13 9	593 5 4	6,871 2 2	1,04,106 6 2	2,650 7 10	29,891 8 2	22,738 2 5	1,69,124 13 10

8. *Comparative Table of Receipts*

Collectorate.	1860-70.								
	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Schools	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from Candidates.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Poona	1,778 0 0	6,080 4 0	7,568 12 0	6,889 6 5	...	...	...	201 8 0	23,177 14 5
Sholapoor	.....	.....	1,814 0 0	3,031 5 0	...	...	...	.....	4,845 14 0
Sattara	.....	.....	4,173 5 6	4,685 0 9	...	...	...	169 0 0	9,027 15 3
Tanna	.....	.....	4,005 12 0	2,773 3 6	...	...	...	92 8 0	6,871 7 6
Colaba	.....	.....	1,586 3 6	1,497 1 0	...	...	...	.....	3,083 4 6
Ratnagiri	.....	2,811 12 0	2,001 14 6	6,832 15 7	...	...	...	141 8 0	12,748 2 1
Island of Bombay	9,917 10 10	20,943 8 0	24,312 2 2	7,184 3 0	...	...	..	205 0 0	62,562 5 3
Total	11,695 10 10	30,435 8 0	46,422 10 8	32,893 9 6	...	...	...	869 8 0	1,22,316 15 0

from Fees in each Collectorate.

1870-71.										
Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from candidates for Public Service.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
3,010 8 0	7,040 4 0	6,173 5 0	6,947 9 9	...	...	...	227 8 0	23,390 2 9	221 4 4	.....
.....	.....	2,056 0 0	3,365 12 6	...	...	...	21 0 0	5,442 12 6	596 14 6	.....
.....	.....	3,727 2 11	3,241 2 6	...	...	...	306 0 0	9,274 5 5	246 6 2	.....
.....	.....	3,564 14 6	3,260 8 9	...	...	...	219 0 0	7,044 7 3	172 15 9	.....
.....	.....	1,400 12 0	1,478 3 6	...	...	...	.....	2,878 15 6	.....	204 5 0
.....	2,532 10 0	2,874 13 6	4,718 14 0	...	...	...	122 0 0	10,248 5 6	.....	2,499 12 7
9,248 3 0	32,681 5 4	23,442 0 3	7,565 8 0	...	...	...	66 0 0	72,008 1 1	10,435 11 10	.....
12,253 11 0	42,254 3 4	43,230 8 2	32,577 11 0	...	...	...	961 8 0	1,31,286 2 0	11,673 4 7	2,704 1 7

9. *Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.*

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.						Total.
		Fees.	Interest of endowments.	Private contributions.	Municipal contributions.	Local Cess.	Total of Local Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.								
Elphinstone College (endowed)	33 970 0 5	9.243 3 6	21.108 11 7	.....	.....	.....	30,351 15 1	67,321 15 9
Deccan College	42,267 10 10	1,833 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,443 0 0	43,710 10 10
Poona Civil Engineering College	41,102 9 5	1,677 8 0	297 5 4	.....	.....	.....	1,974 13 4	43,077 6 9
Grant Medical College	7,278 11 1	.....	3,493 1 0	.....	.....	.....	3,493 1 0	10 771 12 1
Law school	8,571 3 3	.....	2,246 14 2	.....	.....	.....	2,246 14 2	10,818 1 5
Total	1,36,190 3 3	12,253 11 6	27.256 0 1	.....	.....	.....	39.509 11 7	1,75,699 14 10
HIGH SCHOOLS.								
Elphinstone High School (endowed)	6,086 0 1	32,681 5 4	4,457 3 5	.....	.....	.....	37,138 8 9	43.224 8 10
Poona High School	13 066 1 6	7,468 5 5	.....	.....	.....	216 0 0	7.684 5 5	20,750 6 11
Ratnagiri High School	7.660 8 8	3,170 11 3	.....	148 5 4	.....	593 5 4	3,912 5 11	11,562 14 7
Total	26,802 10 3	43,320 6 0	4,457 3 5	148 5 4	.....	809 5 4	48,735 4 1	75,537 14 4
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, 1ST GRADE.								
Independent.								
Poona City No. 1	1,740 0 0	3,406 4 0	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	3,490 4 0	5,230 4 0
Ditto Camp	1,371 0 0	1,081 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,081 0 5	2.452 0 5
Sholapoor	1.744 0 0	794 3 5	.....	.....	1,061 9 1	48 0 0	1,903 12 6	3.647 12 6
Tanna	1,858 0 0	1,139 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,139 3 0	2,997 3 0

Callian	1,741	8	11	697	4	11	.....			.....			.....			.....			697	4	11	2,438	13	10
Ratnagiri	1,745	6	4	1,337	4	0	.....			.....			.....			.....			1,337	4	0	3,082	10	4
Sattara	1,882	0	9	1,926	2	0	.....			.....			.....			.....			1,926	2	0	3,808	2	9
Fort Branch	1,731	9	2	4,737	7	5	.....			.....			.....			.....			4,737	7	5	6,469	0	7
Endowed.																								
Jagannath Shankarshet	1,604	7	7	2,039	5	0	.....			450	0	0	.....			.....			2,489	5	0	4,093	12	7
Gokaldas Tejpal	1,739	14	7	2,629	13	5	600	0	0	300	0	0	.....			.....			3,529	13	5	5,269	12	0
Total	1,71,157	15	4	19,787	15	7	600	0	0	750	0	0	1,061	9	1	132	0	0	22,331	8	8	39,489	8	0
Foreign	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
Total	1,71,157	15	4	19,787	15	7	600	0	0	750	0	0	1,061	9	1	132	0	0	22,331	8	8	39,489	8	0
Vernacular Grant.																								
Poona City No. 2.	990	8	10	1,349	2	2	.....			.....			.....			108	0	0	1,457	2	2	2,447	11	0
Bársee	401	0	0	529	4	0	.....			.....			330	0	0	18	0	0	907	4	0	1,308	14	0
Wai	570	13	0	1,000	4	0	.....			.....			.....			.....			1,000	4	0	1,571	1	0
Jooneer	10	0	0	701	6	8	.....			.....			180	0	0	.....			881	6	8	891	6	8
Pundherpoor	9	0	0	640	12	11	.....			.....			270	0	0	.....			910	12	11	919	12	11
Alibag	593	2	2	963	10	11	.....			.....			.....			.....			963	10	11	1,556	13	1
Basseln	417	14	6	826	6	8	.....			.....			.....			.....			826	6	8	1,244	5	2
Penn	394	0	5	801	9	6	.....			.....			.....			.....			801	9	6	1,195	9	11
Amerchundwadi	524	2	1	1,035	4	10	.....			.....			.....			.....			1,035	4	10	1,559	7	2
Chundunwadi	729	2	11	1,457	12	0	.....			.....			.....			.....			1,457	12	0	2,186	14	11
Vengoorla	925	11	3	514	10	9	.....			.....			.....			.....			514	10	9	*1,440	6	0
Dapoolee	515	3	1	675	0	8	.....			.....			.....			.....			675	0	8	*1,190	3	9
Total	6,080	10	6	10,495	5	1	.....			.....			810	0	0	126	0	0	11,431	5	1	17,511	15	7
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, 2ND GRADE.																								
British Vernacular (21)	9,253	5	4	7,204	7	1	84	0	0	231	9	10	1,013	0	0	7,631	9	8	16,164	10	7	25,417	15	11
Foreign (4)	Supported from the revenues of the States.																							
Total	9,253	5	4	7,204	7	1	84	0	0	231	9	10	1,013	0	0	7,631	9	8	16,164	10	7	25,417	15	11

* Closed.

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.						Total.
		Fees.	Interest of endowments.	Private contributions.	Municipal contributions.	Local Cess.	Total of Local Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Lower Class Schools.								
British..... Boys' .....(724)	74,711 8 9	13,822 0 0	.....	254 5 3	750 9 0	1,17,561 3 8	1,32,388 1 11	2,07,099 10 8
British..... Girls' .....(18)	2,002 14 4	36 0 0	.....	9 4 0	.....	3,723 5 5	3,768 9 5	5,771 7 9
Foreign ..... Boys'..... / Girls'.....	Supported from the revenues of the States and not paid through this Department.							
Total.....	76,714 7 1	13,858 0 0	.....	263 9 3	750 9 0	1,21,284 9 1	1,36,156 11 4	2,12,871 2 5
Vernacular Training Colleges.								
Poona.....	10,080 0 0	148 12 6	.....	.....	.....	2,650 7 10	2,799 4 4	12,879 4 4
Female Normal School, Poona	2,521 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	357 0 0	357 0 0	2,878 0 0
Ditto ditto Bombay.....	8,364 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,364 5 10
Total.....	20,965 5 10	148 12 6	.....	.....	.....	3,007 7 10	3,156 4 4	24,121 10 2
Total Government Institutions.....	2,93,164 9 7	1,07,068 9 9	32,397 3 6	1,393 8 5	3,635 2 0	1,32,990 15 11	2,77,485 7 8	5,70,650 1 3
II. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.								
A. *On the system of payment by results.*								
Colleges (2)	950 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950 0 0
High Schools (8).....	25,653 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,653 8 0
Schools for Boys, Middle Class (12)	14,628 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,628 8 0

Ditto Lower Class	266 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 2 0
Schools for Girls, Middle Class (6)	4,045 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,045 0 0
Ditto Lower Class	272 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 0 0
Scholarships to European and Eurasian Boys.	12,702 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,702 6 0
Total	58,517 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,517 8 0
B. *Not on the system of payment by results.*								
GENERAL.								
Bombay Education Society's Byculla School.	5,280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,280 0 0
Ditto ditto Poona	2,520 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520 0 0
Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rustomjee Jamsetjee's Gujarathi School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female Schools in Poona aided from Dakshina Fund (4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special grant-in-aid for the Diocesan Board of Education School at Panchgunny	2,750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750 0 0
Total	10,550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,550 0 0
Buildings	13,888 15 2	351 12	.....	1,437 10 0	1,300 0 0	29,891 8 2	32,980 14 2	46,569 13 4
Pension Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,805 0 0	3,805 0 0	3,805 0 0
Extraordinary Grant	.....	231 0 6	.....	.....	.....	163 8 0	394 8 6	394 8 6
Miscellaneous Charges as detailed in Statement of Actual Expenditure	74,982 5 11	.....	1,190 7 7	.....	.....	.....	1,190 7 7	76,172 13 6
Total	88,871 5 1	582 12 6	1,190 7 7	1,437 10 0	1,300 0 0	33,860 0 2	38,370 14 3	1,27,242 3 4
Grand Total	4,51,103 6 8	1,07,651 6 3	33,587 11 1	2,831 2 5	4,935 2 1	1,66,851 0 1	3,15,856 5 11	7,66,959 12 7

STATEMENT showing detail of sums shown in Column 1 of the Table "Objects of Expenditure."

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Elphinstone College Funds.						
Professorship Fund	18,014	11	3			
Clare Scholarship Fund	1,639	11	4			
West do. do.	1,174	5	0			
Gaikwar do. do.	240	0	0			
Raja of Dhar Prize Fund	40	0	0			
				21,108	11	7
Deccan College.						
Candy Scholarship Fund				110	0	00
Poona Engineering College.						
Frere Scholarship Fund				297	5	4
Grant Medical College.						
Farish Scholarship Fund	1,127	2	0			
Carnac do. do.	714	13	0			
Anderson do. do.	1,011	2	0			
Reid do. do.	360	0	0			
McLennan do. do.	50	0	0			
Jamkhundee do. do.	30	0	0			
Cowasjee Jehanghier's do. do.	200	0	0			
				3,493	1	0
Law School.						
Perry Testimonial Fund				2,246	14	2
High Schools.						
Elphinstone Institution Fund				4,457	3	5
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade.						
Mombadavi School Fund				600	0	0
Middle Class Schools, 2nd Grade.						
Telugu Marathi School Fund				84	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges.						
Elphinstone Institution Fund	1,169	0	0			
Professorship Fund	21	7	7			
				1,190	7	7
Total.....				33,587	11	1

10. Expenditure from Private Funds on Aided and Inspected Institutions, as shown by the School Managers, was as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Aided Institutions.			
	Colleges.			
1	Free General Assembly's Institution, College Division	3,533	0	0
1	Roman Catholic (St. Xavier's), College Division	Not given.		
	High Schools.			
1	Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) Institution at Mazagon, Bombay	6,163	0	0
1	Scottish Education Society's School, Fort, Bombay	4,615	13	1
1	Free Church Mission Institution, Aditwar Peit, Poona	4,605	7	4
1	Baba Gokhalay's School, Shukrawar Peit, Poona	3,753	11	3
1	General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay	5,884	10	1
1	Church Missionary Society's (Robert Money) School, Dhobitalao, Bombay	2,724	12	0
1	Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwadi, Bombay	9,675	8	0
1	Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution's High School, Fort, Bombay, in connection with the Parsee Panchayat	16,338	15	4
1	Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Bombay	18,565	9	7
	Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade (Boys').			
1	Diocesan Board of Education's Boys' and Girls' School, Byculla, Bombay	8,566	15	6
1	Ditto (Bishop's) School, Poona	5,312	8	0
1	Ditto Pensioners' School, Poona	991	14	0
1	Ditto European and Eurasian School at Sholapoor	483	10	0
	Carried forward	91,215	6	5

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward.....	91,215	6	5
1	Roman Catholic (St. Xavier's) Boys' School, Esplanade, Bombay	5,395	0	0
1	Ditto (St. Stanislaus') School, Bandora, Bombay	4,584	0	0
1	Scottish Education Society's Branch School, Byculla, Bombay	3,997	0	6
1	Indo-British Institution's Boys' School, Sonapoor, Bombay	10,381	9	6
1	Roman Catholic Bishop's Convent School, Mazagon, Bombay	3,328	0	0
1	St Vincent's School, Poona, in connection with the Society of Jesus	1,092	0	0
1	Diocesn Board of Education (St. Peter's) School, Mazagon, Bombay.....	711	0	0
1	Ditto (St. John's) School, Colaba, Bombay	2,840	0	0
1	Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution's Mombadevi Boys' School, Bombay, in connection with the Parsee Panchayat.	2,606	15	7
1	The Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Boys' School, Chundunwadi, Bombay, in connection with the Parsee Panchayat.	1,394	4	9
1	Education Society's Boys' School, Byculla, Bombay	93,801	14	3
	Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade (Girls').			
1	Roman Catholic Convent School, Poona..	859	8	0
1	Ditto (St. Joseph's) School, Bombay...	2,348	0	0
1	Ditto (St. Vincent's) Native Female Orphanage, Bandora, Bombay	3,657	0	0
1	Indo-British Institution, Sonapoor, Bombay	Included in the Boys' School.		
1	Free Church Mission Girls' School, Poona	967	8	0
1	Diocesan Board of Education's (Bishop's) School, Poona	3,331	0	0
1	Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, Bombay	Included in the Boys' School.		
	Carried forward.....	2,32,510	3	0

		Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward.....	2,32,510 3 0
	Primary Boys' Schools.	
3	Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution Vernacular Schools, Bombay, in connection with the Parsee Panchayat...	Included in the High and Middle Class Schools.
1	Free Church Mission, Poona	569 8 0
3	Church Mission Society's Vernacular School, Bombay	777 4 0
	Primary Female Schools.	
3	Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution Schools, Bombay, in connection with the Parsee Panchayat	9,125 11 6
1	Free Church Mission's Native Girls' School, Poona	773 6 9
4	Dakshina Prize Committee's Girls' School, Poona	45 2 7
	Total.....	2,43,801 4 4
	INSPECTED SCHOOLS.	
	Middle Class Schools.	
1	Framjee Nusserwanjee's School, Khetwadi, Bombay	2,389 5 0
1	P. B. Cama's School, Gavalla Tank, Bombay	840 0 0
2	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy's School, Bombay .	2,785 4 5
1	Phultun State School, Phultun	Not given.
1	Sawuntwadi State School, Sawuntwadi ...	2,994 11 0
1	Bhore State School, Bhore..... ...	Not given.
1	Jutt State School, Jutt	Ditto.
	Vernacular Schools.	
19	Sawuntwadi State.....	4,089 11 9
10	Akulkote State.....	Not given.
2	Jawar State	330 0 0
	Carried forward.....	13,129 0 2

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward.....	13,429	0	2
8	Bhore State	Not given.		
7	Pant Pratinidi's State	Ditto.		
13	Jutt State.....	Ditto.		
6	Phultun State	Ditto.		
5	Modnimb District of the Meeraj State ...	Ditto.		
	Vernacular Female Schools.			
	None.			
	Total.....	13,429	0	2
	Special.			
1	David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay	.....		
	Grand Total.....	2,57,230	4	6

This department is unable to vouch for the accuracy of these figures.

11. Results of Expenditure.

(*a*). On Inspection work, as shown by the number of Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private, visited and examined under the Departmental Standards.

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Government Schools. Number of Boys presented for examination at the First Examination.	Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at Second Examination.	Remarks.
Mr. Chatfield assisted in the High Schools by Messrs. Oxenham and Kielhorn.	High Schools	3	2	869	...	...	
	Middle Class, 1st Grade	20	3	282	...	...	
	Middle Class, 2nd Grade	21	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Schools	724	...	...	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	18	...	...	...	...	
	Female Normal Schools	2	...	...	...	...	
	Training College ...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	789	5	1,151	...	...	
Mr. Karkare.....	High Schools.....	3	...	...	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	20	8	1,082	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	21	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Schools	724	...	...	...	...	
	Female Schools.....	18	...	...	...	...	
	Female Normal Schools at Bombay	2	1	21	...	...	
	Poona Training College	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	789	9	1,103	...	...	
Deputy Inspector, Poona Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	4	3	130	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade.....	1	3	400	...	...	
	Lower Schools	266	104	3,087	...	...	
	Female Schools.....	5	4	20	...	...	
	Total.....	276	114	3,637	...	...	
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.	Lower Schools	266	136	3,213	...	...	
	Female Schools.....	5	1	8	...	...	
	Total.....	271	137	3,221	...	...	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Government Schools. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Remarks.
Deputy Educational Inspector, Sattara Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	1	...	...	...	...	All the doubly-examined schools were once examined by the Deputy and once by his Assistant.
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	5	6	334	1	51	
	Lower Schools	135	93	2,125	24	759	
	Female Schools	3	3	33	1	14	
	Total	144	102	2,402	26	824	
Assistant Deputy Inspector, Sattara Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	1	...	...	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	5	6	172	4	309	
	Lower Schools	135	88	1,941	23	753	
	Female Schools	3	2	8	1	9	
	Total	144	96	2,121	28	1,071	
Deputy Inspector, Ratnagiri Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	2	2	173	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	127	73	2,291	2	101	
	Female Schools	4	2	122	...	...	
	Total	133	77	2,486	2	101	
Deputy Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	3	3	144	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	5	3	251	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	168	75	2,670	5	162	
	Female Schools	5	4	96	...	...	
	Total	181	85	3,170	5	162	
Assistant Deputy Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	3	...	...	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	5	5	507	2	147	
	Lower Schools	168	92	2,051	15	372	
	Female Schools	5	1	22	2	18	
	Total	181	98	2,580	19	537	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Government Schools. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Remarks.
Deputy Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	1	1	110	...	...	Besides the regular examinations, all the schools were visited at least once a month.
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	4	4	304	...	...	
	Lower Schools	14	14	779	...	...	
	Total	19	19	1,193	...	...	
Deputy Inspector, Gujarathi Schools, Bombay.	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	1	1	124	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	4	4	493	...	...	3 new schools were opened in March. They were not therefore examined.
	Lower Schools	14	12	592	...	...	
	Female Schools	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total	20	17	1,209	...	...	
	Grand Total of Government Schools	...	759	24,363	80	2,695	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Private (Aided) Institutions. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Remarks.
Mr. Chatfield	High Schools	9	4	568	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	15	12	620	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	7	...	...	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	15	7	326	...	...	
	Total.....	46	23	1,514	...	...	
Mr Karkare	High Schools	9	5	905	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade	15	3	284	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools 2nd Grade	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	7	3	310	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	15	3	343	...	...	
	Total.....	46	14	1,842	...	...	
Deputy Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay	Lower Class Schools	7	3	88	...	...	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.....	Female Schools ...	4	4	48	...	..	
	Grand Total	...	44	3,402	...	...	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Institutions not Aided, but under Inspection only. Number of Boys present for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys present at second examination.	Remarks.
Deputy Inspector, Poona.	Lower Schools	18	13	208	...	...	
Assistant Deputy Inspector, Poona.	Lower Schools	18	3	41	...	...	
Deputy Inspector, Sattara Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools	3	2	111	...	...	Private Middle Class Schools are not graded.
	Lower Schools	28	12	227	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	31	14	338	...	...	
Assistant Deputy Inspector, Sattara Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools	3	1	16	...	..	
	Lower Schools	28	16	231	...	...	
	Total.....	31	17	247	...	...	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division.	Lower Schools	5	2	31	...	...	
Assistant Deputy Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division.	Lower Schools	5	3	40	...	..	
Deputy Inspector, Gujarathi Schools, Bombay.	Middle Class Schools 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular.	4	4	404	...	...	
	Grand Total..	..	56	1,308	...	...	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	JAIL SCHOOLS. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	REMARKS.
Mr. Chatfield	Lower Schools	6	1	24	...	...	
Deputy Inspector, Poona Sub-Division	Ditto	3	2	30	...	...	
Deputy Inspector, Sattara Sub-Division ..	Ditto	1	1	5	...	...	
Deputy Inspector, Tanna Sub-Division	Ditto	1	1	8	...	...	
	Grand Total...	...	5	67	...	...	

All the Government Schools in the Sattara, Tanna, and Colaba Sub-Divisions, and, with the exception of a few newly-opened Branch Schools, all those in Poona and Sholapoor and the island of Bombay, were examined during the year under report. But in Ratnagiri 56 schools were not examined. The reasons given by the Deputy are press of work and the difficulties of travelling. These difficulties appear to me to be quite sufficient to account for any apparent neglect. He has now 133 schools in his Division, and, having no Assistant, the work has been quite beyond his powers. An Assistant is now to be appointed. In Bombay the Deputies visit all the schools at least once a month, in addition to the regular examinations. They have also assisted Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Karkare in the examination of Aided and Private Schools.

(*b*). On Instruction, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Daily Attendance in all grades.

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
1. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
COLLEGES.				
Imperial.				
Deccan College	1	77	68	·88
Poona Civil Engineering College	1	128	109	·85
Grant Medical College	1	184	173	·98
Law School	1	53·3	48·3	·90
Endowed.				
Elphinstone College	1	196	132	·67
Total	5	638·3	530 3	·83
HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.				
Imperial.				
Poona High School	1	342	300	·88
Ratnagiri High School	1	211	182·8	·87
Endowed.				
Elphinstone High School	1	657	561	·85
Total	3	1,210	1,043·8	·86
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, FIRST GRADE.				
Imperial.				
Poona Camp School	1	89·5	80	·89
Poona City School, No. 1.	1	277·5	240·5	·87
Tanna	1	117·2	103·2	·88
Callian	1	63·3	56·1	·88
Ratnagiri	1	138·8	119	·85
Sholapoor	1	98	86	·86
Sattara	1	162·8	142·8	·88
Fort Branch	1	242	220	·90
Endowed.				
Jagannath Shankarshet	1	167	135	·80
Gokaldas Tejpal	1	207	180	·86
Total	10	1,563·1	1,362·6	·89

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, FIRST GRADE—*continued.*				
Vernacular Grant.				
Poona City, No. II.	1	111·7	84·5	·75
Jooneer	1	50	44·5	·89
Barsoe	1	38·7	36·4	·94
Pundhurpoor	1	40·5	39·2	·96
Alibag	1	64·5	45·8	·71
Peen	1	56·1	50·3	·89
Bassein	1	51·9	35·4	·68
Wai	1	90	83	·90
Chundanwadi	1	110	102	·92
Amerchundwadi	1	93	89	·95
Total	10	706·4	610·1	·86
Total 1st Grade Ang.-Vernacular Schools.	20	2,269·5	1,972·7	·86
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, SECOND GRADE.				
British Vernacular Grant	21	2,574·3	2,068·8	·78
Foreign	...	.....	.....	...
Total	21	2,574·3	2,068·8	·78
Grand Total of Middle Class Schools	41	4,843·8	4,041·5	·83
LOWER SCHOOLS.				
British — Boys'	724	36,976·2	29,062·10	·78
British — Girls'	18	691·3	420·4	·60
Foreign — Boys'	...	.....	.....	...
Foreign — Girls'	...	.....	.....	...
Total	742	37,667·5	29,482·50	·78
VERNACULAR TRAINING COLLEGE, POONA.	1	80	76·18	·95
FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOLS.				
Female Normal School, Bombay	1	36	9	·25
Ditto ditto Poona	1	18·8	16·1	·85
Total	2	54·8	25·1	·45
JAIL SCHOOLS	6	Details not given.		
Grand Total	800	44,494·4	35,199·38	·78

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
II. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
COLLEGES.				
Roman Catholic (St. Xavier's) College Division	1	No Returns.		
Free General Assembly's Institution, College Division	1	Not given in the Return received.		
Total	2	.....	.....	...
HIGH SCHOOLS.				
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution	1	466·8	398·2	·85
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	1	379	312	·83
Free Church Mission School, Poona	1	208·9	160·6	·76
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	1	225	180	·8
Church Mission Society's (Robert Money) School, Bombay	1	350·5	279·	·79
Scottish Education Society's Fort School, Bombay	1	106·3	96	·90
St. Mary's Institution, Byculla, Bombay	1	364	349	·95
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Bombay	1	68·5	64	·93
Baba Gokhalay's School, Poona	1	367	260	·70
Total	9	2,536	2,099·5	·82
Middle Class — Boys'	15	1,611·2	1,464·7	·90
Middle Class — Girls'	7	561·3	528·7	·94
Lower Class — Boys'	7	213·8	163·8	·76
Lower Class — Girls'	8	1,053·2	755·0	·71
Special (David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution)	1	101	101	1
Total	38	3,540·5	3,013·2	·88
Grand Total	49	6,076·5	5,112·7	·84
III. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
Middle Class — Boys'	8	782	649·1	·83
Middle Class — Girls'	...	.....	.....	...
Primary — Boys'	70	1,766·8	1,498·7	·84
Primary — Girls'	...	.....	.....	...
Total	78	2,548·8	2,147·8	·84
Grand Total	127	8,625·3	7,260·5	·84

12. The following tables show the increase of Schools and Scholars in the Division :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Government Institutions.								
Colleges	5	5	...	..	575	592	17	..
High Schools	3	3	..	..	1,391	1,238	...	153
Middle Class Schools .	58	41	...	17	7,008	4,864	...	2144
Lower Class Schools...	641	724	83	.	32,114	38,106	5,992	...
Female Lower Class Schools	16	18	2	.	693	713	20	...
Female Normal Schools	2	2	...	..	17	34	17	...
Poona Training College	1	1	...	.	61	132	71	...
Special Schools.....	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...
Total.....	726	794	85	17	41,859	45,679	6,117	2297
			Net Increase		Schools	68		
					Scholars	3,820		
Jail Schools	6	6	Returns not received.				...	..
II.—Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.								
Colleges	..	2	2	..	.....	14*	14	...
High Schools	8	9	1	..	2,439	2,405	..	34
Middle Class, Boys' ...	15	15	...	..	1,490	1,791	301	...
Do. Girls' ...	10	7	...	3	600	582	...	18
Lower Class, Boys' ...	8	7	...	1	280	224†	...	56
Do. Girls' ...	8	8	...	..	1,103	967	...	136
Normal Schools	...	...	...		.....	... ..	...	...
Special Schools.....	1	1	...	..	94	114	20	...
Total	50	49	3	4	6,006	6,097	335	244
			Net Decrease ..		Schools....		1	
			Net Increase ..		Scholars ..		91	

* Exclusive of attendance of St. Xavier's College Division.

† Exclusive of attendance at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution Vernacular Schools, of which the attendance is included in the Institution's Central School in the returns.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
III.—Private Institutions under inspection only.								
High Schools.....	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...
Middle Class Schools .	7	8	1	...	795	792*	...	3
Lower Class Schools ..	28	70	42	..	864	2,011†	1,147	...
Female Schools.....	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...
Total.....	35	78	43	...	1,659	2,803	1,147	3
	Net Increase ... Schools ... 43; Scholars ... 1,144							
Total of Private Institutions	85	127	46	4	7,665	8,900	1,482	247
	Net Increase ... Schools ... 42; Scholars ... 1,235							

* Exclusive of attendance at the two Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Bhore and Jutt, for which no returns have been received.

† Exclusive of attendance at 30 Vernacular Schools in Foreign States, for which no returns have been received.

The subjoined Table gives details of the above as regards Government Schools (including Jail Schools, which are inspected but not administered by the Department).

	Colleges.								High Schools.								1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	2	172	2	216	...	44	...	...	1	310	1	371	...	61	..	...	3	466	4	496	1	30	..	...
Sholapoor	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	138	3	193	1	55	..	...
Tanna	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	218	3	244	..	26	.	...
Colaba	..	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	113	2	102	..	...	..	11
Sattara	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	262	2	257	...	...	..	5
Ratnagiri	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	222	1	209	..	...	..	13	3	237	1	143	...	...	2	94
Bombay, Marathi. } Do. Gujarathi. }	3	403	3	376	..	...	..	27	1	859	1	658	..	...	..	201	7	937	5	847	...	...	2	90
Total	5	575	5	592	..	44	..	27	3	1,391	3	1,238	...	61	..	214	22	2,371	20	2,282	2	111	4	200
	Net Increase. Schools ... 0; Scholars .. 17								Net Decrease .. Schools ..... 0; Scholars 153								Net Decrease ... Schools ..... 2; Scholars 89							

TABLE—*continued.*

	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Primary Schools.								Female Schools.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	7	902	1	80	...	...	6	822	146	5,471	173	7,670	27	2,199	...	...	3	139	3	104	...	...	...	35
Sholapoor	3	423	...	...	...	...	3	423	87	3,735	93	4,078	6	343	...	...	2	58	2	54	...	...	...	4
Tanna	8	1,127	4	495	...	...	4	632	106	5,374	113	6,314	7	940	...	...	3	174	4	204	1	30	..	...
Colaba	1	115	1	123	...	8	..	...	52	3,152	55	3,196	3	44	...	...	1	51	1	46	...	...	...	5
Sattara	6	552	5	579	...	27	1	...	133	7,088	135	7,711	2	623	...	..	3	141	3	151	...	10	...	...
Ratnagiri	2	335	2	382	...	47	...	...	92	5,707	127	7,339	35	1,632	...	...	4	130	4	146	...	16	...	...
Bombay, Marathi	4	439	4	379	...	...	...	60	14	958	14	1,012	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Gujarathi	5	744	4	544	...	...	1	200	11	629	14	786	3	157	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	...
Total	35	4,637	21	2,582	...	82	15	2,137	641	32,114	724	38,106	83	5,992	...	...	16	693	18	713	2	64	..	44
	Net Decrease... Schools ... 15; Scholars... 55								Net Increase... Schools ... 83; Scholars... 5,992								Net Increase.. Schools... 2; Scholars . 20							

TABLE—*continued.*

	Normal Schools for Masters.								Jail Schools.								Total.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase		Decrease		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	2	68	2	154	...	86	...	...	2	...	2	Returns not received.	...	...	..	...	166	7,528	188	9,091	22	1,563	.	..
Sholapoor	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	..	...	95	4,354	99	4,325	4	...	.	29
Tanna	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	121	6,893	125	7,257	4	364	..	...
Colaba	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	56	3,431	59	3,467	3	36	..	..
Sattara	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	145	8,043	146	8,698	1	655	..	...
Ratnagiri	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...	103	6,631	136	8,219	33	1,588	..	...
Bombay, Marathi	1	10	1	12	...	2	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	..	...	46	4,979	47	4,622	1	...	..	357
Do. Gujarathi	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Total	3	78	3	66	...	88	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	732	41,859	800	45,679	68	4,206	..	386

Net Increase ... { Schools .. 0
Scholars . 88

Net Increase ... { Schools 68
Scholars 3,820

The following table gives the same detail for Private and Foreign Schools aided or under inspection only :—

	Colleges.								High Schools.								Middle Class Schools.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	304	1	180	..	...	...	124	5	353	3	155	..	...	2	198
Sholapoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	13	1	18	..	5	...	...
Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Colaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Sattara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	107	2	146	[illegible]	39	..	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	118	1	102	..	...	...	16
Bombay	...	...	2	14	2	14	...	...	7	2,135	8	2,225	1	90	...	...	14	1,694	16	2,162	2	468	..	...
Total	...	...	2	14	2	14	...	...	8	2,439	9	2,405	1	90	...	124	22	2,285	23	2,583	3	512	2	214
	Net Increase.... Schools ..... 2; Scholars 14								Net Increase ... Schools ..... 1; Scholars ... 0; Net Decrease ... Schools ..... 0; Scholars ... 34								Net Increase. Schools ..... 1; Scholars..... 298							

TABLE—*continued.*

	Primary.								Female.								Special.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	1	76	4	55	3	...	...	21	9	552	8	460	...	...	1	92	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapoor	10	...	15	718	5	718	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colaba	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sattara	4	75	30	139	26	64	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	14	789	19	1,154	5	365	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	7	204	6	169	...	...	1	35	9	1,151	7	1,089	..	...	2	62	1	94	1	14	...	20	...	...
Total	36	1,144	77	2,235	42	1,147	1	56	18	1,703	15	1,549	...	...	3	154	1	94	1	14	...	20	..	...

Net Increase ... Schools ..... 41; Scholars 1,091

Net Decrease. Schools ..... 3; Scholars 154

Net Increase. Schools... 0; Scholars.. 20

TABLE—*continued.*

	TOTAL.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Poona	16	1,285	16	850	...	...	...	435
Sholapoor	11	13	16	736	5	723	...	...
Tanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colaba	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Sattara	5	182	32	285	27	103	...	...
Ratnagiri	15	907	20	1,256	5	349	...	...
Bombay	38	5,278	40	5,773	2	495	...	...
Total	85	7,665	127	8,900	42	1,670	...	435

Net Decrease..... Schools 42
Scholars 1,235

13. Results of Instruction in the Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different standards :—

A.—Government Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

(None).

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under the Standards.
High Schools	2	861	869	.....	.....	869
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	19	1,853·7	1,872	.....	.....	1,872

Class of Schools	Number of Scholars Passed.																				
	Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.				Standard VI.
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Matriculation.
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	56	46	28	295	276	339	235	161	126	106	99	32
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	529	412	454	385	433	418	358	273	213	201	192	170	31	41	37	36	...	...	...	...	.....

The additional column showing the number passed under all heads in each standard has not been shown this year, owing to the want of sufficiently full returns.

2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination	Total Number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total Number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	27	2,586	2,609	7	507	746	2,370
Female Normal School, Bombay	1	36	21	.....	.....	9	12

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.																Number of Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards.																			
	Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.			
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	239	258	277	232	119	129	119	110	5	7	6	4	...	...	..	.	481	506	490	...	450	323	436	289	195	213	225	209	70	89	91	75	3	3	5	3
Female Normal School, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	5	9	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	11	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under the Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards.																			
							Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.			
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Lower or Primary (Boys')...	620	25,991	18,930	69	2189	21095	4155	4229	4057	...	3089	2950	3381	1980	1681	1983	1917	1965	835	932	1059	875	52	63	58	65
Lower or Primary (Female)	13	389·5	187	4	41	228	54	115	121	..	15	29	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Jail Schools (Boys').....	5		67	...	...	67	10	31	16	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..

* No returns have been received from these schools.

B.—Private Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. 4th Head.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Matriculation, or Standard VI.
Schools (Aided).																											
High Schools	3	486·6	426	...	...	426	105	93	103	...	71	57	68	...	80	74	75	76	41	34	41	35	56	47	52	49	13
Middle Class Schools — Boys.....	6	967·1	580	...	...	580	134	124	138	...	138	120	144	...	91	70	93	80	73	60	82	69	19	11	16	11	...
Middle Class Schools — Girls	6	525·3	307	...	...	307	98	97	94	...	84	85	87	...	51	42	45	40	...	2	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools — Mixed ...	7	304·5	231	...	...	231	50	59	49	...	37	49	57	...	33	33	31	31	11	9	8	9	1	1	5	4	...

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Scholars examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examinations.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. 4th Head.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard VI. Matriculation.
Schools Aided.																											
High Schools ...	6	1,997·2	1047	...	...	1047	79	54	62	90	148	121	124	133	134	129	135	151	102	88	99	104	57	71	73	62	19
Middle Class Schools (Boys')	2	339·3	93	...	...	93	34	30	36	31	48	32	49	38	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
(Do. Girls')..	1	36	19	...	...	19	...	5	4	4	1	...	4	4	1	1	3	2	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	...	...
Schools Inspected.																											
Middle Class Schools (Boys')	4	427·3	155	...	...	155	58	36	47	40	38	28	24	36	38	30	30	32	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	...

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at First Examination.	Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total Number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
Schools Inspected.							
Milddle Class Schools, 2nd Grade.	3	*	127	.....	.....	82	45

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.												Number of Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards.																			
	Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard I.				Standard II.				Standard III.				Standard IV.				Standard V.			
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.
Schools Inspected. Middle Class Schools, 2nd Grade	10	10	9	10	7	12	14	11	1	10	11	2	15	22	19		15	12	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	...

* Returns of average attendance in these schools have not been received.

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at First Examinations.	Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at Second Examinations.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. 4th Head.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.
Schools Aided.																										
Primary — Boys' Schools	6	*	398	...	...	398	96	98	98	...	127	111	130	116	74	68	74	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary — Girls' Schools	7	922·9	391	...	...	391	134	173	174	...	101	107	116	52	51	52	52	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools Inspected.																										
Primary — Boys' Schools	49	*	808	...	...	808	197	232	196	...	100	89	134	40	36	53	44	49	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
Primary — Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The returns received do not give details sufficient to fill up the column.

A. Government Institutions.

High Schools.—The Elphinstone and Poona High Schools were examined this year for the first time by a board of examiners, consisting of Professors from the Government Colleges, the Inspectors, the Assistant Inspectors, and the Deputy Inspectors of Bombay and Poona respectively. Their reports were submitted to you.

Elphinstone High School.—The rates of fee were raised during the year from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 658, against 859 the previous year. Mr. Chatfield notes that "the raising of the fees appears to press upon Marathi scholars to some extent. But the school has already more pupils than required. On the Gujarati and Parsi side the extra fee appears to have little effect in respect of numbers." 21 boys passed the Matriculation examination, against 36 the previous year; of these 1 took up Latin, 2 Sanscrit, and 1 Persian as their second language. For the first time for many years, the incubus of the Elphinstone Fund Trustees having been got rid of, it has been found possible to put the buildings into thorough repair.

Poona High School.—The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 371, against 310 the previous year; 11 boys matriculated, against 13 the previous year. In consequence of the somewhat unfavourable report of the examiners, the last six Assistant Masters have been formed into a Normal Class, and receive periodical instruction from the Head Master. The school-buildings have been thoroughly repaired during the year.

Ratnagiri High School has not been examined. The numbers show a slight decrease, being 209 only, against 222. The rate of fee has been decreased in the 5th upper class from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1. 13 boys passed the Matriculation examination, against 13 the previous year. This speaks well for the progress of the school, as the proportion to the whole number passed is far greater than in the year before. Both the Jugannath Shankarshet Sanscrit Scholarships were gained by students from this school. The school-house has been enlarged at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—Of the 12 schools enumerated last year by Mr. Chatfield as having a direct Imperial grant, the schools at Nassick and Malligaum have been transferred to the

North-East Division. Of the remainnig 10, the schools at Sattara and Tanna were examined by Mr. Chatfield, and those at Sholapoor, Callian, the Jagannath Shankarshet, Fort Branch, Gokaldas Tejpal, Poona City No. 1, and Poona Camp schools by Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare. Mr. Chatfield makes no special remarks on the Sattara and Tanna schools. Mr. Karkare reports of Sholapoor that the school is weak in translation, but in every other respect the results of his examination were highly creditable. Of Callian he reports more favourably than Mr. Chatfield did last year, and the school appears to have improved. Of the Bombay schools Mr. Karkare speaks favourably on the whole, though the English reading in the Gokaldas Tejpal School is bad. The Poona City No. 1 School was weak in translation, but otherwise in a satisfactory state. The Poona Camp School is not well reported of.

The Ratnagiri school was not examined. Of the remaining 13 schools supported from the Vernacular grant, the school at Dhoolia has been transferred to the North-East Division, those at Vingorla, Dapoolee, and Upper Mahim have been closed on account of insufficient attendance, and that at Lower Mahim (formerly a private school) has again, at the request of the Portuguese community, been made over to private management. Two new schools of this class have been opened at Jooneer and Pundhurpoor, making a total of 10. Of these, Mr. Karkare examined the Poona City No. 2, and reports most favourably of it, especially in translation. Mr. Chatfield examined the school at Waee, and does not appear to have been at all satisfied with it. He finds particular fault with the arithmetic, Marathi dictation, and English handwriting of the first and second classes. The schools at Jooneer, Pundhurpoor, and Barsee were examined by the Poona Deputy. Of the progress of the new schools he speaks very favourably, but that at Barsee languishes. The Alibagh, Penn, and Bassein schools in the Tanna Sub-Division were examined by the Deputy. The two former are favourably reported on, but the last does not thrive, and the inhabitants show but little interest in the school. The Chundunwadi and Amerchundwadi schools were examined by the Deputies, and seem to be doing fairly, but the latter requires a stronger staff of masters.

The following table gives statistics of the social position of the parents of boys attending 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—

Table showing the Social Position of Parents of Boys attending the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Central Division, the number of Boys who are residents of the town, and of Boys who come from other places.

Names of Schools.	Persons of independent means.		Prof. sional persons.	Government Officials.	Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Cultivators.	Day-labourers.	Village Officers.	Bhicshooks or actual Beggars.	Common Artisans.	Brokers.	Native Soldiers.	Coachmen.	Servants.	Unemployed.	Bankers and Money-lenders.	Parents dead.	Total.	Residents of the town.	Residents of other places.	Total.
	Land-owners.	Others.																				
Poona City School No. 1. ... Do. do. do. No. 2. ... Poona Camp School	39	76	38	31	61	132	12	19	7	29	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	444	227	217	444
Jooneer	31	...	9	1	6	12	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	44	17	61
Sholapoor	19	12	18	13	15	13	..	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	58	39	97
Barsee	7	...	10	4	3	10	..	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	36	21	15	36
Pundhurpoor	12	5	21	2	4	15	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	60	28	32	60
Sattara	55	9	12	29	6	20	..	7	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	183	90	93	183
Waee	19	14	3	2	2	9	..	..	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	55	19	74
Ratnagiri	58	...	26	36	7	5	..	4	2	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	21	122	143
Tanna	...	15	10	9	9	60	11	2	7	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	123	47	76	123
Bassein	15	7	13	2	...	9	..	1	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	47	27	20	47
Callian	42	...	1	8	3	14	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	26	48	74
Penn	17	...	2	5	6	10	1	3	1	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	45	29	16	45
Alibagh	16	2	2	15	3	13	..	6	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	57	20	37	57
Fort Branch School ..... Jagannath Shankarshet do. Gokaldas Tejpal do. ..... Amerchundwadi do. ..... Chundunwadi do.	103	46	171	64	83	244	13	41	10	9	7	7	1	2	6	13	...	27	847	595	252	847
Total.....	433	186	336	221	208	566	38	86	40	94	7	7	1	2	6	13	20	27	2,291	1,288	1,003	2,291

2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—The existence of schools of this grade in towns where there were 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools was found to be injurious, the lower fee, eight annas only, tempting boys to attend them who would otherwise have gone to the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In other cases it was found by experience that advanced Vernacular teaching was sacrificed to a desire to impart the rudiments of English. For these causes a larger number of the 36 schools which existed at the close of 1869-70 have been made Vernacular Schools, and there are now only 21 schools of this grade in the Division. The Sattara Deputy says that schools of this grade should be encouraged, since they have been the means of widely spreading a desire for the knowledge of English, and proposes measures for their improvement which would really prove tantamount to making them 1st Grade Schools.

The Deputy Inspectors in Bombay consider the existence of this grade of schools to be a very great obstacle to the improvement of Vernacular education.

General Remarks.

(1.) Mr. Chatfield reported last year that measures were in progress for the establishment of good English Schools at large towns and central stations. I do not see any necessity for establishing new schools; what is required is rather the improvement of existing ones, and this will, I hope, be possible during the year 1871-72.

(2.) The Committee for the Encouragement of Marathi Literature has during the year made suggestions for the improvement of the examination standards, and revised standards have received the sanction of Government.

(3.) The other points mentioned by Mr. Chatfield have still to be considered, and, where necessary, will receive my early attention.

Primary Schools.—It is satisfactory again to note an increase of 83 in the number of these schools, and of 5,992 in the attendance. The increases are due to the general levy of the cess in Poona and Ratnagiri. The number of demands from villages for schools was during the year as follows:—

COLLECTORATE.	Number of Applications to Inspecting Officers.	Number proposed by Talooka Committees.	Number granted in the Budget for current year
Poona	48	4	33
Sholapoor	11	5	4
Sattara.....	20	41	26
Tanna	27	5	5
Colaba	4	3	3
Ratnagiri	54	52	25
Total.....	164	110	96

The Local Cess has only been collected in the Poona and Ratnagiri collectorates for the last two years, and it is still possible to meet from the proceeds of the cess the needs of primary education. But in Sholapoor, Tanna, and Colaba the Local Cess is only adequate to the requirements of existing schools. With a view to economizing, as far as possible, the funds at our disposal, existing schools have, where possible, been converted into Branch Schools, and new Branch Schools have been opened, and the offices of the inspecting staff have been revised by you. The small amount, Rs. 207 per mensem, expended under this last head bears no undue proportion to the cess income of the Division. No 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools now receive any support from Educational Cess. Of the 13 referred to last year by Mr. Chatfield, only one, Dhoolia, was aided from the Local Cess; the rest received Imperial funds, which should rightly have been devoted to Primary Education; 10 schools in this Division are still aided from this source. Until further and direct Imperial grants are available, it will be impossible to withdraw these grants, unless the alternative of closing the schools be resorted to.

Hindustani Schools.—There are 10 Schools and 4 Hindustani Classes attached to Marathi Schools in the Division, attended on an average by 696 children, They are all Primary Schools, and are not in an efficient state, owing to the want of properly trained teachers. With the view of supplying this want, a separate Hindustani Class was formed in January last in the Poona Training College, and is attended by 11 pupils.

Female Schools.—Two new schools have been opened during the year. As far as I can judge from the reports of the Deputies, these schools are not in a very efficient state, and show few signs of vitality. The Sattara Deputy thinks that their "improvement is only possible with a change in the sentiments of the people in regard to the position, sphere of action, and capabilities of women." He hopes, however, that female teachers, when secured, will somewhat better the state of the schools. The Ratnagiri Girls' School is still unfavourably reported on (see my Report for 1867-68), but the Vengorla and Dapoolee schools are described by the Deputy as improving. The Tanna Deputy says that in his Sub-Division these schools make no material progress. As long as they have the charm of novelty they are fairly attended, but this soon wears off. He reports fairly, however, of the school at Bassein, and well of that at Alibagh.

Jail Schools.—The schools at Poona, Yerowda, Sholapoor, Sattara and Tanna were inspected during the year, and the inspection reports are now sent to you. Their state and progress is by no means satisfactory.

Training of Masters.—The following table gives the statistical information called for by you regarding the Poona Training College:—

Name of Institution	Average Attendance during the year.				Number who passed the Examination.			Detail of number in column 6.		Number appointed Masters and Passed Assistants.		REMARKS.
	In Preparatory Class.	First Year Class.	2nd Year Class.	Total.	For Entrance.	For one-year certificate.	For two-years certificate.	Number who obtained Stipends.	Number appointed Unpassed Assistants	From one-year men	From two-years men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Poona Training College.	79·35	39 64	9·58	128 57	* 112	24	10	100	..	...	9	* Of these only 95 actually joined, including 11 students for the preparatory Hindustani class In addition to these, 4 schoolmasters were sent to the College for special training, and one man was allowed to enter without passing the examination, on condition of sending his wife to the Poona Female Normal School. Altogether 100 were admitted.

For details regarding the quality of the pupils, their progress, &c., I beg to refer you to the Report of the Principal, appended. I regret that I am unable from personal observation to give any opinion on these points.

The statistics of trained and untrained Masters in the Division, and the working of the Training College Code, will be further seen from the following table :—

COLLECTORATE.	Number of trained men appointed during the year.		Total No. of trained men now employed.		Number of untrained men appointed during the year.		Total No. of untrained men now employed.		Number who obtained Certificates without attending the College.	Number of untrained men discharged for remaining unpassed.	Number of old Masters admitted to the new rules without examination.
	Masters.	Assistants.	Masters.	Assistants.	Masters.	Assistants.	Masters.	Assistants.			
Poona	5	...	36	6	25	44	120	87	.....	.....	.....
Sholapoor	2	1	19	2	9	20	70	50	.....	.....	.....
Sattara	6	1	64	6	6	76	80	114	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	4	3	No return received.		13	63	109	90	.....	.....	.....
Tanna	3	1	28	7	4	44	93	120	.....	.....	.....
Colaba	1	...	19	5	2	13	37	51	.....	.....	.....
Marathi Schools, Bombay	1	...	4	2	...	1	15	34	.....	.....	.....
Gujarathi Schools Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22	6	170	28	59	261	544	586	.....	.....	.....

The new rules regarding capitation and proficiency have not yet come into force, and I must defer till next year any remarks as to their working.

The following is a list of the Masters selected under Preliminary Rule I., and the number of Pupil-Teachers under each at the close of the year :—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Number of Pupils.	Remarks.
	Poona Collectorate.			
1	Waman Ganesh Athavle.....	Schoolmaster, Muncher.	1	
2	Wamanaji Bapuji Gogte	Schoolmaster, Tullegaum Dhamdhare.	1	
3	Ramchandra Ballal Joglekar ...	Schoolmaster, Poona No. 2.	1	
4	Purshotam Waman Tarabadkar.	Schoolmaster, Baramattee.	2	
	Sholapoor Collectorate.			
	None.	None.		
	Sattara Collectorate.			
1	Hari Vithal Phatak	Master, Sattara No. 2.	2	
2	Lakshman Govind Bhosekar ...	Do. do. No. 3.	2	
3	Balaji Wasudeo Joglekar	Do. Oomraj	2	
4	Ganesh Hari Kharnis	Do. Islampoor	2	
5	Sukharam Ganesh Phanse	Do. Patun	2	
6	Balaji Mukund Bhorkar	Do. Bhilowdeo	2	
7	Tukaram Sayaji Tilé	Do. Koregaum	2	
	Ratnagiri Collectorate.			
1	Sheoram Bhaskar Kané	Schoolmaster at Ratnagiri No. 1.	4	
2	Ranji Hari Agashe	Schoolmaster at Ratnagiri No. 2.	4	
3	Dhondeo Shridhar Shende	Schoolmaster, Malwan No. 1.	4	
	Tanna Collectorate.			
	None.	None.		
	Colaba Collectorate.			
	None.	None.		
14			31	

(*i.*) *Female Normal Schools, Bombay.*—This school has been under the charge of Miss Richmond throughout the year. At the close of the year there were 10 students receiving stipends. So far back as May 1870, orders were issued by you that all stipendiary students should agree to serve as teachers for two years after leaving the school, but up to the close of the year no such agreements had been taken from them. The school was reorganized in February last, with the coöperation of a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, and placed in connection with a Girls' School supported by him. It was shortly afterwards examined by Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare, assisted by the Deputy Inspector of Gujarathi Schools, Bombay. Nine students were examined under the 3rd Standard for Anglo-Vernacular Schools; five passed under the 1st, nine under the 2nd, six under the 3rd, and five under the 4th heads of that standard. Mr. Karkare is of opinion that a more rigid adherence to the standards is necessary on the part of Miss Richmond.

Poona Female Normal School.—The class which existed last year, under the charge of the Principal of the Training College, was in November formed into a separate school, under the care of Mrs. Mitchell as Mistress, with an Assistant, and an Anglo-Vernacular Teacher. There were 22 students on the rolls at the end of the year. The school has not yet been examined.

B.—Non-Governmental Institutions.

Education in Native States.

Sawantwadi.—The English School at Sawantwadi was examined, at the request of the Political Agent, by a Graduate of the University, Mr. Atchyet Narayan, B.A. His report was not considered to be a favourable one by the Political Agent, and the Master is described by him as wanting in zeal. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 102, against 118 at the close of last year. There are also 19 Primary Schools, with 1,154 pupils on the rolls. The standards of instruction in use in our Government schools have been introduced into these schools this year. I shall propose to the Political Agent that they should be examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri. Up to this time he has not had leisure to attend to them.

Akulkote State.—The Deputy reports that the schools in this State have made a satisfactory advance in number of scholars and in quality of instruction. The number of schools remains the same as last year.

Modnimb.—Three Primary Schools and two Branch Schools have been opened during the year.

The Punt Pratinidhi of Aoond has built a new school-house at Aoond, and has opened one new school. But the Deputy does not consider the schools in this State to be very thriving. The Punt himself studies English with a Tutor. The schools of the Punt Suchev of Bhore are not well reported of. Indeed, the Poona Deputy Inspector says of those in his Division that "they are only nominally existing, that they are carelessly conducted and irregularly attended, not properly looked after, and ill provided with books and furniture." The Local Cess is levied in this State, and something should be done to induce the Chief to improve the condition of these schools.

Phultun.—Here a new school-house has been built for the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy reports that this school is quite equal to similar Government schools. A Superintendent has been appointed by the Chief for all his schools. He himself is studying English.

Jutt.—In this State the schools are fairly reported of by the Deputy Inspector. One is Anglo-Vernacular. The Chief has appointed an educated man to superintend his schools. Complaints similar to those noticed last year by Mr. Chatfield are still made by the Deputy Inspector, of the uselessness of a mere annual inspection by this department if nothing is done to remedy the defects pointed out. Tables similar to those given at page 117 of your last year's Report are given for Phultun and Sawantwadi; for the other States no sufficient returns have been furnished to the Deputy Inspectors.

Statistics of Education in the Phultun State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Building	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.												
256	49,314	...	1,486 3	4,000	5,486 3	...	...	1	146	6	139	...	...	...	...	7	285

Statistics of Education in the Sawantwadi State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction	Building.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
			Rs. a.		Rs. a.												
800	157,321	...	7,019 12	...	7,019 12	...	...	1	102	19	1,154	...	...	...	...	20	1,256

The Head Master of the English School at Waree examines the Vernacular Schools ; charges for Inspection cannot, therefore, be separated from Instruction.

14. *School-building operations during the year.*

Name of Place.	For what number of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New Buildings.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona Collectorate.									
Patus	75	1	...	100 0 0	500 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	700 0 0
Nirgoodsur	40	...	..	150 0 0	300 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	600 0 0
Chakan	100	1	...	707 12 0	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,507 12 0
Khed	150	1	...	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0
Jocneer	200	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
Jejooree	100	...	...	42 0 0	700 0 0	.....	42 0 0	.....	784 0 0
Kendoor	75	...	...	300 0 0	500 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	1,100 0 0
Munchur	75	...	1	.....	225 0 0	.....	.....	.....	225 0 0
Nimbgaum Ketkee	75	...	1	.....	165 0 0	.....	.....	.....	165 0 0
	...	...	..	1,499 12 0	5,190 0 0	300 0 0	492 0 0	...	7,481 12 0
Sholapoor Collectorate.									
Kurmalla	150	1	...	500 0 0	200 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
Akola	50	...	1	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Angur	75	1	...	254 8 0	250 0 0	.....	254 8 0	.....	759 0 0

Sholapoor, 1st Grade	...	1	...	1,037 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037 15 4
Ooplace	Not known.	...	...	101 10 0	.....	.....	101 10 0	.....	203 4 0
	...	...	...	1,894 1 4	650 0 0	500 0 0	356 2 0	.....	3,400 3 4
Sattara Collectorate.									
Myani	100	1	...	.....	1,670 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,670 0 0
Wai	Not known.	1	...	.....	5,729 8 0	.....	.....	.....	5,729 8 0
	...	...	.	.....	7,399 8 0	.....	.....	.....	7,399 8 0
Ratnagiri Collectorate.									
Hedvi	40	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0
Neera	...	1	...	.....	258 0 0	.....	.....	.....	258 0 0
Ratnagiri Girls' School	50	...	1	.....	798 13 8	.....	.....	.....	798 13 8
Deorookh	60	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Ratnagiri High School	...	1	...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
Ditto No. 2	40	1	...	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0
Dapoolee	40	...	1	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0
Kelshee	40	1	...	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
Anzurla	40	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Satowlee	60	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 4 0	59 4 0
Mundungud	50	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Pachal	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
Vengorla Native General Library	...	...	...	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
	...	...	...	3,500 0 0	2,086 13 8	.....	.....	144 4 0	5,731 1 8

Name of Place.	For what number of Pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tanna Collectorate.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bhiwdee	250	1	...	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Khurdee	100	...	1	.....	612 2 0	.....	.....	.....	612 2 0
Ooran	200	1	...	968 0 0	... ..	500 0 0	468 0 0	.....	1,936 0 0
Mahim	200	1	...	121 8 0	3,215 14 0	.....	121 8 0	.....	3,458 14 0
Shahapoor	100	1	...	... ..	2,222 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	2,222 0 0
	...	...	...	1,089 8 0	6,550 0 0	500 0 0	589 8 0	.....	8,729 0 0
Colaba Collectorate.									
Penn	250	..	1	.....	1,363 8 0	... ..	.....	... ..	1,363 8 0
Grand Total, New Buildings	...	...	...	7,983 5 4	23,239 13 8	1,300 0 0	1,437 10 0	144 4 0	34,105 1 0
Ordinary Repairs to School-buildings.									
Poona Collectorate	...	...	...	294 13 2	1,496 10 6	... ..	.....	127 8 0	1,918 15 8
Sholapoor do.	...	...	...	30 0 0	750 0 0	.....	.....	80 0 0	860 0 0
Sattara do.	...	...	...	.....	979 8 0	.....	.....	.....	979 8 0

Ratnagiri Collectorate ...	...	...	...	941	6	0	204	4	0	.....			.....			.....			1,145	10	0
Tanna do. ...	...	...	..	20	0	0	1,090	0	0	.....			.....			.....			1,110	0	0
Colaba do. ...	...	...	...	91	3	3	500	0	0	.....			.....			.....			591	3	3
Total Ordinary Repairs ...	...	..	...	1,377	6	5	5,020	6	6	.....			.....			207	8	0	6,605	4	11
Special Repairs to School-buildings.																					
Poona Collectorate	...	...	...	3,231	0	0	.....			.....			.....			.....			3,231	0	0
Sholapoor do.	...	...	...	240	0	0	380	0	0	.....			.....			.....			620	0	0
Sattara do.	...	...	...	.....			1,031	4	0	.....			.....			.....			1,031	4	0
Ratnagiri do.	...	...	...	200	0	0	220	0	0	.....			.....			.....			420	0	0
Tanna do.	...	...	...	857	3	5	.....			.....			.....			.....			857	3	5
Colaba do.	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
Total, Special Repairs.....	...	...	...	4,528	3	5	1,631	4	0	.....			.....			.....			6,159	7	5
Grand Total	...	...	...	13,888	15	2	29,891	8	2	1,300	0	0	1,437	10	0	351	12	0	46,869	13	4

15. LIBRARIES:—

A.—*Previously existing.* (*Return up to 31st March* 1870.)

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
POONA.	Poona Native General Library ...	2,000	28	203	795	736 8 0	566 3 0
	Jooneer	146	8	...	...	.....	.....
	Tullegaum Dhumdharey.....	86	...	...	1	.....	.....
	Do. Dabhadey...	57	9	24	...	86 1 6	60 7 6
	Sassoor	102	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Pabul	100	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Patus	77	4	4	9	37 0 0	32 13 0
	Khair	111	...	16	...	52 3 0	67 8 0
	Indapoor.....	160	39	20	29	86 14 0	108 11 6
SHOLAPOOR.	Sholapoor	498	10	90	29	259 0 0	228 0 0
	Barsoe.....	186	...	100	9	139 1 0	172 7 6
	Vairag.....	25	1	1	...	13 8 0	13 8 0
SATTARA.	Sattara	2,209	89	87	1,925	836 4 0	918 13 0
	Wai	138	3	48	13	137 8 0	137 8 0
	Kurrar.....	765	18	8	76	222 0 0	255 0 0
	Malcolm Point ...	141	262	103	1,760	1,359 12 0	1,331 0 7
	Tasgaum.....	144	...	48	70	201 0 0	235 15 2
	Pooseesawalee ...	22	...	21	2	11 0 0	.....
RATNAGIRI.	Ratnagiri	729	62	28	300	563 12 0	539 2 10
	Sawantwadi	678	24	51	63	501 5 0	324 7 9
	Dapooli	43	...	8	80	108 5 6	84 10 2
	Rajapoor	20	31	28	25	152 8 0	95 6 0
	Vengorla	59	94	11	160	2,445 12 5	1,619 5 8
	Chiploon	11	...	54	...	154 7 4	86 5 0
TANNA.	Tanna	843	...	75	192	649 4 0	469 0 0
	Bassein	450	15	50	105	183 0 0	153 8 0
	Bhewndy.....	207	10	24	20	274 8 0	245 0 0
	Callian.....	301	6	49	149	384 0 0	360 0 0
	Dhanu	24	...	15	12	.....	.....
	Chinchni	189	...	...	35	.....	.....
	Dahawalee	119	17	55	10	141 11 3	120 6 0
	Panwell	54	...	15	25	130 0 0	200 0 0
	Corun	215	...	...	50	120 6 0	129 4 6
COLABA.	Alibag.....	200	...	27	25	273 0 0	248 0 0
	Do. Free Library supported by Bhau Saheb Biwalkar.....	56	12	...	17	.....	180 0 0
	Penn	75	13	33	81	184 8 0	190 1 6

B.—*Newly Established.*

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number added during the year	Number of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.			Expenditure.		
1	2	2	4	5	6	7			8		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sattara.	Ashta	27	27	16	...	134	2	0	123	3	0

This return does not include the large public libraries in the city of Bombay. I am unable to report any improvement in these so-called public libraries. In Poona the Deputy reports that only two, those at Poona and Tullegaum Dabhadey, are actually working. The rest have no members, no funds, no newspapers, and no new books. In Sattara, with the exception of those at Sattara and Mahableshwur (which are mainly supported by Europeans), the libraries are mere reading-rooms, dependent on the support of Government officials, and very poor. In none of the other collectorates do they seem to be in a better state.

16. *Spread of English according to Locality.*

Number of Schools.	Collectorate.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
8	Poona	1,105	1,098	...	7
3	Sholapoor	195	193	...	2
7	Tanna	365	331	...	34
3	Colaba	129	117	...	12
4	Ratnagiri	490	386	...	104
7	Sattara	428	351	...	77
18	Bombay	2,610	2,086	...	524
50	Total.....	5,322	4,562	...	760
			Net Decrease.....		760

The following table shows the quality of English required:—

Number of Schools.	Grade of Schools.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
5	Colleges	529	523	...	6
3	High Schools	1,391	1,238	...	153
20	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2,371	2,282	...	89
21	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,021	507	...	514
1	Female Normal School, Bombay	10	12	2	...
50	Total	5,322	4,562	2	762

Last year the number studying English in Colleges was not entered. A great decrease appears in the numbers studying in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, owing to the diminution in the number of these schools. This is not be regretted, as the quality of the English teaching in them was not satisfactory.

17. Number studying Classical Languages.

A.—*Sanscrit.*

Number of Schools.	Collectorate.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
3	Poona	328	382	54	...
.....	Sholapoor	...	...	...	...
2	Tanna	...	74	74	...
.....	Colaba	...	...	...	...
1	Ratnagiri	214	207	...	7
1	Sattara	70	75	5	...
2	Bombay	120	224	104	...
9	Total	732	962	237	7
	Net Increase			230	...

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Collectorate.	Number Studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
2	Poona	120	123	3	...
2	Bombay	146	223	77	...
1	Ratnagiri	...	1	1	...
5	Total	266	347	81	...

There is again a very large increase in the numbers studying classical languages.

18. *Employment of Educated Natives.*—35 first class certificates of qualification for admission to the lower grades of the public service were granted during the year by Mr. Chatfield; second class certificates were awarded by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors as follows:—

Poona	Sub-Division	101
Sattara	ditto	234
Ratnagiri	ditto	84
Tanna	ditto	133
Bombay	ditto	78
		630

The Poona Deputy reports that several certificated men obtained places in the civil and other departments in the Sub-Division, and the Ratnagiri Deputy states that some of the passed candidates entered the revenue department as Tallatees or village accountants. No educated native was nominated to any high appointment under Government, as far as I have been able to ascertain. In future, certificates of qualification will only be granted to candidates for the public service who pass an examination according to the revised Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. and Vernacular Standard VI. before a committee assembled for the purpose.

The following table shows the Awards made to Private

granted by the

Class of School.	Name of Aided School.	Average number in attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Grant of 1869-70.		Grant of 1870-71.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	
				Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
High Schools.	General Assembly's Institution at Kalbadavie Road, Bombay						
	Free General Assembly's Institution at Khetwadi, Bombay	379	141	1,850	8	1,764	8
	Church Missionary Society's (Robert Money) School at Dhobee Talao, Bombay	225	118	1,122	0	1,078	0
E.	Scottish Education Society's High School, Fort, Bombay	350·5	147	1,618	0	1,465	8
E.	Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) Institution at Mazagon, Bombay	106·3	96	2,302	0	2,266	0
E.	Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, Bombay.	312	269	4,636	0	6,932	0
	Free Church Mission Institution, Aditwar, Poit, Poona	68·3	61	1,485	0	1,330	0
	Baba Gokhaley's School, Shukrawar Peit. Poona	208·9	156	1,803	8	1,272	0
		367	255	.....		1,399	0
	Total.....	2,017	1,243	14,819	0	17,507	0
Middle E. Class Schools.	Indo-British Institution Boys' and Girls' Schools at Sonapoor, Bombay — Boys'...	27·5	30	265	0	147	0
	Indo-British Institution Boys' and Girls' Schools at Sonapoor, Bombay — Girls'...	25	18	266	0	306	0
	Roman Catholic (St. Stanislaus') School at Bandora, Bombay	223	88	874	0	923	0
	Roman Catholic (St. Xavier's) Boys' School, Esplanade, Bombay	350	191	1,861	0	2,177	0
E.	Diocesan Board of Education's (St. John's) School at Colaba, Bombay	40·6	34	366	0	575	0
E.	Diocesan Board of Education's Boys' and Girls' School at Byculla, Bombay.	45	28	816	0	486	0
E.	Diocesan Board of Education's (St. Peter's) School, Mazagon	29	22	76	0	193	0
E.	Scottish Education Society's Branch School at Byculla, Bombay	73	64	376	0	1,038	0
E.	Diocesan Board of Education's Pensioners' School, Poona	35·1	34	291	0	409	0

Schools in 1869-70 and 1870-71 respectively under Certificates
Inspector:—

Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	86 0	12 8 2	4 10 5	9,499 10 4	25 1 0	
.....	44 0	9 2 2	5 12 7	10,953 8 0	48 10 10	
.....	152 8	9 15 6	4 2 10	16,008 4 0	48 10 9	*Inclusive of cost of passage from England of a Head Master Rs 1,995-12-7.
.....	36 0	23 9 8	21 5 0	*9,333 13 1	87 12 10	
2,296 0	.....	25 12 3	22 3 5	14,360 0 0	46 0 4	
.....	155 0	21 12 10	19 2 10	†19,895 9 7	291 4 9	† This includes all expenditure of the school, the managers reporting that it is impossible to separate charges for board and education.
.....	531 8	8 2 5	6 1 5	6,047 7 4	28 14 8	
1,399 0	.....	5 7 9	3 12 11	5,553 11 3	15 2 1	
3,695 0	1,005 0	14 1 4	8 10 10	91,651 15 7	45 7 0	
.....	118 0	4 14 4	5 5 6	‡ 10,834 9 6	206 5 9	‡ This includes all expenditure of the school, the managers reporting that it is impossible to separate charges for education from those for board.
40 0	.....	17 0 0	12 3 10			
49 0	.....	10 7 9	4 2 2	6,381 0 0	28 9 9	
316 0	.....	11 6 3	6 3 6	7,572 0 0	21 10 2	
209 0	.....	16 14 7	14 2 7	3,781 0 0	93 2 0	
.....	330 0	17 5 8	10 12 9	9,868 15 6	§219 4 11	§ No explanation of this large expenditure is given by the managers.
117 0	.....	8 12 4	6 10 5	980 0 0	33 12 8	
662 0	.....	16 3 6	14 3 6	7,409 8 6	‖101 8 0	‖ Details of cause of this large expenditure are not given by the managers.
118 0	.....	12 0 5	7 6 9	1,400 14 0	25 6 9	

Class of Schools.	Name of Aided Schools.	Average Number in attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Grant of 1869-70.	Grant of 1870-71.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Middle Class Schs. *continued.*				Rs. a.	Rs. a.
E.	Diocesan Board of Education's (Bishop's) School, Poona	113·6	84	1,353 0	2,278 0
E.	St. Vincent's School at Poona, in connection with the Society of Jesus ...	107	83	1,438 0	1,438 0
	Diocesan Board of Education's European and Eurasian School at Sholapoor ...	12·8	10	126 0	126 0
	Roman Catholic „Bishop's (Convent) School, Mazagon, Bombay	49	39	.....	332 0
	Total.....	1150·6	725	8,108 0	10,428 0
Primary Schools.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Matoonga, Bombay	54	24	37 10	34 14
	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Paidhuni, Bombay	57	29	36 14	48 8
	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School at Khetwady, Bombay	46	35	38 0	52 4
	Free Church Mission's Vernacular School at Poona.....	56·8	...	114 8	... ..
	Total.....	213·8	88	227 0	135 10
Female E. Schools	Indo-British Institution's Girls' School at Sonapoor, Bombay				Included in the
E.	Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's) Girls' School at Cavel, Bombay	85	48	446 0	447 0
E.	Roman Catholic (St. Vincent's) Native Female Orphanage at Bandora, Bombay	75	54	531 0	538 0
E.	Roman Catholic Convent School at Poona	170	70	1,308 0	1,308 0
E.	Diocesan Board of Education's (Bishop's) Girls' School at Poona	41·3	25	309 0	469 0
	Free Church Mission's Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School at Poona	36	19	255 0	272 0
	Free Church Mission's Vernacular Girls' School at Aditwar Peit, Poona	67·8	...	119 12	.....
	Total.....	475·1	216	2,968 12	3,034 0
	Grand Total	3856·5	2,272	26,120 12	31,104 10

Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of grant per head of pupil presented.	Rate of grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on instruction only.	Rate of expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	REMARKS
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
925 0 0	... ..	27 1 10	20 0 10	7,590 8 0	66 13 1	
.	. . ..	17 5 2	13 7 0	2,530 0 0	23 10 3	
....	... ..	12 9 7	9 13 6	609 10 0	47 10 0	
332 0 0	. ..	8 8 2	6 12 4	3,660 0 0	74 11 1	
2,768 0 0	448 0 0	14 6 1	9 1 0	62,618 1 6	54 6 9	
.....	2 12 0	1 7 3	0 10 4	321 0 0	5 0 3	
11 10 0	.. ..	1 10 9	0 13 7	408 0 0	7 2 6	
14 4 0	.	1 7 10	1 2 2	314 6 6	6 13 2	
.. ..	114 8 0	.. .	.	569 8 0	10 0 3	
25 14 0	117 4 0	1 8 7	0 10 1	1,612 14 6	7 8 3	
eturn of the Boys' School.						
1 0 0	.. ..	9 5 0	5 4 1	3,241 0 0	37 2 0	
7 0 0	. ..	9 15 4	7 2 9	4,726 0 0	63 0 2	
.. .	... .	18 10 10	7 11 1	9,906 0 0	58 3 9	
160 0 0	.....	18 12 1	11 5 8	3,800 0 0	92 0 2	
17 0 0	. ..	14 5 0	7 8 10	1,239 8 0	34 6 8	
... ..	119 12 0	..	.....	773 6 9	11 6 6	
185 0 0	119 12 0	14 0 8	6 6 2	23,685 14 9	49 13 8	
9,673 11 0	1,690 0 0	13 11 0	8 9 4	1,79,568 14 4	46 9 0	

Exclusive of the above, grants were drawn on account of Matriculation and higher University examinations, but awards are not always drawn in the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements of 1869-70 and 1870-71 were as follows:—

For what year.	Amount paid during the year on certificates granted by the Inspector.	Grants for University Examinations.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1869-70	9,386 0 0	3,363 8 0	12,749 8 0	
1870-71	31,104 10 0	1,961 0 0	33,065 10 0	

The following table compares the grants actually awarded with he maximum grant that would have been made to certain schools in Bombay and Poona if all the boys presented had passed in all the heads of the different standards under which they were examined:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Award.	Maximum obtainable.	Difference.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Scottish Education Society's Fort School, Bombay (European and Eurasian)	2,266 0	3,610	1,344 0
Robert Money School (Anglo-Vercular)	1,465 8	2,709	1,243 8
St. Mary's Institution, Byculla (European and Eurasian)	6,932 0	8,400	1,468 0
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (Anglo-Vernacular)	1,078 0	1,822	744 0
Free Church Mission Institution, Poona (Anglo-Vernacular)	1,272 0	2,783	1,511 0
Diocesan Education Society's High School, Byculla	486 0	910	424 0
Total.....	13,499 8	20,234	6,734 8

20. Table of different Castes under Instruction.

A.—*Government.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Colleges	292	17	81	13	97	92	592
High Schools	571	12	278	22	343	12	1,238
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,031	78	599	61	488	25	2,282
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	831	137	1,253	127	122	112	2,582
Lower Class Schools	12,175	10,397	12,130	1,834	735	805	38,106
Female Lower Class Schools	222	112	352	9	9	9	713
Female Normal Schools..	16	5	5	...	8	...	34
Poona Training College...	111	5	5	11	...	...	132
Jail Schools	Returns not received.						
Total... ..	15,249	10,763	14,703	2,107	1,802	1,055	45,679

B.—*In Private Schools Aided or under Inspection.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Colleges	Details not known.						
High Schools	588	23	533	55	482	724	2,403
Middle Class, Boys'	171	78	244	64	706	1,320	2,583
Do. Girls'	...	...	2	...	...	580	582
Lower Class, Boys'	665	697	540	138	1	194	2,235
Do. Girls'	50	55	97	4	754	7	967
Special	3	2	61	39	6	3	114
Total .. .	1,477	855	1,477	300	1,949	2,828	8,886

There is now no low-caste school in this Division, nor do I think there are any low-caste boys under instruction in Government schools.

21. *Statement showing the Proportion of Children of Cess-payers attending Schools supported from Educational Cess.*

Collectorate.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Primary and Female Schools.		
	Total number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers	Proportion per Cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent
Poona	80	36	·45	7,774	4,251	·55
Sholapoor	..	.	...	4,132	2,291	·55
Sattara	579	346	·60	7,862	5,393	·69
Ratnagiri	382	205	·54	7,485	5,659	·76
Tanna	495	281	·57	6,518	4,784	·73
Colaba	123	80	·65	3,242	2,707	·83
Total	1,659	948	·57	37,013	25,088	·68

The proportion of cess-payers attending schools of all grades supported from Educational Cess is 67 per cent. Cess-payers are, in the majority of cases, I suppose, the agricultural class; and it is, I think, evident from this return that they do not undervalue for their children the education for which they pay the cess.

I have not included Bombay in the above return, as the Educational Cess is not levied. The Municipality have voted a grant of Rs. 10,000 for primary education, but have withdrawn it since the close of the year. The following statement shows the resources and expenditure of the local Government schools in Bombay (exclusive of the High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Imperial) :—

	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS.					
		From Vernacular Grant.	Fees.	Popular Contributions.	Endowments.	Municipal Fund.	TOTAL.
Marathi Schools.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1st Grade	1	524 2 4	1,016 8	.....	.....	.....	1,540 10 4
2nd Grade	4	1,662 13 2	1.497 12	.....	120 15 2	76 0	3,357 8 4
Primary	14	4,887 15 0	4,339 4	.....	.....	209 8	9,436 11 0
Total	19	7,074 14 6	6,853 8	.....	120 15 2	285 8	14,334 13 8
Gujarathi Schools.							
1st Grade	1	729 2 11	2,141 12	.....	.....	.....	2,870 14 11
2nd Grade	4	3,376 14 11	5,757 8	.....	.....	555 0	9,689 6 11
Primary	15	2,623 10 10	3,226 4	.....	.....	541 1	6,400 15 10
Total	20	0,729 12 8	11,125 8	.....	.....	1,096 1	18,961 5 8
Grand Total	39	13,804 11 2	17,979 0	.....	120 15 2	1,381 9	33,296 3 4

	EXPENDITURE.						
	From Vernacular Grant.	Fees.	Popular Contributions.	Endowments.	Municipal Fund.	General Fee Fund C. D.	TOTAL.
Marathi Schools.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Grade	524 2 4	1,035 4 10	.....	...	.....	.....	1,559 7 2
2nd Grade	1,662 13 2	1,497 12 0	231 9 10	84	76 0	782 0 6	4,334 3 6
Primary	4,887 15 0	4,339 4 0	.....	...	209 8	3,414 8 11	12,851 3 11
Total	7,074 14 6	6,872 4 10	231 9 10	84	285 8	4,196 9 5	18,744 14 7
Gujarathi Schools							
1st Grade	729 2 11	1,457 12 0	.....	...	.....	.....	2,186 14 11
2nd Grade	3,376 14 11	4,879 2 7	.....	...	555 0	.....	8,811 1 6
Primary	2,623 10 10	4,104 9 5	.....	...	541 1	1,219 1 10	8,488 7 1
Total	6,7 12 8	10,441 8 0	.....	...	1,096 1	1,219 1 10	19,486 7 6
Grand Total.....	13,804 11 2	17,313 12 10	231 9 10	84	1,381 9	5,415 11 3	38,231 6 1

It will be seen that these schools have been kept up during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,415-11-3 to the General Fee Fund of the Division; this state of things cannot be allowed to continue, and measures are in progress to reduce the expenditure on these schools.

22. *Cost per Head of Instruction to Government.*

	Cost per head of pupils in average daily attendance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.			
(a) General... Colleges	* 206	1	11
(a) General... High Schools	31	10	4
(a) General... Middle Class Schools	8	10	6
(a) General... Lower Class Schools	2	11	8
(b) Special (Poona Training College)	144	6	9
(c) Female Schools	4	12	10
(d) Female Normal Schools	433	10	10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.			
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*			
(a) General... Colleges	Sufficient information not given.		
(a) General... High Schools	19	3	4
(a) General... Middle Class Schools	14	6	9
(a) General... Lower Class Schools	1	9	11
(b) Special	.....		
(c) Female	7	0	9
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*			
(a) General... Colleges	.....		
(a) General... High Schools	3	15	4
(a) General... Middle Class Schools	21	13	5
(a) General... Lower Class Schools	.....		
(b) Special (David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution)	35	10	3
(c) Female	2	7	11

* Including Deccan College, Elphinstone College, Engineering College, Grant Medical College, and Law School.

23. The average monthly rates of Fees levied in the Central Division are as follows:—

	Fee Receipts during the year.	Average monthly number on the roll throughout the year.	Average monthly rates of fees.	
Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Colleges	12,253 11 6	401	2 8 8	Exclusive of Grant Medical College, and Law School, in which no fees are levied.
High Schools	*29,655 10 0	1,210	2 0 8	* Exclusive of Rs. 12,598-9-4 refunded by Trustees of Elphinstone Funds.
Middle Class Schools.	43,239 8 2	4,931·6	0 11 9	
Primary Schools	32,577 11 0	7,329·1	0 1 2	
Aided and Inspected Schools.				
High Schools .. .	23,295 4 2	2,069·2	0 15 0	
Middle Class Schools.	29,052 1 6	†1,759·4	1 6 0	† Exclusive of charitable schools, in which no fees are levied.
Primary Schools...	976 6 9	‡1,217·1	0 1 0	‡ Do. do. and schools in the Phultun, Bhore, and Jutt States, of which the fee receipts are not known.

24. *Minor Chiefs.*—The two nephews of the late Raja of Akulkote continued to attend the Poona City School No. 1 during part of the year. The elder has now left school, and the younger entered the High School in December. Mr. Karkare examined him, and reports very favourably of his progress in English and Vernacular, that his Modi handwriting is particularly good, and his knowledge of history and geography considerable, but that he is weak in arithmetic. His industry is also well spoken of by the Poona Deputy. Mulharrow, the young Chief of Jowar, has also attended this school during the year. His steadiness and industry are most praiseworthy. The Poona Deputy reports that he is often at the head of his class. In Sattara the Chiefs of Jutt and Phultun and the Punt Pratinidhi

have all engaged Tutors for their children. The two latter are themselves also studying English. The son of the late Chief of Bhore, a youth of eighteen, is studying under a matriculated Tutor. The Sattara Deputy examined him under the 3rd standard for Anglo-Vernacular Schools; he passed fairly under three heads. He is described by him as "intelligent, modest, polite, and desirous of improving himself."

25. *Physical Education.*—I regret to observe but little progress in this important branch of training. The Gymnasium of the Poona Training College progresses fairly under the supervision of a special teacher paid from Local Funds, and seems to be somewhat appreciated by the students. The small one at the Poona Camp School is self-supporting and does pretty well. Mr. Karkare says of it: "I saw the boys go through various athletic exercises, and I must say I was quite pleased with their performances." The one started at Bassein last year languishes. Neither of the High Schools has a Gymnasium. In Poona, attempts have been made for some years past to obtain a suitable plot of ground in the neighbourhood of the High School, the property of the Chief of Sangli, but hitherto without success. It is hoped that a Gymnasium will be started and a playground set apart for the Sholapoor English School during the year 1871-72.

26. *Boarding-house.*—The Poona Boarding-house had 134 inmates at the close of the year, of whom 114 were pupilsof the Training College. The average cost per head to the inmates is Rs. 4-11-0 per mensem. The small house at Alibag opened by Mr. Sheppard has been closed for want of funds. A boarding-house is still a great desideratum at Ratnagiri. Out of 122 boys who attend the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School there, only 21 are residents of Ratnagiri.

27. *Local Fund Reserves.*—The only reserve set aside during the year was in the Ratnagiri collectorate, where a sum of Rs. 2,955-9-4 was invested in the purchase of Government four per cent. paper to the value of Rs. 3,000. The interest on this sum should be applied to scholarships in future years.

28. The Department has received most valuable assistance during the year from Government servants of all classes. The following are specially mentioned by the Deputy Inspectors:—

A. R. MacDonald, Esq., First Assistant Collector, Poona;

T. Bosanquet, Esq., Collector of Sholapoor;

G. F. Sheppard, Esq., late Acting Collector of Tanna;

E. Winter, Esq., 3rd Assistant Collector, Tanna;

Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Sathe, Dufturdar to the Collector of Tanna;

Mr. Apaji Dadaji, Acting Mamlutdar at Patus;

Mr. Apaji Raoji, Mamlutdar at Khair;

Mr. Raoji Parshuram, Mamlutdar at Sasoor;

Mr. Vinayak Kashinath, Mamlutdar at Sangola;

Mr. Gopal Vasudeo Barve, Mamlutdar of Bhiwdy;

Mr. Pralhad Krishna Shahane, Mamlutdar at Murbad;

Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Phadke, Mahalkari of Oorun.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. WADDINGTON, Major,

Educational Inspector, C.D.

No. 2.

REPORT BY DR. G. J. BÜHLER, ACTING EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR NORTHERN DIVISION, FOR 1870-71.

No. 559 OF 1871-72.

Camp, Bulsar, 1st June 1871.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in the Northern Division for the year ending 31st March 1871.

1. *Division and Area.*—The Northern Division consists of seven Sub-Divisions and the Pahlanpur Agency:—

Sub-Division.	Collectorate or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Assistant Deputy Inspectors.
Surat	Surat Collectorate ..	1,548	496,744	1	...
	Surat Agency..... ..	850	56,000		
Broach	Broach	1,351	290,984	...	1
Kheda	Kheda . .....f.....	1,375	580.631	1	...
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	4,437	658,569	1	...
	Mahikantha	4,000	311,046		
Rewakantha ...	Panch Mahals	15,136	500,782	...	1
	Rewakantha				
Kathiawad	Kathiawad	21,000	1,500,000	1	2
Kachh	Kachh	6,500	409,522	1	...
	Pahlanpur	6,041	321,645	...	...
	Total	62,238	5,125,923	5	4

The Sub-Division of Kachh has been added during the year. Pahlanpur, though nominally belonging to this Division, is not in charge of any Deputy Inspector, and, I believe, for many years none of its schools have been visited.

2. Changes in the *personnel*:—

(*a*). On the 13th September 1870 Mr. Curtis went on sick leave, and Rao Saheb Mohanlal Ranchordas Javeri acted from 14th September to 5th November 1870. From that date the Division has been under my charge.

(*b*). Mr. Ghelabhai Maneklal Laiwala took charge of his newly-created appointment as Sanskrit Teacher on 17th October 1870.

3. The expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds has been—

	Imperial.			Local.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*						
Inspection and Subsidiary charges	27,792	3	2	13,525	5	2
Instruction ; *i. e.* ordinary expenses of schools	1,01,170	0	11	2,72,588	1	8
Buildings	3,456	1	8	36,925	9	6
B.—*General Expenditure.*						
Extra Divisional charges which have passed through the Inspector's hands	.....			.....		
Translation Department	2,001	12	3	.....		
Special Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts, and Travelling Allowance to Dr. G. Bühler.....	3,200	0	0	.....		
Colleges, Law Schools, &c.	3,618	8	9	5,356	8	8
Special Allowance to Examiners for examining High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	835	4	6	.....		
Allowance to Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai as Travelling Allowance on account of attending the Book Committee at Ahmedabad	11	10	0	.....		
Educational Pension Fund	.....			4,622	12	0
Total.....	1,42,085	9	3	3,33,018	5	0
Grand Total...	4,75,103 14 3					

4. The expenditure during the previous year was—

	Imperial.			Local.		
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and Subsidiary Charges	23,368	6	9	9,829	13	1
Instruction; *i. e.* ordinary expenses of schools	94,406	13	4	2,56,982	11	4
Buildings	.....			31,488	0	0
B.—*General Expenditure.*						
Extra Divisional Charges which have passed through the Inspector's hands	.....			.....		
Translation Department	1,972	2	8	.....		
Special Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts, and Travelling Allowance to Dr. G. Bühler	1,600	0	0	.....		
Colleges, Law Schools, &c.	10,313	2	5	1,983	1	7
Total	1,31,660	9	2	3,00,283	10	0
Grand Total	4,31,944	3	2			

REMARKS.

A.—Imperial Funds.

I.—*Divisional Expenditure.*

(*a*) *On Inspection.*—The increase of Rs. 4,423-12-5 is due to the circumstance that the Inspector's full pay was drawn for nearly six months of this year, from 1st April to 13th September 1870, while in the previous year it was drawn for three months only. Besides, Mr. Curtis received an additional Rs. 100 per mensem as seniority allowance.

(*b*). *On Instruction.*—The increase of Rs. 6,763-3-7 is mainly due to arrears of grants-in-aid and grain compensation.

(*c*). *On Buildings.*—There is an increase of Rs. 3,456-1-8, which goes to the Panch Mahals only, where several popular contributions towards school-buildings have been received.

II. *General Expenditure.*

(*a*). The increase of Rs. 1,600 in special allowance for the purchase, &c. of Sanskrit Manuscripts is due to the transference of Dr. Kielhorn's portion of the grant to myself.

(*b*). The decrease under the head of Colleges and Schools is partly owing to the circumstance that no portion of the expenditure of the Gujarat Provincial College was debited to Imperial Funds, the interest on funded capital covering the expenditure for this year. Besides, my pay as Professor of the Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, Bombay, was drawn in 1870-71 for about four months only from this Division, against eight months in 1869-70.

B.—Local Funds.

(*a*). *Inspection* shows an increase of Rs. 3,695-8-1, which is owing partly (about Rs. 3,000) to the appointment of an additional Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector in Kathiawad and of his establishment, an increase in the establishments of the other Kathiawad inspecting officers,* and partly to the grant of rent to Deputy Educational Inspectors in zillas, and the appointment of a Clerk in the office of the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector in charge Broach.

(*b*). *Instruction* shows an increase of Rs. 15,605-6-4, owing chiefly to the increase of schools in both Kathiawad and in the British territory.

(*c*) *Buildings.*—There is an increase of Rs. 5,437-9-6.

The total Income of the Department during the year was—

---

* All paid from Kathiawad funds.

Imperial.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sanctioned Budget Grant	1,10,317	8	4

Local.

Local Cess	2,05,649	1	5
Kathiawad and other Local Funds..	93,698	6	0
School Fees.....	*43,128	5	4
Municipal Contributions.....	8,637	7	2
Poptlar Contributions	4,391	10	5
Total...	4,95,822	6	8

5. Particulars of Expenditure from Local Funds :—

(*a.*) *Comparison of Total Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year :—*

Collectorate or District.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Surat	71,352	2	11	64,079	13	1	.....			7,272	5	10
Broach	48,406	6	1	39,608	4	2	.			8,798	1	11
Kheda . .	52,963	2	5	63,543	8	7	10,580	6	2	. ..		
Ahmedabad .	54,304	9	6	67,044	15	6	12,740	6	0	. ..		
Panch Mahals and Rewakantha	10,129	4	6	12,722	12	2	2,593	7	8	.....		
Kathiawad ..	63,128	0	7	86,018	15	6	22,890	14	11	... ..		
	3,00,283	10	0	3,33,018	5	0	48,805	2	9	16,070	7	9
				Net Increase			32,734	11	0			

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,439-6-0 from fees in Rewakantha Agency Schools, shown in para. 6.

(b) *Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds for* 1870-71.

COLLECTORATE.	School Fees.	Educational Cess.	Popular Contributions.	Municipal Funds.	Contributions for School Buildings and Repairs.	Rewakantha Educational Fund.	Kathiawad Educational Fund.	Gujarat Provincial College and other Funds.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.
Surat	6,965 1 7	52,169 13 7	.....	3,687 7 2	.....	.....	.....	1,237 6 9	64,079 13 1
Broach	.....	39,608 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,608 4 2
Kheda	922 4 4	62,172 14 11	.....	448 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,543 8 7
Ahmedabad	3,564-10 9	51.708 4 0	2,183 13 6	4,024 9 2	207 1 5	.....	.....	5,356 8 8	67,044 15 6
Panch Mahals and Rewakantha	584 15 0	8,074 10 4	.....	.....	3,354 8 1	708 10 9	.....	.....	12,722 12 2
Kathiawad	1,857 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,161 15 2	.....	86,018 15 6
Total	*13,894 0 0	2,13,753 15 0	2,183 13 6	8,160 5 8	3,561 9 6	708 10 9	84,161 15 2	6,593 15 5	3,33,018 5 0

* Exclusive of Rs. 27,641-3-3 transferred to Local Cess Fund and Kathiawad Educational Pension Fund.

(c) *Expenditure of Educational Cess.*

Local Cess District Committees.	Inspection.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training of Masters.	School Building & Repairs.	Scholarships, Books, Furniture, Prizes, &c.	Transferred to Local Fund Pension.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Surat.....	769 1 6	.....	4,109 2 1	34,431 9 8	3,650	3,900	4,058 0 4	1,272 0	52,189 13 7
Broach	1,275 0 0	.....	6,260 10 4	25,650 9 10	3,200	500	1,600 0 0	1,122 0	39,608 4 2
Kheda	930 0 0	.....	7,186 3 0	36,967 13 11	1,200	11,883	2,771 14 0	1,234 0	62,172 14 11
Ahmedabad	769 1 7	.....	1,819 14 10	28,849 11 7	840	17,051	1,561 8 0	817 0	51,708 4 0
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	276 0 0	7,461 14 4	.....	30	129 0 0	177 12	8,074 10 4
Total.....	*3,743 3 1	.....	19,651 14 3	1,33,361 11 4	8,890	33,364	10,120 6 4	4,622 12	2,13,753 15 0

* Including about 300 Rs. from Discretionary Allowance which will be refunded. The rest of the increase is chiefly due to the granting of an Office Establishment to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector in charge Broach.

REMARKS.

1. *Middle Class Schools.*

The expenditure of Educational Cess on 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach Sub-Division	8,704	0	0
Kheda ditto	4,895	8	8
Rs.	8,599	8	8

from which fees to the amount of about Rs. 1,960 paid into the Local Cess Treasury must be deducted. The balance is therefore about Rs. 6,639.

The rest of the expenditure is incurred on account of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, *i.e.*, Vernacular schools with one or two Teachers for the English Department. In five Schools there are separate English departments or teachers, costing Rs. 3,280-12-0. In the remaining ones the English department is conducted by the Head Master, who besides does work in the Vernacular School, and I am unable to fix the amount of the cost of the English instruction in these institutions. In the case of the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools also the Local Cess Fund receives the fees from the English students, which may amount to about Rs. 1,560. These remarks will suffice to show how incorrect it is to assume that the total of the Local Cess grant to Middle Class Schools is employed for English education.

2. *Scholarships, &c.*

The total of the expenditure on Scholarships amounts to Rs. 2,415-8-4. The scholarships are open to the children of *cess-payers only*. The grant for books and furniture goes exclusively to 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

(d) *Expenditure of School Fees.*

Sub-Division.	Salaries	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies, Scholarships, &c.	Transferred to Educational Cess.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Surat	4,044 2 7	.....	273 15 0	2,647 0 0	3,758 4 6	10,723 6 1	
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 3 6	4,000 3 6	
Kheda	775 7 4	.....	86 13 0	60 0 0	6,309 6 6	7,231 10 10	
Ahmedabad	1,987 4 9	*31 13 0	441 9 0	1,104 0 0	5,156 7 6	8,721 2 3	
Rewakantha and Panch Mahals	†404 15 0	.....	60 0 0	120 0 0	1,248 9 0	1,833 8 0	
Kathiawad	.....	1,857 0 4	.....	.....	‡7,180 4 3	9,037 4 7	‡ Transferred to Kathiawad Educational Pension Fund.
Total	7,211 13 8	1,888 13 4	862 5 0	3,931 0 0	27,653 3 3	41,547 3 3	

* Expended on the Camp Deesa School.

† Expended on Camp Baroda School.

6. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in each Sub-Division.*

Sub-Division.	1869-70.							1870-71.							Increase.	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Normal Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Normal Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	3,344 11 10	2,317 3 6	4,043 1 0	...	29 0	...	9,734 0 4	3,781 5 4	2,904 7 6	4,106 7 6	...	...	...	10,792 4 4	1,058 4 0	.....
Broach	.....	1,712 4 6	2,363 13 6	...	...	...	4,076 2 0	.....	1,751 11 6	2,236 8 0	...	...	...	3,988 3 6	.....	87 14 6
Ahmedabad	1,800 6 3	2,912 4 0	5,024 7 3	...	22 14	...	9,759 15 6	2,149 8 0	2,544 10 6	4,602 0 0	...	...	...	9,296 2 6	.....	463 13 0
Kheda	.....	2,139 9 6	5,119 0 0	...	...	...	7,258 9 6	.....	1,914 12 0	5,171 2 6	...	...	...	7,085 14 6	.....	172 11 0
Rewakantha	.....	894 3 0	2,474 7 0	...	...	...	3,368 10 0	.....	893 9 0	2,182 12 0	...	...	...	3,076 5 0	.....	292 5 0
Kathiawad	609 1 9	581 11 6	7,428 5 0	...	15 7	...	8,634 9 3	661 4 3	1,266 1 3	8,392 0 0	...	9 8	...	10,328 13 6	1,694 4 3	.....
Total	5,754 3 10	10.557 4 0	26,453 1 9	...	67 5	...	42,831 14 7	6,592 1 7	11,275 3 9	26,690 14 0	...	9 8	...	44,567 11 4	2,752 8 3	1,016 11 6
														Net Increase	1,735 12 9	

7. (*a*) The expenditure during the year from Private Funds on Aided and Inspected Schools was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools ...	67,547	6	7
Buildings	21,551	0	0
Total.....	89,098	6	7

The details of this private expenditure are—

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Aided Schools.			
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
1	Presbyterian Mission, Surat	6,501	14	7
1	Ditto ditto Ahmedabad	5,684	0	0
1	Framji Motabhai, Surat	.....		
	Vernacular Boys' Schools.			
5	Presbyterian Mission, Surat	839	11	2
2	Ditto ditto Ahmedabad	541	5	0
2	Ditto ditto Gogo	325	13	11
1	Ditto ditto Rajkote	214	12	0
1	Dinsha Dosabhai's, Surat	219	12	6
	Vernacular Girls' Schools.			
1	Presbyterian Mission, Surat	128	3	2
1	Dinsha Dosabhai's, Surat	31	12	0
2	Raichand Dipchand, Surat	1,233	6	0
2	Rao Bahadur Maganbhai, Ahmedabad.....	1,410	1	9
	Inspected Schools.			
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
1	Kavasji Jehangirji, Navsari	2,251	0	0
1	Ditto ditto Gandevi.....	1,339	1	0
1	Parsi Panchayat, Surat	2,874	15	10
1	Rastamji Jamsetji, Damaun	1,375	0	0
	Carried forward	21,970	12	11

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought over.....	24,970	12	11
	INSPECTED SCHOOLS—*continued.*			
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			
1	Junagadh	399	15	0
1	Wadhwan	85	10	0
1	Dhrangadhra	52	13	6
1	Morvi	101	4	0
1	Pahalanpur	839	7	9
1	Devgadh.....	1,140	12	6
1	Lunawada	1,494	13	1
1	Nandode.....	1,519	7	2
	Vernacular Boys' Schools.			
1	Navsari	1,617	10	3
1	Gandevi	444	0	0
1	Damaun	120	0	0
7	Parsi Panchayat in the Northern Division ...	3,284	13	0
45	Kathiawad Agency	* 6,560	13	5
26	Mahikantha ditto	6,967	10	5
47	Rewakantha ditto	9,145	10	7
4	Pahalanpur ditto	1,477	1	9
	Vernacular Girls' Schools.			
29	Kathiawad Agency	3,468	5	7
4	Rewakantha ditto	685	9	6
1	Nek Namdar Sethani Harkuvarbai's Ahmedabad	427	12	0
8	Parsi Panchayat in the Northern Division ..	2,337	5	3
1	Navsari	168	0	0
1	Mahikantha Agency (Idar)	237	10	11
		67,547	6	7
	School Buildings, Kathiawad.....	21,551	0	0
	Total.....	89,098	6	7

* This year the expenditure is less as compared with the last year, owing to the transference of several schools to the management of the Educational Committees.

(b) *Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.*

	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.								Grand Total.
		School Fees.	Educational Cess.	Popular Contributions.	Municipal Funds.	Contribution for School Buildings and Repairs.	Kathiawad Educational Funds.	Gujarat Provincial College and other Endowment Funds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.										
Colleges affiliated to the University...	3,618 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,618 8 9
Colleges not affiliated to the University	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,356 8 8	5,356 8 8	5,356 8 8
Rs.	3,618 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,356 8 8	5,356 8 8	8,975 1 5
HIGH SCHOOLS.										
British.										
Ahmedabad	11,686 3 8	1,979 5 5	561 8 0	.....	2,080 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,620 13 5	16,307 1 1
Surat	10,749 2 7	3,550 2 7	774 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,324 7 3	15,073 9 10
Foreign.										
Rajkote	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,350 8 3	.....	8,350 8 3	8,350 8 3
Rs.	22,435 6 3	5,529 8 0	*1,335 12 8	.....	2,080 0 0	.....	8 350 8 3	.....	17,295 12 11	39,731 3 2
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.										
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.										
British.										
Broach Imperial	1,740 15 0	.....	3,904 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,904 0 0	5,644 15 0
Neriad	817 15 0	.....	5,454 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,454 0 8	6,271 15 8
Kheda	1,672 4 2	610 4 3	†41 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651 12 3	2,324 0 11

* For Scholarships to be held by sons of payers of Educational Cess. † For Prizes.

Camp Baroda	1,019 4 0	380 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 15 0	1,400 3 0
Camp Deesa	438 1 2	307 13 0	.....	502 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	810 10 6	1,248 11 8
Ahmedabad Branch School No. 1.	1,449 3 0	636 0 0	.....	.....	952 9 2	.....	.....	.....	1,588 9 2	3,037 12 2
Do. do do. No. 2.	1,408 14 8	577 15 4	.....	.....	872 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,449 15 4	2,858 14 0
Gopipura Branch, Surat, No. 1.	1,297 3 2	802 0 0	*127 12 9	.....	747 7 2	.....	.....	.....	1,677 3 11	2,974 7 1
Endowed.										
Balsar	747 6 8	214 4 0	*18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	747 6 9	979 10 9	1,727 1 5
Nowsari	490 0 0	376 12 0	*37 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	490 0 0	904 10 11	1,394 10 11
Vernacular Grant.										
Haripura Branch, Surat, No. 2.	240 0 0	629 0 0	*96 0 0	.....	480 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,205 0 0	1,445 0 0
Foreign.										
Rajkote	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,426 15 6	.....	1,426 15 6	1,426 15 6
Bhownagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,776 6 11	.....	2,776 6 11	2,776 6 11
	11,321 2 10	4,535 0 1	9,679 4 4	502 13 6	3,052 0 4	.....	4,203 6 5	1,237 6 9	23,209 15 5	34,531 2 3
2ND GRADE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.										
Vernacular Grant Schools (19)	6,792 6 7	296 10 8	11,786 5 7	1,429 0 0	448 5 4	.....	.....	.....	13,960 5 7	2,752 12 2
Foreign State Schools (7)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,405 5 11	.....	6,405 5 11	6,405 5 11
	6,792 6 7	296 10 8	11,786 5 7	1,429 0 0	448 5 4	.....	6,405 5 11	.....	20,365 11 6	27,158 2 1
LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.										
British	44,881 4 2	1,398 0 0	1,29,684 11 7	252 0 0	2,460 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,33,794 11 7	1,78,675 15 9
Foreign	.....	1,857 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,777 15 3	.....	52,634 15 7	52,634 15 7
	44,881 4 2	3,255 0 4	1,29,684 11 7	252 0 0	2,460 0 0	.....	50,777 15 3	.....	1,86,429 11 2	2,31,310 15 4
NORMAL SCHOOLS.										
British.										
Ahmedabad Training College	7,040 7 10	.....	9,330 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,330 0 0	16,370 7 10
Foreign.										
Rajkote Training School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,559 11 3	.....	3,559 11 3	3.559 11 3
	7,040 7 10	.....	9,330 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,559 11 3	.....	12,889 11 3	19,930 3 1

* For Scholarships to be held by sons of payers of Educational Cess.

	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds. School Fees.	Educational Cess.	Popular Contributions.	Municipal Funds.	Contribution for School-Buildings and Repairs.	Kathiawad Educational Funds.	Gujarat Provincial College and other Endowment Funds.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Female Schools.										
British	2,949 13 3	.....	10,207 13 9	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,327 13 9	13,277 11 0
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069 5 8	.....	2,069 5 8	2,069 5 8
	2,949 13 3	.....	10,207 13 9	.....	120 0 0	.....	2,069 5 8	.....	12,397 3 5	15,347 0 8
Total of Government Institutions...	99,039 1 8	13,616 3 1	1,72,023 15 11	2,183 13 6	8,160 5 8	.....	75,366 4 9	6,593 15 5	2,77,944 10 4	3,76,983 12 0
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT ON THE SYSTEM OF PAYMENT FOR RESULTS.										
Middle Class Schools.										
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.										
Ahmedabad Irish Presbyterian Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	1,676 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676 0 0
Surat ditto ditto	1,636 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,636 8 0
Framji Motabhai ditto	968 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968 0 0
Lower Class Schools	777 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	777 12 0
Female Schools	691 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691 4 0
Rs.	5,749 8 0	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,749 8 0

Translation Department	2,001 12 3										2 001 12 3
Buildings	3,4.6 1 8		33,364 0 0			3 561 9 [illegible]			36 925 9 6		40,381 11 2
Special Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts, and Travelling Allowance to Dr Bühler	3,200 0 0										3,200 0 0
Travelling Allowance to Mr Ambalal Sakarlal Desai on account of attending the Book Committee at Ahmedabad	11 10 0										11 10 0
Special Allowance to Professors of the Elphinstone College for examining the High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	835 4 6										835 4 6
Educational Pension Fund			4,622 12 0						4,622 12 0		4,622 12 0
Total	1,14,293 6 1	13,616 3 1	2,10,010 11 11	2 183 13 6	8,160 5 8	3,561 9 6	75,366 4 9	6,593 15 5	3,19,492 15 10		4,33,786 5 11

8. Results of Expenditure :—

(*a*). On Inspection work as shown by the number of Schools and Scholars examined.

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Government Schools. Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Remarks.
Educational Inspector, Northern Division.	High Schools	3	3	451	...	...	
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	14	12	934	...	...	
	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	29	12	287	...	...	
	Primary Schools ..	747	11	476	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	74	2	21	...	...	
	Normal Schools ...	2	1	43	...	...	
	Total.....	869	41	2,212	...	...	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat Sub-Division.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	6	5	219	...	...	
	Primary Schools ..	159	108	2,856	...	...	
	Female Schools.....	18	15	231	...	...	
	Total.....	183	128	3,306	...	...	
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach Sub-Division.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	2	166	...	...	
	Primary Schools ...	94	94	1,786	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	7	7	86	...	...	
	Total.....	104	103	2,038	...	...	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Sub-Division.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4	3	219	...	...	
	Primary Schools.	103	102	4,068	3	46	
	Female Schools ...	13	*15	92	...	...	* Two schools were closed before the end of the official year.
	Total.....	120	120	4,379	3	46	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Kheda Sub-Division.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	5	2	49	...	...	
	Primary Schools ..	119	109	4,029	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	16	15	118	...	...	
	Total.....	140	126	4,196	...	...	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Government Schools. Number of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Remarks.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewakantha Sub-Division.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4	4	235	...	...	
	Primary Schools ...	* 78	78	1,217	16	221	*Includes Camp Baroda School
	Female Schools.....	10	10	33	2	4	
	Total.....	92	92	1,485	* 18	225	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Kathiawad Sub-Division.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	7	3	156	...	...	
	Primary Schools ...	193	56	2,501	1	11	
	Female Schools.....	10	5	72	...	...	
	Normal School.....	1	1	33	...	...	
	Total.....	211	65	2,762	1	11	
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Southern and Eastern Division.	Primary Schools ...	53	53	1,448	...	...	
	Female Schools.....	3	2	9	...	...	
	Total.....	56	* 55	1,457	...	...	*Besides these, one school was examined according to classes, as it presented no pupils under standards.
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Northern and Western Division.	Primary Schools ...	80	56	1,168	...	...	
	Female Schools.....	4	1	2	...	...	
	Total.....	84	† 57	1,170	...	..	† Do. do. 6 do.

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	PRIVATE (AIDED) SCHOOLS. Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	REMARKS.
Educational Inspector Northern Division	1st Grade Vernacular Schools	3	3	400	...	...	
	Lower ClassSchools	11	...	...	.	...	
	Female Schools ...	6	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	20	3	400	...	...	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat Sub-Division	Lower ClassSchools	6	5	160	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	4	3	100	...	...	
	Total.....	10	8	260	...	...	
Assistant DeputyEducational Inspector, Broach Sub-Division	Lower Class Schools	...	1	77	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	...	1	34	...	...	
	Total.....	..	2	111	. .	...	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Sub-Division	LowerClass Schools	4	4	156	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	2	2	58	...	...	
	Total.....	6	6	214	...	...	
Deputy Educational Inspecter Kathiawad Sub-Division	Lower Class Schools	1	1	0 18	...	...	
	Total.....	1	1	18	...	...	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Private Institutions under Inspection only. Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Remarks.
Educational Inspector, Northern Division..	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	3	119	...	...	
	2nd do. do.	4	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Class do.	78	...	...	...	...	
	Female do.	35	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	120	3	119	...	...	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat Sub-Division.....	Lower Class Schools	3	2	57	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	4	2	57	...	...	
Do. do. Ahmedabad Sub-Division.....	Lower Class Schools	26	16	442	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	5	2	27	...	...	
	Total.	31	*18	469	...	...	
Do. do. Kathiawad Sub-Division.....	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	2	40	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	45	7	127	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	29	11	80	1	8	
	Total	77	20	256	1	8	
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Northern and Western Divisions.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1	1	7	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	22	11	98	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	4	1	3	...	...	
	Total.....	27	*13	108	...	...	*Besides these, three schools were examined according to classes, as they presented no pupils under standards.
Do. do. Southern and Eastern Divisions.	Lower Class Schools	12	12	129	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	8	8	40	...	...	
	Grand Total ..	20	†20	169	...	...	† Do. 6 do.

Remarks.—During this year the Educational Inspector has had the advantage of the assistance of the Elphinstone College Professors in the examination of some High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Professors Bellairs and Bhandarkar jointly examined the Surat High School and the Broach Anglo-Vernacular School, Standards III. and IV., in all subjects except in the Vernacular. Professor Bellairs further examined the Ahmedabad High and the Nariad Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Standards III. and IV., in English, geography, history, and mathematics (Nariad).

Of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Camp Deesa and Bhownagar were left unexamined.

A large number of schools remained unexamined in the Surat Sub-Division, as Rao Saheb Mohanlal Ranchordas Javeri had to perform the duties of the Educational Inspector for three months. Besides, the number of schools, 197, is too large for one man. A separate examiner for the Mandvi and Bardoli talukas has therefore been appointed from 1st April 1871. Lately the Mamlutdar of Jalalpur, Rao Saheb Harilal Mohanlal, formerly Deputy Educational Inspector of Kheda, has undertaken the examination of the schools of his taluka. It is therefore to be expected that the supervision in the Surat Zilla will be more efficient in future years.

(*b*). On Instruction, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Daily Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
I. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
AT COLLEGES NOT AFFILIATED.				
(*Endowed.*)				
Gujarat Provincial College, Ahmedabad...	1	30·6	22·0	·71
AT HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.				
(*British.*)				
Ahmedabad High School	1	174·0	152·0	·87
Surat Ditto	1	270·4	216·0	·80
(*Foreign.*)				
Rajkote High School	1	109·9	91·7	·84
Total.....	3	554·3	459·7	·83
AT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.				
1*st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.* (*British.*)				
Broach	1	220·3	166·9	·76
Nariad	1	118·7	91·9	·77
Kheda	1	75·8	57·9	·76
Camp Baroda	1	48·3	34·7	·72
Camp Deesa	1	46·9	37·5	·80
Ahmedabad Branch No. 1.....	1	135·5	111·6	·82
Do do. No. 2.....	1	140·0	107·9	·77
Gopipura Branch, Surat, No. 1.	1	145·0	107·4	·74
(*Endowed.*)				
Balsad	1	65·3	54·1	·83
Navsari.....	1	64·7	54·6	·84
Parsi Panchayat, Surat.....	1	151·2	115·5	·76
(*Vernacular Grant.*)				
Haripura Branch No. 2, Surat		70·8	50·9	·72
(*Foreign.*)				
Bhownagar	1	125·9	98·4	·78
Rajkote Branch	1	117·4	102·8	·88
Total.....	14	1,525·8	1,192·1	·72

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*				
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				
From Vernacular Grant	19	1,692·0	1,228·7	·73
Foreign	10	1,289·4	900·7	·70
Total	29	2,981·4	2,129·4	·71
AT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS. (*Vernacular and Primary Schools.*)				
British	499	29,129·3	22,298·1	·76
Endowed	7	489·5	364·4	·74
Foreign	241	14,781·4	11,037·2	·74
Total	747	44,400·2	33,699·7	·76
AT FEMALE SCHOOLS.				
Surat Sub-Division — British	10	324·0	163·8	·51
Surat Sub-Division — Endowed	8	466·4	303·1	·65
Ahmedabad Sub-Division	13	477·6	236·6	·49
Kheda Sub-Division	16	566·3	314·2	·55
Rewakantha Sub-Division — British	6	182·6	88·9	·48
Rewakantha Sub-Division — Foreign	4	104·2	53·7	·51
Broach — British	7	308·7	166·8	·54
Kathiawad — Foreign	10	450·1	231·9	·51
Total	74	2,879·9	1,559·0	·54
AT NORMAL COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS.				
Ahmedabad Training College	1	103·0	85·7	·83
Rajkote Training School	1	33·6	28·5	·85
Total	2	136·6	114·2	·84
Total of Government Schools	870	52,508·8	39,176·1	·75
II. PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*				
AT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.				
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				
Irish Presbyterian Mission, Surat	1	238·0	180·0	·76
Do. do. Ahmedabad	1	161·5	113·5	·70
Framji Motabhai's, Surat	1	165·0	105·0	·64
Total	3	564·5	398·5	·71

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number
PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS —*continued.*				
AT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.				
Vernacular and Primary Schools.....	11	866·3	577·8	·67
AT FEMALE SCHOOLS.				
Surat Sub-Division	4	278·1	179·9	·65
Ahmedabad Sub-Division	2	149·0	96·6	·65
Total.....	6	427·1	276·5	·65
Total of Aided Schools.....	20	1,857·9	1,252·8	·67
III. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
AT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.				
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				
Kavasji Jehangir Madresa, Navsari	1	87·1	72·4	·83
Do. do. English Schools, Gandevi.	1	45·2	36·2	·80
Rastamji Jamsetji do. Damaun.	1	46·2	40·3	·87
Total.....	3	178·5	148·9	·83
At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				
Foreign.				
Kathiawad	3	94·0	68·5	·73
Pahalanpur	1	28·5	20·2	·70
Total	4	122·5	88·7	·72
AT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.				
Vernacular and Primary Schools, Foreign.	78	3,781·6	2,921·6	·77
AT FEMALE SCHOOLS.				
Surat Sub-Division	1	72·6	48·1	·66
Ahmedabad do. Foreign	5	185·4	91·4	·49
Kathiawad do. do.	29	799·3	422·6	·53
Total.....	35	1,057·3	562·1	·53
Total of Inspected Schools	120	5,139·9	3,721·3	·75
Grand Total.....	1,010	59,506·6	44,150·2	·74

9. The increase of Schools and Scholars is shown in the following Statement:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.*			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges not affiliated.	1	1	...	...	37	35	...	2
High Schools	3	3	...	...	559	538	...	21
Middle Class Schools..	38	43	5	...	4,160	4,322	162	...
Lower do. do. ...	685	747	62	.	43,484	43,813	329	...
Female Schools	75	74	...	1	3,065	2,816	...	219
Normal do.	2	2	...	...	97	130	33	...
Total.....	804	870	67	1	51,402	51,654	524	272
	Net Increase.....					Schools		66
						Scholars		252
Private Aided Institutions.								
A. *On the system of payment for results.*								
Middle Class Schools.	3	3	...	...	604	522	...	82
Lower do. do. ...	12	11	...	1	893	795	...	98
Female Schools	7	6	...	1	486	445	...	41
Total...	22	20	...	2	1,983	1,762	...	221
	Net Decrease...					Schools		2
						Scholars.....		221
Private Institutions under Inspection only.								
Middle Class Schools.	5	7	2	...	291	280	...	11
Lower do. do. ...	46	78	32	..	2,278	3,491	1,213	...
Female Schools	29	35	6	...	915	979	64	...
Total.....	80	120	40	...	3,484	4,750	1,277	11
	Net Increase.....					Schools		40
						Scholars.....		1,266
Grand Total.....	906	1,010	107	3	56,869	58,166	1,801	504
	Net Increase.....					Schools		104
						Scholars.....		1,297

* Number on rolls at the end of the year.

Details of the above.

Government Institutions.

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	Colleges.								High Schools.								1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267	1	262	...	...	...	5	5	511	5	513	...	2	...	...	6	743	6	535	...	...	...	208
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	212	1	243	...	31	...	...	3	290	3	385	...	45	...	...
Ahmedabad	1	37	1	35	...	...	...	2	1	188	1	170	...	...	...	18	2	289	2	276	...	...	...	13	5	749	4	326	...	...	1	423
Kheda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	208	2	190	...	...	...	18	4	261	5	347	1	86	...	...
Panch Mahals and Rewakantha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	481	4	491	...	10	...	...
Kathiawad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	104	1	106	...	2	...	...	2	237	2	230	...	...	...	7	2	88	7	764	5	676	...	...
Camp Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	1	28	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	1	44	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	37	1	35	...	...	...	2	3	[illegible]	3	538	...	2	...	23	14	1,548	14	1,524	...	33	...	57	24	2,612	29	2,798	6	817	1	631

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	Primary Schools.								Normal Schools.								Girls' Schools.								Total.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	140	6,476	159	6,781	19	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	777	18	745	...	...	...	32	170	8,774	189	8,836	19	307	..	245
Broach	87	3,538	94	3,725	7	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	313	7	284	...	...	...	29	98	4,353	105	4,587	7	263	...	29
Ahmedabad	98	6,892	103	6,682	5	...	...	210	1	64	1	99	..	35	...	..	17	632	13	465	...	...	4	167	125	8,851	125	8,053	5	35	5	833
Kheda	109	11,040	119	10,641	10	...	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14	593	16	584	2	...	...	9	129	12,102	142	11,762	13	86	...	426
Panch Mahals and Rewakantha	75	3,454	77	3,169	2	...	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	361	10	265	...	...	...	96	89	4,296	91	3,925	2	10	...	381
Kathiawad	174	11,969	193	12,733	19	764	...	...	1	33	1	31	...	...	...	2	9	389	10	473	1	84	...	...	189	12,820	214	14,337	25	1,528	...	9
Camp Baroda	1	68	1	41	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	113	2	69	...	...	...	44
Camp Deesa	1	47	1	41	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	93	2	85	...	...	..	8
Total	685	43,484	747	43,813	62	1,256	...	927	2	97	2	130	...	35	...	2	75	3,065	74	2,816	3	84	4	333	804	51,402	870	51,654	71	2,227	5	1,975

Net Increase..... 66,252

PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS *on the system of Payment for Results.*

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Primary Schools.								Girls' Schools.								Total.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	2	430	2	370	...	...	...	60	7	547	6	426	...	...	1	121	5	338	4	294	...	...	1	44	14	1,315	12	1,090	...	...	2	225
Ahmedabad	1	174	1	152	...	...	...	22	4	282	4	298	...	16	...	...	2	148	2	151	...	3	...	...	7	604	7	601	...	19	...	22
Kathiawad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	1	71	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	1	71	...	7	...	...
Total	3	604	3	522	...	...	...	82	12	893	11	795	...	23	1	121	7	486	6	445	...	3	1	44	22	1,983	20	1,762	...	26	2	247
Net Decrease																															2	221

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS *under Inspection only.*

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Primary Schools.								Girls' Schools.								Total.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Surat	3	228	3	154	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	182	3	200	...	18	...	...	1	84	1	79	...	...	...	5	7	494	7	433	...	18	...	79
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	102	1	114	...	12	...	...	1	102	1	114	...	12	...	...
Kathiawad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	3	98	2	60	...	...	24	807	45	1395	21	588	...	...	26	719	29	718	3	...	...	1	51	1564	77	2211	26	648	...	1
Mahikanta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	889	26	1497	11	608	...	...	1	10	4	68	3	58	...	...	16	899	30	1565	14	666	...	...
Pahalanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	1	28	...	3	...	...	4	400	4	399	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	425	5	427	...	3	...	1
Total	3	228	3	154	...	...	...	74	2	63	4	126	2	63	...	...	46	2278	78	3491	32	1214	...	1	29	915	35	979	6	70	...	6	80	3484	120	4750	40	1347	...	81

Net Increase { Schools 40
Scholars..... 1266

REMARKS.

The total increase in Scholars is 1,297, chiefly in Kathiawad and Mahikantha, where it is 648 and 666 respectively. There is a decrease on the totals of Government Schools in Kheda of 340, Ahmedabad of 798, and Rewakantha of 371. The decrease in the first two Sub-Divisions is, however, probably due to special local causes—to the celebration of marriages in the Kadwa Kunbi caste, which take place every twelve years, and to the prevalence of fever in Ahmedabad. The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Rewakantha, too, complains that fever interfered with the prosperity of his schools.

The decrease in the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools falls almost entirely on the Vernacular Department, and is probably due in great part to the opening of Branch and Village Schools in the taluka towns and in their neighbourhood.

10. Result of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different standards:—

A. Government Schools.

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same School.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under standards.	Number of Scholars Passed.																										
							1st Standard.					2nd Standard.					3rd Standard.					4th Standard.					5th Standard				
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.
High Schools....	3	459	451	...	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	6	8	3	122	100	100	91	35	76	73	36	50	27	60	61	55	41	19
Middle Class.																																	
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	12	1,094	934	...	...	934	298	196	217	162	87	202	147	104	107	58	143	133	111	57	39	58	80	54	41	29	.		..	.	...
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	*8	296	186	†3	87	273	115	69	98	58	34	58	44	36	38	22	61	50	53	36	30	...	...	...	..	...		..		..	..
Total....	20	1,390	1,120	3	87	1,207	413	265	315	220	121	260	191	140	145	80	206	183	164	93	69	58	80	54	41	29	.		.	.	..
Grand Total	23	1,849	1,571	3	87	1,658	413	265	315	220	121	274	201	146	153	83	328	283	264	184	104	134	153	90	91	56	60	61	55	41	19

* These do not including the Talukdari School at Ahmedabad, as it was not examined according to Standards.
† These have been included in para. 8 (a) as schools first examined by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at 1st examination	Number of 2nd examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at 2nd examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	17	1270	1007	3*	43	221	829

Class of Schools.	Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.															Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards.														
	Standard I.					Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard I.					Standard II.					Standard III.				
	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	Passed under all Heads. *	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	90	68	59	54	29	62	57	37	43	21	23	21	13	10	5	214	217	251	..	135	182	171	158	126	80	139	109	126	96	51

* These have been included in para. 8 (*a*) as Schools first examined by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at First examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed.																														
							I. Standard.					II. Standard.					III. Standard.					IV. Standard.					V. Standard.				
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.
Lower Class.																																					
Boys' Schools	659	30,378	19,312	*28	*515	19,827	7753	7493	8262	..	5934	3473	3125	3827	2617	1927	2255	1845	2053	1598	1027	1103	1027	1315	945	689	134	134	152	127	90
Girls' Schools	72	1,490	664	2	4	668	268	321	352	.	215	99	84	113	150	48	44	53	59	41	27	5	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	731	31,868	19,976	30	519	20,495	8021	7814	8614	..	6149	3572	3209	3940	2767	1975	2299	1898	2112	1639	1054	1108	1031	1319	948	692	134	134	152	127	90

Out of these, 8 schools and 237 scholars have been included in para 8 (*a*) as first examined by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

8. Private Schools.

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at 1st examination.	Number of 2nd examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at 2nd examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. I. Standard. 1st Head.	I. Standard. 2nd Head.	I. Standard. 3rd Head.	I. Standard. 4th Head.	I. Standard. Passed under all Heads.	II. Standard. 1st Head.	II. Standard. 2nd Head.	II. Standard. 3rd Head.	II. Standard. 4th Head.	II. Standard. Passed under all Heads.	III. Standard. 1st Head.	III. Standard. 2nd Head.	III. Standard. 3rd Head.	III. Standard. 4th Head.	III. Standard. Passed under all Heads.	IV. Standard. 1st Head.	IV. Standard. 2nd Head.	IV. Standard. 3rd Head.	IV. Standard. 4th Head.	IV. Standard. Passed under all Heads.	V. Standard. 1st Head.	V. Standard. 2nd Head.	V. Standard. 3rd Head.	V. Standard. 4th Head.	V. Standard. Passed under all Heads.
Aided.																															
Middle Class.																															
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	433	400	...	...	400	57	40	43	32	22	59	46	41	39	20	67	57	40	44	27	67	46	58	49	27	27	25	26	42	9
Inspected.																															
Middle Class.																															
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	127	119	...	...	119	24	11	7	5	1	10	9	2	4	...	33	17	10	12	8	6	4	1	3	...	10	10	4	7	3
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	71	47	...	...	47	16	14	16	19	7	9	5	..	7	...	6	8	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
Total...	6	198	166	..	...	166	40	25	23	24	8	19	14	2	11	...	39	25	13	17	10	6	4	1	3	...	10	10	4	7	3
Grand Total ..	9	631	566	...	.	566	97	65	66	56	30	78	60	43	50	20	106	82	53	61	37	73	50	59	52	27	37	35	30	49	12

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined	Number of Boys presented at first examination	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total Number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. I Standard. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads	II. Standard. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads	III. Standard. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	Passed under all Heads.	IV. Standard 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	V. Standard. 1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads
Aided.																															
Lower Class Boys' Schools	11	610	411	...	...	411	98	111	138		70	57	57	70	45	20	52	61	32	57	17	6	11	8	1	.	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Girls' do. ...	6	290	201	...	...	201	56	70	93		40	17	25	41	28	9	21	20	19	18	10	6	10	8	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	17	900	612	...	...	612	154	181	231		110	74	82	111	73	29	73	81	51	75	27	12	21	16	8	4	.	..	..	.	...
Inspected.																															
Lower Class Boys' Schools	48	1734	853	...	...	853	418	421	428		330	145	159	172	119	88	74	72	62	43	31	28	36	40	26	15	..	...	..	..	...
Do. Girls' do. ...	22	374	159	1	8	167	47	80	91	...	44	7	12	23	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	.	..			.	..
Total	70	2108	1012	1	8	1020	465	501	519	.	374	152	171	195	129	89	75	73	63	44	32	28	36	40	26	15		.	..	..	...
Grand Total...	87	3008	1624	1	8	1632	619	682	750	..	484	226	253	306	202	118	148	154	114	119	59	40	57	56	34	19		.	..	..	...

A. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

I. High Schools.

Separate Reports on the examination of the three High Schools have been sent to you.

II. 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The Broach and Nariad Schools have done well. Of the first Professor Bellairs speaks in the highest terms. He says: "The condition of this school seems to me to be admirable. The discipline, the neatness and efficiency which I found there amongst the boys and their masters, reflect the highest credit on the Head Master." Professor Bhandarkar is of opinion that "in mathematics the school made a good appearance." Regarding Nariad Professor Bellairs says: "From the table given above, it will be seen that the boys did well." "I have pleasure in calling attention to the evident zeal of the Head Master, and the efficiency of the school generally." The Parsee Panchayat School at Surat did creditably. I am sorry that I cannot speak favourably of the Kheda, Nowsari, and Camp Baroda schools. The state of the latter school was simply scandalous. It has now been closed on account of the opening of the Gaikwadi High School. In Nowsari the staff is much too weak for an efficient institution. At Balsad, too, the results were not satisfactory. The results of the examination of the three Branch Schools at Ahmedabad and Rajkote do not offer much matter for congratulation, while those of the Surat Branch Schools were not unfavourable. A thorough reorganization and change of staff, such as will be shortly effected for the Ahmedabad and Surat Branches, are desirable.

I append a comparative table of the results of the examinations of all the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Government, Aided, and Inspected.

Name of School.	Up to what Standard teaches.	Number presented in all Standards.	Passed in				Passed under Standards.	Percentage of Passed under all Standards.
			Arithmetic.	Vernacular	History and Geography.	English.		
Government Schools.								
Ahmedabad Branch School No. 1	III. Standard...	87	62	49	34	23	12	13·7
Ditto ditto No. 2	Ditto ...	89	60	34	35	19	11	12·1
Broach English School	IV. do. ...	157	122	113	90	69	45	28·6
Camp Baroda English School	III. do. ...	29	10	4	3	3	1	3·4
Gopipura Branch School No. 1, Surat	Ditto ...	108	89	62	62	48	27	25·9
Haripura ditto No. 2, Surat	Ditto ...	45	41	27	36	24	15	33·3
Kheda English School	IV. do. ...	54	34	41	31	14	6	10·1
Rajkote Branch School	II. do. ...	80	67	28	25	17	5	6·2
Nariad English School	IV. do. ...	85	64	68	48	45	25	29·4
Bastamji English School, Balsad	Ditto ...	51	44	49	32	26	14	27·4
Ditto ditto Nowsari	Ditto ...	41	24	16	14	9	4	9·8
Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai Parsi Benevolent Institution English School, Surat	Ditto ...	108	86	65	76	70	48	44·4
Private Aided 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								
Irish Presbyterian Mission, Anglo-Vernacular School at Surat.	Matriculation Standard ...	165	104	65	70	69	29	17·6
Ditto ditto ditto Ahmedabad ...	Ditto ...	130	72	79	69	81	35	26·9
Framji Motabhai Vakilna's Anglo-Vernacular School, Surat	Ditto ...	105	101	70	69	56	41	39·0
Private under Inspection only.								
Damaun Bastamji English School	Ditto ...	27	24	24	10	22	9	33·3
Kavasji Jahangirji Zarthosti Madressh at Nowsari	Ditto ...	62	42	19	8	2	2	3·2
Kavasji Jahangirji English School at Gandevi..	Ditto ...	30	17	8	6	5	1	3·3

III. Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

I examined this year a great portion of these institutions, and have come to the conclusion that, with two or three exceptions, they in the zillahs ought to be greatly reformed or abolished. The results of the examination, except in Mahudha, are not encouraging. Especially the badness of the English pronunciation beggars all description. The masters are mostly incompetent to teach their subjects, as they are frequently old Normal Scholars who have learned a few books only of the English series, or boys from the High Schools.

Generally speaking, English education in this Division will be greatly benefited by a more careful selection of the teachers, a closer superintendence of the working of the schools, and a concentration of the available funds on fewer schools with a strong teaching staff. Reforms in this direction have already been ordered by you and partly carried out. I hope that already next year the good results will be perceptible. The system of granting scholarships to cess-payers' children from the interest of the Local Cess Reserve Fund has been carried out in Surat, and will shortly come into operation in Broach.

IV. Primary Schools for Boys.

There is a continued improvement in these schools, and it has been due chiefly to the partial introduction of the system of payment by results, as laid down in your Code of Rules for the Training College. In making the Budget for 1870-71 I found only four schools in such a state as to admit of the introduction of the system to the advantage of masters. Last year * I could reward 32 masters in this manner. The highest standards are, however, still neglected. The new Rules, granting the 2nd grade lower class service certificate for passing Standard VI. only, will effect an improvement in this respect.

* *i. e.* At the time of making Local Fund Budgets for 1871-72.

I append a list of the schools which passed pupils under the 5th Standard.

Standard V.

Ahmedabad Sub-Division :—Bavla Kuha and Prantej.

Kheda Sub-Division :—Antroli, Thasra, Dakore, Nariad, Dabhan, Mahudha, Memdabad, Umreth, Virsad, and Matar.

Surat Sub-Division :—Saras, Kundiana, Deladwa, Talungpur, Kharsad, Untadi, Pardi, Pagwada, and Udwada.

Kathiawad Sub-Division :—Nawanagar and Khambhalia.

V. Branch Schools.

Thirty-four of these schools were opened during the year. In Kheda the people themselves voluntarily provided the first year's expenses.

VI. Primary Schools for Girls.

There is a decrease in scholars and in schools, but an improvement in the number passed under Standards. Three girls at Kerwada and Nariad passed under the 4th Standard. In the former place the instruction is conducted by a Mistress. The decrease in pupils is attributed by the Deputies to the great number of marriages which were celebrated this year, and the ignorance of the people, who do not see the value of education for females.

VII. Training College and Schools.

The Ahmedabad Training College furnished during the year 29 trained Masters and 15 unpassed Assistants and Branch School Masters. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was ninety-nine. The College appears now to be working strictly in accordance with the plan laid down by you in your Code. The Drawing, Gymnastic, and Physical Science Classes are now fully provided with apparatus. The Principal complains of the weakness of the scholars in the Preparatory Class. He says: "We were supposed here to revise the 4th Standard in the Preparatory Class. But it is a mere supposition. Actually we teach for the first time a great part of the matter of it." I fear that this state of things cannot be remedied very quickly. Too many Vernacular Masters are in the habit of promoting their pupils before they have finished the subjects or books prescribed for the lower classes. I have brought this practice to your notice on various occasions. The subjoined table shows the details as to appointments of masters.

The New Rules have been introduced into the Rajkote Training School as far as practicable. This institution sent out twelve passed Masters and six passed Assistants.

Sub-Division.	Number of Untrained men appointed to Masterships.	Number of Untrained men appointed to Assistant Masterships.	Total number of Untrained Masters now employed.	Total number of Unpassed Assistants now employed.	Number of Masters who obtained Certificates without attending the College.	Number of Assistants who obtained Certificates without attending the College.	Number of Untrained Masters discharged for remaining unpassed.	Number of Old Masters admitted to the new Rules without Examination.	List of Selected Masters, and Number of Pupil Teachers under each.	Number of Students who passed the Entrance Examination, and of these the number who got Stipends, and the number appointed Unpassed Assistants.	Average Attendance during the year in Preparatory Class.	Do. do. 1st Year Class.	Do. do. 2nd Year Class.	Number who passed the Examinations for entering the Training College or School.	Do. do. for 1st Year's Certificates.	Do. do. for 2nd Year's Certificates.	Number appointed as Masters and as Passed Assistants from 1st Year men.	Do. do. from 2nd Year men.	Maximum of Proficiency and Capitation allowance.	Minimum of Proficiency and Capitation allowance.	Average amount of Proficiency and Capitation allowance.
																			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Kheda	*10	31	32	176	1	...	...	3	...	61 passed the E. E., 37 joined the T. College on Stipends, and 2 in Panch Mahals, 1 in Broach, and 3 in Surat appointed as unpassed Assistants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	11 5	18 6 8
Panch Mahals	...	...	19	† 4	...	...	...	...	...		Ahmedabad Training College.						...	...	...	...	.....
Ahmedabad	‡ 3	22	45	128	...	...	...	...	...		37·2	46·4	1	61	24		7	...	...	...	.....
Broach	...	5	15	11	...	...	...	8	...		...	...	...	...	...		3	.	0 5	0 1	0 2 4½
Surat	*15	40	70	125	1	...	...	6	...		...	...	...	..	...	2 Masters passed an examination in this course without attending the Training College.	11	...	7 10	0 2	1 8 2
Total	28	§ 98	181	444	2	...	...	¶ 17	...	.....	37·2	46·4	1	61	24	.....	‖21	...	...	...	.....
											Rajkote Training School.										
Kathiawad	23	§ 149	104	202	...	...	...	...	...	19 passed E. E. & 1 got a Stipend.	16·9	11·6	...	...	12	.....	12	...	...	...	.....
Rewakantha	7	§ 5	46	† 6	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	.....

* Masters of Branch Schools and three Munshis of Urdu Schools in Kheda.

† These do not include Assistants who had no benefit of the Training College education, but who were trained by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of the Rewakantha Sub-Division.

‡ Temporary men in charge of schools till Normal Scholars are available.

§ Junior Assistants on Rs. 8 and under.

‖ Besides these, 8 men who were studying according to the old course in the Training College were sent out, in the beginning of the year, as Masters of seven Primary Schools, and one as an Assistant of a Talooka School.

¶ Three in Kheda and one in Surat were admitted to the New Rules for reward, and the others for punishment.

B.—Aided Schools.

I.—First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The Mission Schools in Surat and Ahmedabad have done well, but are surpassed in the percentage of pupils passed by Mr. Framji Motabhai Vakilna's School. Ahmedabad matriculated two students.

Female Schools.

The Raichand Dipchand Schools at Surat, and those of Rao Bahadur Maganbhai in Ahmedabad, have continued to improve in efficiency. The Maganbhai School No. 1 passed four out of six pupils presented under the 4th Standard. The Training Class, consisting of eleven pupils, connected with this school, which has been since October 1870 under the superintendence of Mrs. Summers, will, I hope, soon furnish us with Mistresses for some of the town schools.

C.—Schools under Inspection only.

The Rastamji Jamsedji Jijibhai English School at Damaun seems to have done well. I cannot say much in favour of the Zarthosti Madressa at Nowsari and the Gandevi school. In the latter place the whole work had been left to a single teacher.

11. *School-building operations during the year* 1870-71.

Name of Place.	For what Number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local Cess.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total. From the amounts drawn in previous year	From the amounts drawn in current year.	Money which did not pass through this Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
New Buildings.											
Ahmedabad Sub-Division.											
Bareja	100	Commenced.	Completed	.....	2,533 0 0	.....	360 8 0	.....	2,782 8 7	110 15 5	.....
Godhasi	115	Carried on	Do.	.....	1,339 4 0	.....	1,250 0 0	.....	2,589 4 0	.....	.....
Paldi	64	Commenced.	Do.	.....	1,400 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	1,650 0 0	.....
Ashlali	64	Carried on	Do.	.....	1,677 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677 8 0	.....
Kanbha	64	Commenced.	Do.	.....	1,690 4 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	1 990 4 0	.....
Hirapur	64	Do.	Do.	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 650 0 0	.....
Sanand, Girls'	45	Do.	Do.	.....	1,301 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.301 6 0	.....
Balad	64	Do.	Do.	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650 0 0	.....
Sanoda	64	Do	Do.	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650 0 0	.....
Kherole	64	Do.	Do.	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
Kambej	64	Do.	Do.	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	1,300 0 0	.....	.....
Gangad	64	Do.	.....	.....	1,250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 0 0	.....
			Total...	.....	18,641 6 0	.....	2,460 8 0	.....	6,671 12 7	14,430 1 5	.....
Kheda Sub-Division.											
Medabad	200	Carried on.	Nearly completed.	.....	6,295 4 0	.....	.....	.....	6,295 4 0	.....	.....
Wadad	64	Do.	Completed.	.....	174 8 0	.....	.....	.....	174 8 0	.....	.....
Anghadi	64	Do.	Do.	.....	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0	.....	.....
Sarasvani	50	Commenced.	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
Dawole	75	Do.	.....	.....	3,583 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,583 0 0	.....
Moholel	100	Do.	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	.....
			Total...	.....	17,075 12 0	.....	.....	.....	6,492 12 0	10,583 0 0	.....

Name of Place.	For what Number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local Cess.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total. From the amounts drawn in previous year.	From the amounts drawn in current year.	Money which did not pass through this Department.
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8 9	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Panch Mahals.											
Godhra, Persian	...	.....	.....	429 5 3	.....	.....	429 5 3	.....	.....	858 10 6	.....
Kakanpur	...	.....	.....	126 15 5	.....	.....	126 15 5	.....	.....	253 14 10	.....
Kanjri	...	.....	.....	130 2 3	.....	.....	130 14 4	.....	.....	261 0 7	.....
Viyasda	...	.....	.....	440 10 9	.....	.....	440 10 9	.....	.....	881 5 6	.....
Garbada	...	.....	.....	217 14 0	.....	.....	220 12 4	.....	.....	438 10 4	.....
Malao	...	.....	.....	105 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 4 0	.....
Delole	...	.....	.....	326 0 0	.....	.....	326 0 0	.....	.....	652 0 0	.....
Dohad	...	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....
Timba	...	.....	.....	263 0 0	.....	.....	263 0 0	.....	.....	526 0 0	.....
Sehera	...	.....	.....	179 0 0	.....	.....	179 0 0	.....	.....	358 0 0	.....
Sansoli	...	.....	.....	101 14 0	.....	.....	101 14 0	.....	.....	203 12 0	.....
Kalole, Girls'	...	.....	.....	391 0 0	.....	.....	391 0 0	.....	.....	782 0 0	.....
Valaopur	...	.....	.....	245 0 0	.....	.....	245 0 0	.....	.....	490 0 0	.....
Raniar	...	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....
			Total...	3,456 1 6	.....	.....	3,354 8 1	.....	.....	6,810 9 9	.....
Broach Sub-Division.											
Sunav	50	Carried on...	Completed	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....
Kava	50	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,650 0 0	.....	.....
Waghra	50	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshwan	50	Do. ...	Completed	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
			Total...	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	.....

Surat Sub-Division.												
Ambada	50	Carried on	Completed	.....	117 0 0	.....	.....	.....	117 0 0	.....	.....	
Sisodra	50	Do.	Do.	.....	73 8 0	.....	.....	.....	73 8 0	.....	.....	
Adajan	50	Do.	Do.	.....	1,960 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,960 8 0	.....	.....	
Surat High School	350	Do.	.....	15,000 0 0	9,073 0 0	.....	7,310 0 0	.....	.....	.....	31,383 0 0	
Walode	100	.....	Completed last year.	.....	752 8 5	.....	.....	.....	752 8 5	.....	.....	
Alipore	50	.....	Do. in 1868-69.	.....	84 5 3	.....	.....	.....	84 5 3	.....	.....	
Eru	64	.....	Do. last year	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	
Paria	50	.....	Do. in 1868-69.	.....	47 1 4	.....	.....	.....	47 1 4	.....	.....	
Umarsadi	50	.....	Do.	.....	47 1 4	.....	.....	.....	47 1 4	.....	.....	
Manroi	50	.....	Completed last year.	.....	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	.....	.....	
Buhori	50	.....	Do.	.....	127 0 0	.....	.....	.....	127 0 0	.....	.....	
Pardi	200	.....	Purchased	.....	2,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900 0 0	.....	
Kathiawad Sub-Division.				15,000 0 0	15,223 0 4	.....	7,310 0 0	.....	3,250 0 4	2,900 0 0	31,383 0 0	
Rajkote High School	300	Commenced	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Talsana	45	Carried on	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Halvad	150	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Veraval	200	Do.	Completed	.....	.....	.....	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9,000 0 0	
Una	200	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bhesan	50	Do.	Completed	.....	.....	.....	950 0 0	.....	.....	.....	950 0 0	
Mendarda	100	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Botad	165	Do.	Completed	.....	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	
Dharukha	75	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Dungar	75	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	3,225 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,225 0 0	
Gariadhar	125	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pachegam	50	Do.	Completed	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	
Limda	40	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	
Jalia Deoree	50	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sansera	40	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Supedi	70	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mengni	40	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rajkote Training School	40	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wadhwan	253	Commenced	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bajana	70	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	1,801 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,801 0 0	
Bhoika	70	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Malia	150	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gadhakda	50	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dedan	30	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lilia	100	Do.	Completed	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 9	
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,776 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20,776 0 0	

Name of Place.	For what Number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local Cess.	Municipal.	Popular Contribution.	Fees.	Total. From the amounts drawn in previous year.	From the amounts drawn in current year.	Money which did not pass through this Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,776 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20,776 0 0
Vertej	92	Commenced.	Completed.	.....	.....	.....	875 0 0	.....	.....	.....	875 0 0
Gondal	350	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhoya Vada	207	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satudad	91	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				.....	.....	.....	21,551 0 0	.....	.....	.....	21,551 0 0
Additions.											
			Total...	18,456 1 8	62,599 2 4	.....	34,676 0 1	.....	22,415 8 11	40,381 11 2	52,934 0 0
Ahmedabad Sub-Division.											
Sanand	45	.....	Completed	.....	1,228 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,228 0 0	.....
Uwarsad	30	.....	Do.	.....	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	.....
				.....	1,928 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,928 0 0	.....
Special Repairs.											
Jalalpore	...	.....	Completed.	.....	1,501 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,501 0 0	.....	.....
Ordinary Repairs to School-Buildings.											
Ahmedabad	...	.....	Completed.	.....	900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 0 0	.....
Kheda	...	.....	Do.	.....	1,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 0 0	.....
Surat	...	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
Broach	...	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
Godra	...	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
				.....	3,730 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,730 0 0	.....
			Grand Total.....	18,456 1 8	62,599 2 4	.....	34,676 0 1	.....	22,415 8 11	40,381 11 2	52,934 0 0

Besides, small houses for the Girls' School at Bagasra and Boys' School at Viraval, which are under inspection only, have been built at a cost of Rs. 150 and 425 respectively.

Where there is no entry under cols. 2, 3 and 4, it is to be understood that the work has not been begun, but the sums have been made over to the parties undertaking the work.

The school-buildings were erected as in previous years, in Kheda by the Executive Engineer, and in the other collectorates by the Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Arrangements have been made to have in future all educational public works executed through the District Local Fund Committee.

12. LIBRARIES:—

A. *Previously existing.* (*Return up to* 31*st December* 1870.)

NAME OF PLACE.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Himabhai Institute, Ahmedabad	3,560	120	216	6,346	1114 2 10	1288 12 3
Aparao Library, Ahmedabad	615	447	79	570	119 10 0	188 12 10
Andrew's Library, Surat.	4,049	80	60	3,026	1081 1 4	1447 10 11
Hadow Institute, Kheda	1,055	16	33	424	337 0 7	338 14 6
Native Library, Broach	2,171	76	66	1,107	861 2 2	834 0 10
Lang ditto Rajkote	948	4	62	1,380	879 11 6	731 5 6
Native Library, Nariad	145	14	21	273	152 12 0	47 9 9
Ditto Umreth	412	5	16	161	31 12 0	3 7 6
Ditto Mahudha	347	63	42	95	68 15 2	105 0 3
Ditto Kuparvanj	412	37	32	718	259 6 8	259 6 8
Ditto Thasra	13	...	16	35	25 4 0	26 4 0
Ditto Mehmdabad	121	10	18	17	64 0 0	55 12 0
Ditto Matar	5	...	28	...	38 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto Borsad	120	27	51	173	96 7 3	99 13 0
Ditto Anand	13	...	21	30	44 11 9	36 5 0
Liladhar Library, Dholka.	Return not received.					
Native Library, Balsar	284	18	22	82	216 8 0	154 14 4
Stewart Library, Godhra.	131	154	65	93	254 2 0	236 5 6
Propert Library, Kalolo	64	8	63	49	212 4 0	34 12 3
Enti Library, Dohad	60	...	73	...	.....	.....
Chaganlal do. Bhownagar.	797	23	48	36	98 4 0	48 2 0
Native Library, Wadhawan	66	4	..	40	279 8 0	130 14 6
Ditto Junagadh	277	36	23	14	297 0 0	126 0 0
Ditto Mangrole	86	...	...	50	.....	.....
Ditto Bantwa	18	...	...	7	.....	.....
Ditto Palitana	259	24	...	125	.....	12 6 6
Ditto Jodia	26	...	10	...	.....	.....
Ditto Chorwad	24	...	13	...	21 0 0	0 12 6

Name of Place.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Native Library, Wadwan Station	474	5	7	24	152 8 0	186 2 1
Ditto Babra	61	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Rajkote City ..	96	15	68	75	108 10 0	148 6 9
Ditto Sardhar	35	16	...	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
Ditto Dasada	11	2	12	1	59 0 0	58 15 4
Ditto Shioni	68	7	16	.....	169 7 7	101 7 10
Ditto Sonpari	300	100	20	.....	154 0 0	117 12 0
Ditto Jetpur	Closed.					
Reading-room, Dhollera..	17	1	7	.....	9 4 0	9 4 0
Ditto Dhandhuka ...	133	30	29	1,099	149 12 0	146 2 3
Ditto Ranpur	14	...	8	4	8 5 0	8 5 0
Ditto Prantej	2	...	58	.....	56 0 0	56 12 0
Ditto Morasad	36	7	17	.....	32 4 6	41 13 6
Ditto Viramgam ...	49	...	80	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Kothlal	69	...	...	7	8 6 0	12 12 0
Ditto Mohlel	Return not received.					
Ditto Dakore	65	11	7	68	144 0 0	112 0 0
Ditto Napad	56	4	17	58	31 3 3	25 7 6
Ditto Rastampura (Surat)	263	43	22	441	122 15 0	171 11 6
Ditto Vadifalia (Surat)	17	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Udwada	44	10	24	30	180 8 6	61 13 0
Ditto Jambusar	.....	...	20	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto Amode	59	...	15	.....	30 8 0	31 0 0
Ditto Anklesar	10	...	10	.....	2 0 0	17 5 0
Ditto Elvo	1	...	16	.....	26 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto Hansote	8	...	8	.....	39 0 0	39 0 0
Ditto Kerwada	.....	...	18	.....	3 5 0	3 5 0
Ditto Sayla	59	...	...	.....	.....	14 1 6
Ditto Limdi	221	128	37	103	339 2 0	422 0 1
Ditto Dhrole	20	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Vala	106	21	40	.....	32 8 0	25 0 0
Ditto Gondal	98	10	2	75	50 0 0	112 13 8
Ditto Sarsai.....	Return not received.					
Total	18,440	1,576	1,636	16,836	8541 6 1	8270 12 7

B.—*Newly Established.*

Name of Place.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.			Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Reading Room, Barwala	18	2	11	...	16	8	0	13	12	0
Ditto Alpad	...	...	8	..	46	0	0	39	4	0
Ditto Sir Jamsedji's English, Surat.	...	...	31	...	67	8	0	91	7	0
Ditto Nanpura do...	...	...	38	...	331	8	0	222	8	0
Ditto Bardoli.....	...	...	7	...	28	8	0	31	7	0
Ditto Valode	...	...	6	...	11	0	0	11	0	0
Ditto Navsari	...	...	12	...	20	12	0	20	8	0
Ditto Jalalpore	...	...	17	...	57	0	0	51	7	0
Ditto Pardi	.	...	15	...	74	4	0	66	6	6
Ditto Mandvi.....	...	...	20	...	22	0	0	26	15	0
Ditto Nariad Loko-payogi ...	...	57	81	...	85	2	6	76	3	8
Barton, Lunawada	...	...	15	...	109	6	0	3	1	3
Native Library, Viraval	30	...	15	20	40	0	0	.....		
Ditto Wanthly	2	...	...	...	.....			.....		
Ditto Upleta.....	8	...	32	...	101	0	0	21	10	0
Narsingbhai Library, Junagadh	494	15	15	14	.....			.....		
Native Library, Patchasati ...	39	39	10	35	50	12	0	50	12	0
Total.....	591	113	333	69	1,061	4	6	726	5	5

The summary of the foregoing statistics is as follows :—

Number of Libraries	78
Number of Volumes in them	20,720
Number of Members	1,969
Total Income	Rs. 9,602
Total Expenditure	„ 8,997
Number of Books issued	16,905

13. SPREAD OF ENGLISH :—

A.—*Government Schools.*

Number of Schools.	SUB-DIVISION.	Number studying English. 1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
9	Ahmedabad	683	591	...	92
7	Kheda	317	312	...	5
5	Rewakantha and Panch Mahals.	146	96	...	50
12	Surat	926	898	...	28
4	Broach	276	304	28	...
10	Katiawad	429	628	199	...
47	Total	2,777	2,829	227	175
	Net Increase			52	

B.—*Private Schools.*

Number of Schools.	SUB-DIVISION.	Number studying English. 1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	Ahmedabad	199	180	...	19
5	Surat	658	524	...	134
3	Kathiawad	38	98	60	...
10	Total	895	802	60	153
	Net Decrease				93

Classification of English Learners according to Grades of Schools.

A.—*Government Schools.*

Number of Schools.		Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
1	Colleges	37	35	...	2
3	High Schools	559	538	...	21
14	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,548	1,524	...	21
29	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	633	732	99	...
47		2,777	2,829	99	47
		Net Increase...		52	

B.—*Private Schools.*

Number of Schools.		Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70	1870-71.		
6	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	832	676	...	156
4	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	63	126	63	...
10		895	802	63	156
			Net Decrease...		93

14. Number studying Classical Languages.

A.—*Sanskrit.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Sanskrit. 1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
3	Ahmedabad	201	173	...	28
1	Kheda	108	94	...	14
1	Surat	217	163	...	54
1	Broach	108	138	30	...
12	Kathiawad	363	465	102	...
18		997	1,033	132	96
		Net Increase...		36	

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Latin. 1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	Ahmedabad	...	100	100	...
1	Surat	32	38	6	...
3		32	138	106	...

C.—*Persian.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying Persian. 1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Ahmedabad	...	11	11	...
1	Surat	...	46	46	...
2		...	57	57	...

REMARKS.

Sanskrit is now learnt by most of the boys in the Ahmedabad and Surat High Schools, and by all those studying under Standards IV. and V. at Broach and Nariad. Professor Bhandarkar examined in this subject Surat and Broach, and I myself Ahmedabad and Nariad. The results were better than those of the preceding years. Broach and Nariad want, however, more efficient teachers.

Latin is taught in the Ahmedabad High School, and on a larger scale in the Surat and Ahmedabad Mission Schools.

A Persian Class has been opened since November last in the Surat High School. It is also taught in the Urdu Class of the Ahmedabad Training College.

15. *Employment of Educated Natives.*—The number of Certificates for admission into the Lower Grades of the Public Service granted during the year was—

1st Class.

By the Educational Inspector N. D. 104

2nd Class.

By the Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat					108
Do.	Assistant	do.	do.	Broach	21
Do.	Deputy	do.	do.	Kheda	53
Do.	Assistant	do.	do.	Rewakantha	9
Do.	Deputy	do.	do.	Ahmedabad	118
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Kathiawad	11
Do.	Sub-Deputy	do.	do.	E. & S. Divisions	7
Do.	do.	do.	do.	N. & W. Divisions	14
				Total...	344

Mr. Waghji Mithabhai, Vernacular Master of Mahudha, obtained a post in the Revenue Department, Surat Collectorate.

16. *General Remarks on the working of the Grant-in-Aid system.*—One Girls' School, that of the Sethani Harkuvarbai at Ahmedabad, has been newly registered.

Three schools have been removed from the list of Aided Institutions, viz., that of Nasarwanji Punjiaji, Surat (Boys' and Girls'), by being transferred to Government, and the Presbyterian Mission Vernacular Boys' School No. 3 at Gogo and No. 6 at Surat.

The following grants were

Class of Schools.	Names of Aided Schools.	Average Number in attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Grant of 1869-70.	Grant of 1870-71.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad	130	130	1,411 0 0	1,676 0 0
	Ditto ditto Surat	179	165	1,689 8 0	1,536 8 0
	Framji Motabhai's, Surat	108	107	423 8 0	968 0 0
Lower Class Schools.	Irish Presbyterian Mission No. 1, Ahmedabad	49	49	92 6 0	99 10 0
	Ditto ditto No. 2 ditto ...	40	40	62 2 0	68 2 0
	Ditto ditto No. 1 Gogo	76	36	*59 12 0	73 10 0
	Ditto ditto No. 2 ditto	36	20	*33 10 0	27 10 0
	Ditto ditto No. 3 ditto	..	..	*10 0 0	... ..
	Ditto ditto No. 1, Surat	81	43	91 6 0	70 0 0
	Ditto ditto No. 2 ditto	69	46	59 4 0	54 10 0
	Ditto ditto No. 3 ditto	63	41	67 10 0	66 4 0
	Ditto ditto No. 4 ditto	24	21	32 8 0	22 8 0
	Ditto ditto No. 5 ditto	14	7	13 0 0	9 4 0
	Ditto ditto No. 6 ditto	...	...	14 4 0	... ..
	Ditto ditto Rajkote	43	18	*31 8 0	35 4 0
	Dinsha Dosabhai's, Surat	...	76	92 4 0	105 4 0
	Nasarwanji Punjiaji's do.	...	...	62 8 0	.....
Lower Class Girls' Schools.	Irish Presbyterian Mission No. 7, Girls', Surat.	13	13	21 8 0	19 12 0
	Dinsha Dosabhai's Girls', Surat	...	33	197 0 0	116 8 0
	Raichand Dipchand's Girls', No. 1, Surat	66	46	180 4 0	175 12 0
	Ditto ditto No. 2 ditto	56	48	160 12 0	189 8 0
	Nasarwanji Panjiaji's Girls', Surat	...	..	9 0 0	.....
	Rao Bahadur Maganbhai's Girls', No. 1, at Ahmedabad	62	43	173 12 0	180 4 0
	Ditto ditto No. 2 ditto...	28	11	58 0 0	20 12 0
	Total.....	...	...	5,046 6 0	5,515 2 0
					Net Increase.....

* The sum of Rs. 5,515-2-0 shown in column 6, as well as these amounts, and Rs 100 except Annas 8 on account of the last year's grant of the Rajkote school, which have not

awarded during the year:—

Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
205 0 0	.....	12 14 3	12 14 3	5,684 0 0	43 11 7	Two-thirds of the Rev. W. Dixon's time is devoted to this school without cost.
.....	153 0 0	9 5 0	8 9 4	6,501 14 7	36 5 2	
544 8 0	.....	9 0 9	8 15 5	.....	.....	Mr. Framji's full time do.
7 4 0	.....	2 0 6	2 0 6	545 5 0	6 1 4	The Mission Schools are superintended by Missionaries, but for what time no proper information has been received.
6 0 0	.....	1 11 3	1 11 3			
13 14 0	.....	2 0 9	0 15 6	210 4 6	2 12 3	
.....	6 0 0	1 6 1	0 12 3	115 9 5	3 3 4	
.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	21 6 0	1 10 1	0 13 9	238 0 0	2 15 0	
.....	4 10 0	1 3 0	0 12 8	201 14 5	2 14 10	
.....	1 6 0	1 9 10	1 0 10	163 3 2	2 9 5	
.....	10 0 0	1 1 2	0 15 0	132 0 0	5 8 0	
.....	3 12 0	1 5 2	0 10 7	104 9 7	7 7 6	
.....	14 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 12 0	.....	1 15 4	0 13 1	214 12 0	4 15 11	
13 0 0	.....	1 6 2	.....	219 12 6	.....	Full-time Master, Mr. Dinsha, not paid from any source.
.....	68 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1 12 0	1 8 4	1 8 4	128 3 2	9 13 9	Do.
.....	80 8 0	3 8 6	.....	31 12 0	.....	
.....	4 8 0	3 12 2	2 10 7	1,233 6 0	10 1 9	
28 12 0	.....	3 15 2	3 6 2			
.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 8 0	.....	4 3 1	2 14 6	1,205 13 2	19 7 2	
.....	37 4 0	1 14 2	0 11 10	204 4 7	7 4 9	
888 10 0	419 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
468 12 0						

of the Surat Mission School (1869-70), were drawn during the current year (1870-71), at all been drawn.

17. Table of different Castes under Inspection :—

A.—*In Government Schools.*

Description of School.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mussalmans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Colleges	10	...	23	1	1	...	35
High Schools	208	1	247	11	70	1	538
Middle Class Schools	1,134	759	1,703	316	395	15	4,322
Lower Class Schools	7,009	12,699	18,419	4,820	690	176	43,813
Female Schools	724	336	1,185	99	472	...	2,816
Normal Schools	88	7	22	13	...	...	130
Total	9,173	13,802	12,599	5,260	1,628	192	51,654

B.—*In Private Schools Aided or under Inspection.*

Description of School.	Brahmins	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mussalmans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Middle Class Schools	154	23	354	41	196	34	802
Lower Class Schools	613	339	2,518	527	288	1	4,286
Female Schools	358	12	824	53	619	8	1,424
Total	1,125	374	3,696	621	653	43	6,512

Remarks.—The term "other Hindus" includes 1,333 Kolis, 273 Bhils, 2 Vanjaras, 13 Nayakas (belonging to the Kaliparaja, or black people), 51 Kathis, 249 Bhats and Charans, 234 Veragis, 304 Barbers, 98 Kumbhars, 162 Khavas (private servants of Kathiawad Chiefs), 25 Bharwads (shepherds), 18 Ravalias (itinerant musicians), 4 Bhajanias (travelling blacksmiths and carpenters of the Koli race), 13 Golas (rice-threshers) 19 Kalals (toddy-sellers), 66 Mochis, 28 Bhois (palanquin-bearers), 32 Malis, 1 Bhadbhuja, 144 Dhobis, 20 Turners, and 185 Tailors. This list shows that our schools are attended by many belonging to those castes who, according to the orthodox Hindus, have no "ikthiar" to learning. The actual number of low-caste pupils is, however, far greater, as many come under the term "Cultivators."

The following Statement shows the social position and residence of the Parents of Pupils who attend the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—

Name of School.	Residents in the Town.	Residents of Villages.	Persons of independent means.		Professional Persons.	Government Officials.	Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Cultivators.	Day-labourers.	Village Officers.	Private Servants.	Pensioners.	Servants of Native States.	Priests.	Artizans.	Begging Brahmins.	Others.	Total.
			Land-owners.	Others.															
Broach	202	41	11	64	8	4	57	64	10	9	5	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	243
Nariad	79	32	11	..	11	14	6	7	24	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	111
Kheda	73	6	37	4	...	23	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	79
Camp Baroda	28	...	...	1	3	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	28
Camp Deesa	22	22	1	6	3	7	17	8	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Bhownagar	110	10	1	2	37	4	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	120
Balsar	53	9	...	...	3	2	13	11	23	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	62
Surat Parsi Panchayat	164	4	...	...	110	...	1	10	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	168
Ahmedabad No. 1	116	20	2	20	1	8	43	39	6	4	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	136
Ditto No. 2	124	16	7	42	4	6	19	60	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Surat No. 1	121	22	5	3	43	10	17	56	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Do. No. 2	54	25	7	10	28	4	10	1	9	3	2	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	79
Rajkote	80	30	1	1	8	7	41	7	3	5	...	3	...	17	10	4	...	3	110
Nowsari	43	18	1	5	7	5	8	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	61
	1,269	255	84	158	266	99	269	293	95	24	33	10	1	66	34	4	17	71	1,524

18. The number of Children of Cess-payers attending the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools :—

SUB-DIVISION.	At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	At Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Ahmedabad	22	3,710	3,732
Kheda	78	8,296	8,374
Broach	17	2,537	2,554
Surat	402	4,596	4,998
	519	19,139	19,658

Fourteen written applications for schools were received from cess-payers by myself and Deputies during the year.

19. *Cost per head of Instruction to Government.*

	Cost per head of pupils on average daily attendance.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) *General* ... Gujarat Provincial College, Ahmedabad	*.....
(*a*) *General* ... High Schools	48 12 10
(*a*) *General* ... *Middle Class Schools.*	
(*a*) *General* ... 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	9 7 11
(*a*) *General* ... 2nd ditto ditto	3 3 0
(*a*) *General* ... Lower Class Schools	1 5 4
(*b*) *Special* ... Training Schools	61 10 5
(*c*) *Female Schools*	1 14 3
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.	
A.—On the system of payments for results.	
(*a*) *General* ... Middle Class Schools	10 11 10
(*a*) *General* ... Lower Class Schools	1 5 6
(*c*) *Female Schools*	2 8 0

* *Vide* remarks para. 4 (II. b).

20. *Average Monthly Rate of Fees.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—In Government Schools of different Grades.			
High Schools	0	15	10
Middle Class Schools.			
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	0	6	2
2nd ditto ditto	0	1	11
Lower Class Schools	0	0	10
B.—In Aided Schools of different Grades.			
Middle Class Schools	0	9	6
Lower Class Schools	0	0	5
In Inspected Schools of different Grades.			
Middle Class Schools.			
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	0	10	7
2nd ditto ditto	0	0	8
Lower Class Schools	0	1	0

21. *Education of Minor Chiefs.*

The Talukdari school at Ahmedabad contained at the end of the year 12 pupils, of whom nine were Rajputs and three Koli Thakors. The attendance was, as in former years, irregular, and averaged fifty-seven per cent. A detailed report on the examination held in November last has been forwarded to you. If the Act placing orphan minors under the guardianship of the Courts were enforced in all cases, and all fatherless sons of Rajas and nobles could be sent to Ahmedabad, the school might be easily put on a better footing. The results of such a measure would, I believe, be eventually more beneficial than almost any other educational undertaking. Even in the present state of affairs a definite organization of the course of instruction is desirable.

Several Minor Chiefs are being instructed in our Vernacular Schools.

(*a.*) In the Ahmedabad zilla five minors study in Dhandhuka, among whom Champa Ogad of Nadala is mentioned favourably by the Deputy Educational Inspector; one, Keshavji Ravaji—who is also stated to make good progress—in Vithlapur, five in Dekawada, and one in Sanand. Several schools also are attended by other Chiefs not minors, among whom Hamirsing Jivaji, Amarsing Pratapsing, and Kubersing Pratapsing of Bhankoda are mentioned as promising. A minor daughter of the Rojka Chief Bajiraj Atabhai, studies in Rojka, and passed creditably under Standard II.

(*b.*) In Kheda two sons of the Thakor of Dehvan study at Dehvan, and the son of the Thakor of Umeta at the latter place. Their progress is stated to be not satisfactory, on account of the irregularity of their attendance.

(*c.*) In the Panch Mahals the sons of the Talukdars (and their Bhaiats) of Eral, Kanjari, Limda, Melole, and Valavpur attend the schools of their villages, and their studies are said to be "in a tolerable condition."

The son of the Raja of Dharampur has been placed under the tuition of Mr. Jamsedji N. Unwala, M.A., Tutor to the late Raja of Kolapur.

In Kathiawad, Colonel Anderson has succeeded in securing the attendance of a number of young Chiefs at the newly-opened Rajkumar College at Rajkote. Regarding this important institution you will, no doubt, have received a report from another source.

The Deputy Educational Inspector examined ten young Princes and Chiefs during the year, viz., those of Junagadh, Godad, Navanagar, Rajkote, Limdi, Gondal, Palitana, Dhrol, and Vala. The Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector in charge of the Southern and Northern Divisions examined the sons of eight Chiefs, viz., two of Mangrole (smart, and good in Persian), three of Limda, two of Babra, one of Bagasra, one of Mandwad, and two of Bhimrad. The Sub-Deputy of Northern and Western Kathiawad examined the Talukdar and Kumaris of Jhalia, and the sons of the Talukdar of Dasada.

In Rewakantha the sons of the Thakors of Kadana, Rampur, Mandura, Vajiria, and their Bhaiats, attend the Government Vernacular Schools of their villages.

In Mahikantha five sons of petty Chiefs study in the Sadra Bazar School under the immediate superintendence of the Political Agent, who takes great interest in their progress. The progress of Bhawansing of Mansa, who belongs to this class, is reported on favourably. Two sons of the Chiefs of Ambliara attend the school of their village. The young Raja of Idar continues under the care of Mr. Nagindas Mulchand Nanavate.

The schools in the two Ahmedabad Jails, as well as those at Surat, Kheda, and Dohad, were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. The results are as below:—

Ahmedabad.

Name of Jail.	Number on the Roll.	Number examined.	No. Passed in Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.	Remarks.
Central Jail, Dhuliakote.	102	36	19	Studying 1st to 7th Books in Reading, and to Simple Division in Arithmetic; 3 learn Rule of Three.
Ahmedabad Bhadar Jail.	51	28	5	Study 1st to 5th Books, and up to Simple Multiplication in Arithmetic.

Kheda.

Class.	Studies.	Number of Convicts.	Remarks.
1	Gujarati 3rd Book	1	Pretty good.
2	Do. 2nd do.	3	Good.
3	Do. 1st do.	2	Do.
4	Alphabets	8	
5	Anks	.....	
		14	

Dohad, in Panch Mahals.

Name of Jail School.	Average attendance.	Number of pupils presented.	Number of Boys Passed.								
			1st Standard.				2nd Standard.				
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.
Dohad Jail	53·5	5	..	2	1	..	1	1	3	...	...

Surat.

Class.	Studies.	Number of Convicts	Remarks.
1	Gujarati 3rd Book.	1	In Arithmetic 1 did Rule of Three, 1 Division, 1 Multiplication, and 1 Addition. Writing tolerable. Dictation of Boys learning 2nd Book pretty good. Generally speaking, progress seemed to me satisfactory, considering the period during which they had been studying.
2	Do. 2nd do.	3	
3	Do. 1st do.	3	
4	Alphabets	2	
		9	

Political Agencies and Native States.

Kathiawad.

Schools of all classes, as well as the number of pupils attending them, have largely increased. The most important educational event is, however, the opening of the Rajkumar College, to which I have already alluded above. Many school-houses, too, have been built and are in progress. Among the latter the most important are the new building for the High School at Rajkote, paid for chiefly by the Nawab of Junagadh, and that for the English and Vernacular Schools at Wadhwan, designed by Colonel Law. All the progress is due to the unremitting care of the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, and his Assistants. A table containing the information required in your letter No. 3000 B, received by me on the 19th December 1870, is subjoined.

Statistics of Education in Kathiawad.

Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on: Inspection.	Expenditure on: Instruction.	Expenditure on: Buildings.	Expenditure on: Total.	Number of Schools and Scholars: High Schools: Schools.	High Schools: Scholars.	Middle Class Schools: Schools.	Middle Class Schools: Scholars.	Primary: Boys': Schools.	Primary: Boys': Scholars.	Primary: Girls': Schools.	Primary: Girls': Scholars.	Training Schools: Schools.	Training Schools: Scholars.	Total: Schools.	Total: Scholars.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
21,000	1,500,000	8,795 10 5	77,223 5 1	21,551 0 0	*1,07,569 13 6	1	106	9	994	193	12,733	10	473	1	31	214	14,337	Fund Schools.
		.....	10,668 13 6	.....	10,668 13 6	..	...	3	98	45	1,395	29	718	...	...	77	2,211	Private Schools under Inspection only.
		8,795 10 5	87,892 2 7	21,551 0 0	1,18,238 13 0	1	106	12	1,092	238	14,128	39	1,191	1	31	291	16,548	

* This money has spent by several Chiefs direct, and not through the Educational Committees.

Kachh.

Mr. Gokaldas Parekh joined his appointment under the Darbar, as Head Master of the Alfred High School, and Deputy Educational Inspector, on the 17th January last. In the short period during which he held his office he seems not to have been able to obtain all the information usually required for our Report. I have therefore excluded Kachh from my general tables, and now subjoin some extracts from his Report.

The educational establishments of Kachh are either Darbari or Private. The former consist of one High School (Mandvi), one 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Bhuj, four Primary Boys' Schools at Bhuj, Rapur, Bachao, and Anjar, and one Girls' School at Bhuj. They are attended by 526 pupils. Of Private Schools there are six Primary Boys' Schools at Mand, Mundra, Kheda, Bharpur, Lakadia, and Kothda, and one Girls' School, attended by 674 pupils. The expenditure for the Darbari Schools Mr. Parekh was unable to ascertain accurately. He estimates it, however, as below :—

Names of Schools.	Amount Expended.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Alfred High School	1,089	14	8	From 12th January to 31st March.
Bhuj English School	1,879	15	2	
Bhuj Gujarat Boys' Schools	565	12	10	
Bhuj Girls' School	509	2	0	
Anjar Gujarati School	300	0	0	
Rapur do.	94	15	9	
Bachao do.	94	15	9	
Total	4,534	12	2	

The expenditure on the Private Schools, which, with the exception of that at Lakadia, are supported by Bombay merchants, is stated to be Rs. 2,540-15-9.

The Bhuj Anglo-Vernacular School is stated to have been in a bad condition, while the Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools at the same place were flourishing or improving. The Darbari Schools at Rapur, Bachao, and Anjar did badly. All the Private Schools except the Kheda one seemed to have made fair progress in the year under report. I subjoin tables of the Libraries, of Castes, and that requested in your letter No. 3000B.

LIBRARIES :—

A.—*Previously existing.* (*Return up to* 31*st March* 1871.)

NAME OF PLACE.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mandvi	586	21	33	14	160 3 6	21 10 9
Mundra	115	...	15	250	221 4 4	205 8 9
Anjar	216	...	Public Library, without any members and fees.	...	.....	.....
Total.....	917	21	48	264	384 7 10	227 3 6

TABLES OF DIFFERENT CASTES IN SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.

In Darbar Schools.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
High School	6	.....	2	4	.....	.....	12
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	54	1	26	4	1	.....	86
Vernacular School.....	133	1	196	98	1	.....	429
Total	193	2	224	106	2	.....	527

In Private Schools.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Vernacular Schools	136	.....	451	132	.....	.....	719

Statistics of Education in Kachh.

Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on: Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Number of Schools and Scholars: High Schools. Schools.	High Schools. Scholars.	Middle Class Schools. Schools.	Middle Class Schools. Scholars.	Primary Schools. Boys. Schools.	Boys. Scholars.	Girls. Schools.	Girls. Scholars.	Total. Schools.	Total. Scholars.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.											
6,500	409,522	.....	4,534 12 2	.....	4,534 12 2	1	12	1	86	4	380	1	48	7	526	Darbari Schools.
		.....	2,540 15 9	.....	2,540 15 9	..	...	...	...	6	623	1	51	7	674	Private Schools under Inspection.
		.....	7,075 11 11	.....	7,075 11 11	1	12	1	86	10	1,003	2	99	14	1,200	

Rewakantha.

Two new schools have been opened, and a number of school-buildings erected in Devagadha, Lunawada, Vadusinor, Mandva, Bhadarwa, and Vajiria. Half the fees collected in this province are now being put aside in order to form a pension fund for the masters, &c. I have already brought this measure to your notice, and regret that Government has not been pleased as yet to formally recognize this fund.

Statistics of Education in the Rewakantha Agency.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary Schools.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.												
*15,136	*500,782	†708 10 9	13,986 14 10	...	14,695 9 7	...	...	3	476	47	1403	4	91	...	...	54	1970

* Includes Panch Mahals.

† This money passed through the hands of the Educational Department.

Mahikantha.—Fourteen new schools were opened during the year, and there is an increase of 655 pupils.

Statistics of Education in Mahikantha.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure on				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary Schools.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction	Buildings.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.												
4,000	311,046	...	7,205 5 4	...	7,205 5 4	...	...	...	...	26	1,497	4	68	...	...	30	1,565

21. Finally, I have to express my gratitude to the officers of the Revenue, Political, and Judicial Departments of the Division for the assistance given by them to education, especially to Messrs. Hope, Borradaile, Sheppard, Pratt, Ramsay, King, Ollivant, Colonels Anderson, Black, and Law, Major Barton, Captains Le Geyt, Watson, Nutt, and Phillips.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. BÜHLER,

Acting Educational Inspector, N. D.

REPORT BY W. A. RUSSELL, Esq., M. A., EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, SOUTHERN DIVISION, FOR 1870-71.

No. 398 of 1871-72.

Office of the Educational Inspector, S. D.,
Belgaum, 24th June 1871.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Southern Division for the year ending 31st March 1871.

1. This Division contains the four Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kulladghee, and North Canara; and the Native States of Kolapoor, Meeruj, Moodhole, Sanglee, Jamkhundee, and Savnoor. There was no change in the limits of the Division nor in its Sub-Divisions during the year under report. The following table shows the estimated area and population of the Southern Division:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Remarks.
Belgaum	13,338	729,671	So stated by Mamlutdars. The Belgaum area given, includes some foreign territory.
Dharwar	5,420	835,527	
Kulladghee	6,500	695,800	
Canara	4,194	367,590	
Total.....	29,452	2,628,588	
Native States.			
Kolapoor	3,184	546,156	
Meeruj.....	228	43,307	
Moodhole.....	346	49,829	
Sanglee.....	774	194,604	
Jamkhundee	No return.		
Total.....	4,532	833,896	
Grand Total.....	33,984	3,462,484	

2. (*a.*) No changes in the Inspecting Staff.

(*b.*) *English Schools.*—Mr. Bhasker Balcristna Limaye, Head Master, English School, Meeruj, was appointed Head Master, English School, Kulladghee.

3. *Statement showing the actual Income of the Department during the year* 1870-71.

District.	Government grant as per Imperial Budget for 1870-71.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund.	Endowment Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Pension Fund.	Scholarship Fund.	Popular Contributions for the support of Schools.	Municipal Fund.	School Fees.	Contributions for Buildings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.....	93,710 0 0	1,431 0 0	993 12 1	34,835 6 0	598 12 0	.....	864 4 11	360 0 0	7,513 15 7	2,886 15 11	49,484 2 6
Dharwar.....		.....	517 2 4	43,629 0 6	740 0 9	804 11 10	1,114 2 11	875 13 10	6,408 5 5	27 787 2 2	81,976 7 9
Kulladghee ...		.....	.....	32,433 15 8	500 13 0	598 8 0	401 12 0	710 8 5	4,156 1 10	955 14 3	39,757 9 2
Canara		.....	.....	19,778 15 1	540 0 0	.....	1,155 0 0	.....	2,769 0 7	83 8 0	24,326 7 8
Total.....	93,710 0 0	1,431 0 0	1,510 14 5	1,30,677 5 3	2,379 9 9	1,403 3 10	3,535 3 10	2,046 6 3	20,847 7 5	31,713 8 4	1,95,544 11 1
										Government Grant.....	93,710 0 0
										Grand Total.....	2,89,254 11 1

4. *Actual Expenditure, Imperial and Local Funds.*

	Imperial.	Local.										Total.
		Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund.	Endowment Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Pension Fund.	Scholarship Fund.	Popular Contributions.	Municipal Fund.	Fee Fund.	Buildings.	Total.	
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	29,167 8	.....	.....	3,382 13 0	...	...	.....	.....	305 1 6	...	3,687 14 6	32,855 2 2
Instruction, *i. e.*, ordinary expenses of schools	52,001 12 7	6,980 1 11	1,505	1,28,970 6 0	...	...	2,267 11 2	2,470 6 7	7,871 13 0	.....	1,50,065 6 8	2,02,067 3 3
Extraordinary Grant	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	33,758 4 8	.....	.....	39,544 12 1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,655 15 1	45,200 11 2	78,958 15 10
Repairs	544 0 0	.....	.....	2,466 8 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,466 8 0	3,010 8 0
B.—*General Expenditure.*												
Translation Department	2,865 6 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	145 14 0	.....	145 14 0	3,011 4 0
Dakshina Fund	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,18,336 10 11	6,980 1 11	1,505	1,74,364 7 1	...	...	2,267 11 2	2,470 6 7	8,322 12 6	5,655 15 1	2,91,566 6 4	3,19,903 1 3

5. *Comparison of Expenditure with that of last year,* 1869-70.

	Imperial.			Local.			Grand Total.		
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges.	26,209	9	9	3,049	0	10	29,258	10	7
Instruction; *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools	49,959	14	11	1,12,897	9	3	1,62,857	8	2
Extraordinary Grant	217	7	2	.....			217	7	2
Buildings	1,292	1	6	5,573	5	9	6,865	7	3
B.—*General Expenditure.*									
Translation Department	2,820	3	0	120	0	0	2,940	3	0
Dakshina Fund	.. ..			.....			.....		
Total.....	80,499	4	4	1,21,639	15	10	2,02,139	4	2
Expenditure during 1870-71, as shown above	1,18,336	10	11	2,01,566	6	4	3,19,903	1	3
Increase	37,837	6	7	79,926	6	6	1,17,763	13	1

The above table shows a total increase of expenditure, from all sources, of Rs. 1,17,763-13-1, and its items are thus accounted for :—

(*a*) Increase in Government expenditure.....Rs. 37,837-6-7

1. Rs. 33,758-4-8 drawn for School-buildings, including Rs. 25,000 for High School and Training College, Dharwar. (See para. 12.)

2. Educational Inspector's one month's pay for last year was shown as drawn this year.

3. No Government money was saved this year, as was done last year by the Director of Public Instruction's orders.

(*b*) Increase in Local Fund expenditure.....Rs. 79,926-6-6

1. Rs. 35,000 having been invested in Government Paper are shown as Expenditure during this year.

2. Increase of this year's expenditure for School-Buildings (including Rs. 15,000 for Training College, Dharwar) over last year's is Rs. 39,627.

3. This year Rs. 2,259-14-11 more than last year were spent in the Training College for Students' pay.

(4) Rs. 2,303-12-0 were kept in Government Treasuries for Local Fund Pension Fund for the four Zillas.

(5) Arrears of Masters' pay, &c., Rs. 725, were adjusted this year.

6. **A.**—*Comparison of Total Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year.*

Collectorate.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	36,650	10	0	63,712	11	3	27,062	1	3	.....		
Dharwar	37,516	0	0	72,014	0	4	34,498	0	4	.....		
Kulladghee	24,111	9	1	40,540	9	6	16,429	0	5	.....		
Canara	23,361	12	9	25,299	1	3	1,937	4	6	.....		
Total.....	1,21,639	15	10	2,01,566	6	4	79,926	6	6	.....		

B —*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds for* 1870-71.

	Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund	Belgaum Sirdars' Endowment Fund	Educational Cess Fund.	Pension Fund	Scholarship Fund	People's Contributions for the support of Schools	Municipal Fund	Fee Fund	People's Contributions for Buildings	TOTAL
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Belgaum	6,980 1 11	1,265 0 0	49 711 0 4			367 8 0	819 8 0	2,663 4 5	2 506 6 7	63,712 11 3
Dharwar		240 0 0	68 087 9 8			468 0 0	902 10 8	2,315 12 0		72,014 0 4
Kulladghee			35,371 14 1			272 3 2	708 3 11	1,038 11 10	3,149 8 6	40,540 9 6
Canara			21,793 15 0			1,160 0 0	40 0 0	2,305 2 3		25 299 1 3
Total	6 980 1 11	1,505 0 0	*1 74 364 7 1			2 267 11 2	2 470 6 7	8,322 12 6	5 655 15 1	2 01 566 6 4

* Rs. 35 000 0 0 drawn and kept in Government Bank at interest for Scholarships.
" 2,303 12 0 Do do do for Pension Fund.
Rs 37 303 12 0

C.—*Expenditure of Educational Cess.*

Local Cess District Committees.	School Buildings.			Repairs		Inspection		Pension Fund.		Middle Class Schools.			Lower Class Schools.			Training of Masters.			Scholarships, Books, Furniture, and Prizes.		Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	7,156	1	11	475	0	692	13	598	12	2,157	6	4	18,553	3	6	1,457	3	7	17,520	8	49,111	0	4
Dharwar	13,633	0	0	1,091	8	791	7	675	0	4,184	3	7	22,577	6	2	3,849	0	11	21,286	0	68,087	9	8
Kulladghee	14,693	5	10	500	0	840	15	490	0	1,089	13	9	16,897	8	5	411	3	1	449	0	35,371	14	1
Canara	4,062	4	4	400	0	1,057	10	540	0	2,155	4	0	12,888	6	5	176	6	3	514	0	21,793	15	0
Total.....	39,544	12	1	2,466	8	3,382	13	2,303	12	9,586	11	8	70,916	8	6	6,393	13	10	39,769	8	1,74,364	7	1

D.—*Expenditure of School Fees.*

Sub-Division.	School-buildings.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Transferred to Educational Cess.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	.....	1,850 4 11	.....	275 0 0	537 13 6	4,000 0 0	6,663 2 5
Dharwar	.....	2,103 1 1	.....	94 0 0	118 10 11	4,000 0 0	6,315 12 0
Kulladghee	.....	900 10 7	.....	82 0 0	56 1 3	3,000 0 0	4,038 11 10
Canara	.....	1,529 9 7	.....	232 0 0	543 8 8	2,400 0 0	4,705 2 3
Total	.....	6,383 10 2	.....	683 0 0	1,256 2 4	* 13,400 0 0	21,722 12 6

* This sum is not included in para. 6 (Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds).

7. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools.*

Sub-Division.	1869-70.							1870-71.								Increase	Decrease.
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Class.	Normal Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Normal Schools.	Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Belgaum	1,338 8 0	2,558 12 2	2,974 7 0	...	221 2 4	...	7,092 13 6	1,684 0 0	1,275 0 0	1,069 0 6	3,441 15 5	43 15 8	...	...	7,513 15 7	421 2 1	.....
Dharwar	.. ..	2,521 5 0	4,313 15 6	...	.....	...	6,835 4 6	.....	711 0 0	1,701 11 6	3,995 9 11	.....	...	...	6,408 5 5	.....	426 15 1
Kulladgee.	.....	1,309 8 0	2,814 9 0	...	.....	...	4,124 1 0	.....	710 1 0	555 9 10	2,890 7 0	.....	...	...	4,156 1 10	32 0 10	.....
Canara ..	.....	1,672 1 0	1,272 14 5	..	.....	..	2,944 15 5	.....	1,168 5 8	405 0 6	1,195 10 5	.....	...	...	2,769 0 7	.....	175 14 10
Total ..	1,338 8 0	8,061 10 2	11,375 13 11	...	221 2 4	...	20,997 2 5	1,684 0 0	3,864 6 8	3,731 6 4	11,523 10 9	43 15 8	...	...	20,847 7 5	453 2 11	602 13 11

8. *Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.*

	From Imperial Fund.	From Local Funds. Belgaum High School Fund.	Belgaum Endowment Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	School Fee Fund.	Dharwar English School Endowment Fund.	People's Contributions.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	Grand Total.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a). General.										
Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High School, Belgaum	5,358 0 0	6,980 1 11	1,265 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,245 1 11	13,603 1 11
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.										
Imperial.										
Belgaum	1,695 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,163 5 4	.....	.....	.....	1,163 5 4	2,828 5 4
Dharwar	1,673 0 0	.....	.....	.....	788 7 4	240 0 0	.....	.....	1,028 7 4	2,701 7 4
Kulladghee	1,640 5 8	.....	.....	.....	518 9 3	.....	.....	.....	518 9 3	2,158 14 11
Sirey	1,121 0 0	.....	.....	.....	329 1 7	.....	.....	.....	329 1 7	1,450 1 7
Carwar	2,225 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,122 0 11	.....	.....	.....	1,122 0 11	3,347 8 11
Endowed.										
Coompta	.....	.....	.....	.....	399 8 0	.....	1,160 0 0	40 0 0	1,599 8 0	1,599 8 0
Foreign.—None.										
Vernacular Grant.—None.										
Total	8,354 13 8	.....	.....	.....	4,321 0 5	240 0 0	1,160 0 0	40 0 0	5,761 0 5	14,115 14 1
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.										
British Vernacular Grant	9,705 5 9	.....	.....	9,586 11 8	827 0 8	.....	440 0 0	1,949 2 8	12,801 15 0	22,507 4 9
Lower Class Schools.										
British, Boys'	19,800 0 6	.....	.....	1,06,274 3 3	2,183 5 11	.....	667 11 2	482 3 11	1,09,607 8 3	1,29,413 8 9
Do. Girls'	2,448 0 11	.....	.....	6,715 9 3	470 6 0	.....	.....	.....	7,185 15 3	9,634 0 2
Foreign, Boys'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Girls'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	From Imperial Fund.	From Local Funds.								Grand Total.
		Belgaum High School Fund.	Belgaum Endowment Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	School Fee Fund.	Dharwar English School Endowment Fund.	People's Contributions.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS—*contd.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(b.) SPECIAL.										
Training College, Belgaum	4,925 7 9	.....	.....	6,393 13 10	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,463 13 10	11,389 5 7
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.										
A. *On the system of payment for results.*										
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.										
(1) Belgaum Pensioners' School..	698 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	698 0 0
(1) Do. Convent School.....	706 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706 0 0
Total	1,404 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,404 0 0
B. *Not on the system of payment for results.*										
Book Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings:—										
For 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,259 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259 11 7	16,259 11 7
For 2nd Grade ditto	209 0 0	.....	.....	944 1 7	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	994 1 7	1,194 1 7
For Vernacular Schools	8,558 4 8	.....	.....	22,340 14 11	.....	.....	5,605 15 1	.....	27,946 14 0	36,505 2 8
For Training College	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
Current Repairs.....	544 0 0	.....	.....	2,466 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,466 8 0	3,010 8 0
Translation Department.....	2,865 6 0	.....	.....	.....	145 14 0	.....	.....	.....	145 14 0	3,011 4 0
Grand Total.....	89,169 7 3	6,980 1 11	1,265 0 0	1,70,981 10 1	8,017 11 0	240 0 0	7,923 10 3	2,470 6 7	1,97,878 7 10	2,87,047 15 1

The Income and Expenditure during 1870-71 on account of Schools in the Kolapoor, Meeruj, and Moodhole States under Government management ;—

Income.

Name of State.	State Treasury.	Educational Cess.	School Fees.	Popular Contributions.	Endowments.	Other Sources.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolapoor.....	72,613 12 0½	.....	6,353 6 9	360 0 0	606 6 1	659 1 4	80,592 10 2½
Meeruj	2,929 8 0	3,404 12 5	529 15 0	.....	37 8 0	156 5 9	7,058 1 2
Moodhole	No Return.						
Total.....	75,543 4 0½	3,404 12 5	6,883 5 9	360 0 0	643 14 1	815 7 1	87,650 11 4½

EXPENDITURE.—*Kolapoor State.*

	State Treasury.	Local.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	2,600 15 11	.....	2,600 15 11
Instruction	26,296 6 0	2,267 14 10	28,564 4 10
Buildings.....	43,716 6 1½	360 0 0	44,076 6 1½
Total.....	72,613 12 1½	2,627 14 10	75,241 10 10½

Meeruj State.

	State Treasury.	Local.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	.....	75 4 0	75 4 0
Instruction	2,929 8 0	3,451 0 5	6,380 8 5
Buildings.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,929 8 0	3,526 4 5	6,455 12 5

Moodhole State.

	State Treasury.	Local.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	.....	.....	.....
Instruction	3,004 15 0	.....	3,004 15 0
Buildings.....	18,980 7 1	.....	18,980 7 1
Total.....	21,985 6 1	.....	21,985 6 1

Comparison of Total Expenditure with that of the previous year.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolapoor	23,098 9 10	63,922 8 2½	40,823 14 4½	.....

A. *Comparison of Total Expenditure from Local Funds with that of the previous year.*

District.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolapoor.....	545 0 0	398 0 0	.....	247 0 0

B. *Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds for* 1870-71.

	School Fees.	Popular Contributions for Buildings.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolapoor	38 0 0	360 0 0	398 0 0

C. *Expenditure of Educational Cess.*

Nil.

D. *Expenditure of School Fees.*

	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Transferred to the Educational Cess.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolapoor	18 9 3	3 6 0	.....	16 0 9	.....	38 0 0

Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different grades of Schools :—

Kolapoor.

	1869-70.					1870-71.					Increase.	Decrease.
	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	High Schools.	Training School.	Total.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	High Schools.	Training School.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolapoor,.....	1,789 10 6	1,128 15 0	2,666 4 0	.....	5,584 13 6	1,891 6 0	1,828 11 9	2,633 5 0	.....	6,353 6 9	768 9 3	.....

Comparison of Total Expenditure with that of the previous year.

District.	1869-70	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meeruj	5,814 8 6	6,455 12 5	641 3 11	.....

A.—*Comparison of Total Expenditure from Local Funds with that of the previous year.*

District.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meeruj	2,264 12 1	3,526 4 5	1,261 8 4	.....

B.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

District.	School Fees.	Educational Cess.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Municipal Funds.	Popular Contributions for School Buildings.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meeruj	84 0 0	3,104 12 5	37 8 0	.....	.....	3,526 4 5

C.—*Expenditure of Educational Cess.*

District.	School Building.	Inspection.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Vernacular Schools.	Training of Masters	School-Building Repairs	Scholarships, Books, Furniture, Prizes, &c.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meeruj	.....	75 4 0	.....	2,533 0 5	720 0 0	.....	76 8 0	3,404 12 5

D.—*Expenditure of School Fees.*

District.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Transferred to Educational Cess Fund.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Meeruj	.....	.....	60 0 0	24 0 0	.....	84 0 0

Comparative Tables of Receipts from Fees under different grades of Schools.

	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total.	Middle Class. Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	
Meerut	160 4 0	244 14 6	405 2 6	130 9 0	399 6 0	529 15 0	124 12 6	..

Moodhole.

No Report.

Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.

KOLAPOOR STATE	State Treasury.	Local.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High School	9,089 3 10	2,229 14 10	11,319 2 8
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	5,984 14 11	18 9 3	6,003 8 2
Lower Class Schools, Boys'	6,281 13 1	19 6 9	6,301 3 10
Do. do. Girls'.....	694 3 10	.....	694 3 10
(b.) Special—Training College..	4,246 2 4	.....	4,246 2 4
Buildings	43,716 6 1½	360 0 0	44,076 6 1½

Meeruj State.	State Treasury.			Local.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	1,874	0	0	88	0	0	1,962	0	0
Lower Class Schools, Boys'	935	8	0	2,643	0	5	3,578	8	5
Exhibitions	120	0	0	.....			120	0	0
Training of Masters ...	.....			720	0	0	720	0	0
Total.....	2,929	8	0	3,451	0	5	6,380	8	5

Moodhole State.

No Report.

Income and Expenditure of State Schools under Inspection only :—

Sanglee State.

No return of Income.

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Imperial.			Local.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	1,875	1	0	.....		
Instruction, *i. e.*, ordinary expenses of Schools.....	8,172	10	7	.....		
Sanglee Native General Library.....	414	2	0	.....		
Total.....	10,461	13	7	.....		

Comparison of Expenditure with that of previous year.

District.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sanglee Territory	10,306 10 6	10,461 13 7	155 3 1	.....

Particulars of Expenditure from Local Fund.

None.

Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees in different grades of Schools in each Division.

Sanglee Territory.

1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.	Decrease.
Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2,592 0 0	654 15 0	914 1 0	199 6 0	569 14 0	769 4 0	..	144 13 0

Objects of Expenditure.

	Imperial.	Local.	Total.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a.) General Middle Class Schools.	3,215 8 0	.....	3,215 8 0
Lower ditto ...	3,339 2 7	.....	3,339 2 7
(b.) Special Schools	1,558 0 0	.....	1,558 0 0
(c.) Female ditto	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0
Total.....	8,172 10 7	.....	8,172 10 7

Income and Expenditure of Private Institutions aided by Government:—

Statement showing the actual Income during the year 1870-71.

	From Government.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Fees and Fines.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pensioners' School, Belgaum	698 0 0	1,197 0 0	250 0 0	2,145 0 0
Convent School, Belgaum	706 0 0	450 0 0	831 4 0	1,987 4 0
Total.....	1,404 0 0	1,647 0 0	1,081 4 0	4,132 4 0

Actual Expenditure, Imperial, &c.

	Imperial.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Fees.	Total.
Institutions.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pensioners' School.	698 0 0	544 2 6	250 0 0	1,492 2 6
Convent School ...	706 0 0	1,073 11 2	831 4 0	2,610 15 2
Buildings.				
Pensioners' School.	.....	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0
Convent School ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,404 0 0	2,517 13 8	1,081 4 0	5,003 1 8

Comparison of Expenditure with that of last year, 1869-70.

	Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Instruction.			
Pensioners' School.....	668 0 0	787 4 8	1,457 4 8
Convent School	537 0 0	3,967 0 0	4,504 0 0
Building.			
Pensioners' School.....	.....	.....	.....
Convent School	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,205 0 0	4,754 4 8	5,961 4 8

A.—*Comparison of Total Expenditure with that of previous years.*

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum Pensioners' School.	787 4 8	1,694 2 6	906 13 10	.....
Do. Convent do....	3,967 0 0	1,908 15 2	.....	2,058 0 10
Total.....	4,754 4 8	3,603 1 8	906 13 10	2,058 0 10
			Net Decrease.....	1,151 3 0

B.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds for* 1870-71.

	Fee.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum Pensioners' School	250 0 0	1,444 2 6	1,694 2 6
Do. Convent do.	831 4 0	1,073 11 2	1,904 15 2
Total.....	1,081 4 0	2,517 13 8	3,599 1 8

C.—*Expenditure of Education Cess.*

Nil.

D.—*Expenditure of School Fees.*

	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a.
Pensioners' School	250 0	.....	.....	.....	250 0
Convent School	701 4	30	100	.....	831 4
					1,081 4

Information of Grant-in-Aid Schools required for Director of Public Instruction, para. 11 :—

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Class of Schools.	Name of Aided School.	Average No. in attendance.	No. presented for Examination.	Grant of 1869-70.	Grant for 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of pupils.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
E.	European & Eurasian Middle Class School.	Catholic Convent School, Belgaum.	84	69	537	*706	169	..	10 3 8	8 6 6	2,400 0 0	28 9 2	Full time of two Assistant Teachers (Sisters) not paid from the school fund; eight months of one Assistant Teacher (Sister) not paid from the school fund.
E	Do. do. ...	Pensioners' School, Belgaum	43·10	44	668	*698	30	..	15 13 10	16 3 1	2,392 2 6	55 8 0	

* These sums were paid during the year under report.

9. (*a*) *On Inspection-work*, as shown by the number of Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private, visited and examined :—

By whom visited.	Class of Schools.	Government Schools.					Private Aided Institutions.					Institutions not Aided, but under Inspection only.					Indigenous Schools.				
		No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examination.	No. of Schools in each Sub-Division	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examination.	No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examinations of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examinations.	No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examination.
	High Schools *	1	1	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	6	6	107	3	90	2	2	144	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do. do. ...	24	7	238	2	65	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools (Boys')	307	53	795	7	130	...	...	...	...	...	72	1	20	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Female Schools	27	14	186	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal do.	1	1	60	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	366	82	1,568	16	350	2	2	144	...	...	94	5	283	...	...	...	1	3	...	...

* Examined by Professors this year.

Deputy Inspector, Belgaum.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular	7	6	600	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class	77	66	2,289	4	316	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	53	...	...	..	10	383	...	...
	Female	7	7	88	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
	Total	91	79	2,977	6	342	..	...	...	...	..	8	4	147	...	...	.	10	383	...	...
Deputy Inspector, Dharwar.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular	9	9	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class	91	89	2,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	147	..	...	60	2	44	...	...
	Female	8	8	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
	Total	108	106	3,141	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	147	...	...	60	2	44	..	.
Deputy Inspector, Kulladghee.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular	4	4	218	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	33	...	...	...	12	123	..	...
	Lower Class	83	82	1,891	7	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female do.	8	8	57	1	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Normal	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total	95	94	2,166	8	114	...	...	.	..	...	2	2	33	..	..	..	12	123	...	.
Deputy Inspector, Canara.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular	4	4	297	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class	55	55	1,972	22	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Female	4	4	109	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total	63	63	2,378	24	739	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..

Inspection-work of the Deputy Inspectors of Kolapoor and Sanglee.

By whom visited.	Class of Schools.	Government Schools.					Private (Aided) Institutions.					Institutions not Aided, but under Inspection only.					Indigenous Schools.				
		No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examination.	No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examination.	No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examination.	No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of Boys presented for examination at first examination.	No. of second examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at second examination.
Deputy Inspector, Kolapoor.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	10	9	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools.	57	56	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ditto ...	1	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal ditto ...	1	1	50	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	69	67	1,884	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deputy Inspector, Sanglee.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	2	2	105	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Class Schools.	8	7	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ditto ...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Normal ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special ditto ...	5	5	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...
	Total	16	15	450	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The word "Government Schools" in the Statement for Kolapoor and Sanglee is to be taken for schools supported from these States' funds.

(*b*) On Instruction, showing the number of Schools, Scholars, and average Daily Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number (per cent.)
I. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	1	212·3	159	74·18
Middle Class Schools.				
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	6	430·09	371·851	86·45
2nd . ditto ditto ditto	24	2,726·4	2197·8	80·6
Lower Class, *i.e.*, Vernacular	307	17,352·6	14592·3	. 84
Female Schools.				
i. e., 7 in Belgaum, 8 in Dharwar, 8 in Kulladghee, and 4 in Canara	27	1,069·9	805·2	75·2
Normal Colleges or Schools.				
Belgaum Training College	1	104·9	82·3	78·4
II. PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS ON THE SYSTEM OF PAYMENT FOR RESULTS.				
Middle Class Schools.				
Belgaum Pensioners' School	1	49·1	43·10	87·7
Do. Convent School	1	86·33	84	97·3
III. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT AIDED BUT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				
Kolapoor High School	1	261·75	236·5	90·3
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	11	1,154·8	937·5	81·1
Vernacular Schools.....	67	3,284·17	2688·10	81·8
Female do.	1	60·1	41·7	69 3
Training do.	1	54	48	88·8
Special do.	...	.....	.....	...

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number (per cent.)
IV. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
Sanglee State.				
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1	42·5	31·5	74·1
2nd ditto ditto	1	143·25	110·75	77·3
Lower Class Schools	8	459	377·2	82·1
Female ditto	1	19·25	14·7	76·3
Special ditto	5	49	45·75	93·3

10. Increase or Decrease of Schools and Scholars, Government Schools only :—

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.				NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
High Schools	1	1	...	...	232	189	...	43
Middle Class Schools.								
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	6	6	...	...	398	429	83	52
2nd do. do. ...	24	24	2	2	2,843	2,748	108	203
Lower Class Schools..	293	307	17	3	16,274	17,527	1,253	...
Female Schools	26	27	1	...	1,019	1,093	90	16
Normal do.	1	1	...	...	79	95	16	...
Special do..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total.....	351	366	20	5	20,845	22,081	1,550	314

Net Increase in Schools ... 15
Ditto in Scholars ... 1236

Increase or Decrease in Private Institutions under Government Management only :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kolapoor.								
High School	1	1	...	..	256	240	...	16
Middle Class Schools. .	9	9	...	..	946	964	18	...
Lower Class ditto ...	24	48	24	.	1,138	2,405	1,267	...
Female ditto ...	1	1	...	..	61	61	...	...
Normal ditto ...	1	1	...	...	55	54	..	1
Total.....	36	60	24	...	2,456	3,724	1,285	17
Meeruj State.								
Middle Class Schools. .	1	1	...	,	55	50	...	5
Lower ditto	11	9	...	2	538	520	...	18
Total.....	12	10	...	2	593	570	...	23
Moodhole State.								
Middle Class Schools. .	1	1	...		117	136	19	...
Lower ditto ...	2	7	5	..	146	268	122	...
Total.....	3	8	5	..	263	404	141	...

Increase or Decrease in Private Aided Schools.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Schools.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pensioners' School ...	1	1	...	...	44	45	1	...
Convent do. ...	1	1	...	...	86	99	13	...
Total.....	2	2	...	...	130	144	14	...

Increase or Decrease in Private Schools under Inspection only.

Sangler State.	Number of Schools.				Number of Schools.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Middle Class.....	2	2	...	..	250	169	...	81
Lower do.	7	8	1	...	422	483	61	...
Female	1	1	...	...	19	18	...	1
Special	5	5	...	...	54	55	1	...
Total.....	15	16	1	...	745	725	62	82

No return from Jamkhandee.

Details of para. 10.

Sub-Divisions.	High Schools.								1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Primary			
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Belgaum	1	232	1	189	...	...	...	43	1	137	1	120	...	...	...	17	7	867	7	975	...	108	...	...	76	4,266	78	4,750
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	1	94	...	7	...		7	1028	9	983	2	...	...	45	86	5,387	91	5,650
Kulladghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	1	82	...	30	...	...	5	500	4	418	...	...	1	82	84	4,579	83	4,818
Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	122	3	133	...	46	...	35	5	448	4	372	...	...	1	76	47	2,042	55	2,279
Total	1	232	1	189	...	...	...	43	6	398	6	429	...	79	...	52	24	2843	24	2748	2	108	2	203	293	16,274	307	17,527

Details of para. 10. (*Private Institutions*

Kolapoor	1	256	1	240	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	946	9	964	...	18	...	...	24	1,138	48	2,405
Moodhole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	117	1	136	...	19	...	...	2	146	7	268
Meeruj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	1	50	...	...	...	5	11	538	9	520
Total	1	256	1	240	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1118	11	1150	...	37	...	5	37	1,822	64	3,193

Details of para. 10.

Belgaum Pensioners' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	1	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Convent do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	1	99	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	130	2	144	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Details of para. 10. (*Private Schools*

Sanglee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	1	45	...	...	...	2	1	203	1	124	...	...	...	79	7	422	8	433

(*Government Schools only.*)

Schools.				Female Schools.								Special Schools.								Normal Schools.								Total.							
Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
2	514	..	.	7	256	7	278	..	22	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	79	1	95	..	16	..	..	93	5,837	95	6,437	2	600	..	60
5	263	..	..	7	339	8	399	1	60	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	101	6,841	109	7,126	8	330	..	45
2	239	3	..	8	255	8	263	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	98	5,386	96	5,581	2	277	4	[illegible]
8	237	..	..	4	169	4	153	..	.	.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	2,731	66	2,937	8	283	1	127
17	1,253	3		26	1019	27	1093	1	90	.	16	.	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	1	79	1	95	..	16	..	.	351	20,845	366	22,081	20	1550	5	314

under Government Management.)

24	1,267		...	1	61	1	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	56	1	54	..	..	..	1	36	2,456	60	3,724	24	1285	..	17
5	122	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	3	263	8	404	5	141	..	...
...	...	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	12	593	10	570	...	...	2	23
29	1,389	2	18	1	61	1	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	1	54	..	..	..	1	51	3,312	78	4,698	29	1426	2	40

Private Aided Schools.)

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	41	1	45	.	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	86	1	99	...	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	130	2	144	...	14	...	...

under Inspection only.)

1	61	.	..	1	19	1	18	...	...	..	1	3	54	5	55	..	1	...	.				.	..	.	.	15	745	16	723	1	62		82

11. *Results of Instruction* in Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different Standards :—

A.—Government Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

No. of Schools.	Class of Schools.	No. of separate Schools examined.	No. of average attendance of Schools examined.	No. of boys presented at 1st examination.	No. of 2nd examination of same Schools.	No. of boys presented at 2nd examination.	Total number of boys examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.													
								Standard I.				Standard II.					Standard III.				
								1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Total passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework.	Total passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	5th Head.
									Nil.												

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of Separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examinations.	Total of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. (1st Examination only). Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. Total passed.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. Total passed.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. Total passed.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. Total passed.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard V. Total passed.
Belgaum High School.	1	159	182	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	46	39	...	55	...	53	42	...	25	...	32	23	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.																														
Belgaum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	1	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.	25	19	12	22	10	...	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...
Kulladghee	1	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10	8	4	12	Not received.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Sircy	1	...	11	1	25	36	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	5		4	3	3	1		1	2	1	2		...	...	...	...	...
Compta	1	...	17	1	35	52	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	5		6	5	3	4		4	4	4	4		...	...	...	...	...
Carwar	1	...	37	1	30	67	6	9	12	...	10	10	..	10		..	...	...	...		5	6	5	5		...	...	...	...	...

Standards for 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at First Examination.	Number of Second Examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total Number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
Belgaum, Boys'	6	869	722	.....	.....	110	490
Dharwar, Boys'	9	750	546	.....	.....	133	413
Kulladghee, Boys'	4	344·6	218	.....	.....	39	179
Canara, Boys'	4	318·2	297	1	70	159	58

Class of Schools.	Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.															Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards.																								
	Standard I.					Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard I.					Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.				
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. of Boys Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. of Boys Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. of Boys Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. of Boys Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. of Boys Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. of Boys Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. of Boys Passed.
Belgaum, Boys'	42	40	30	38	23	29	27	26	26	26	4	8	4	5	4	87	108	80	...	84	101	131	118	103	89	93	91	94	93	77	26	34	39	32	17
Dharwar, Boys'	49	59	61	49	26	31	32	32	12	12		8	9	5	5	129	113	110	...	99	92	78	103	74	57	70	64	101	73	60	18	16	26	22	15
Kulladghee, Boys'	13	11	15	13	7	5	8	9	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	42	37	37	...	22	23	20	40	20	16	11	12	14	14	7	5	6	5	4	4
Canara, Boys'	13	16	17	9	...	11	12	10	10	...	4	3	5	1	...	5	7	6	...	...	23	22	19	20	...	11	13	11	14	...	15	19	14	18	...

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.		Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at First Examination.	Number of Second Examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at Second Examination.	Total of Boys examined.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. No. of Scholars passed.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. No. of Scholars passed.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. No. of Scholars passed.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. No. of Scholars passed.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard V. No. of Scholars passed.
Belgaum.....	Boys' School.. / Girls' School.	73	4429	3,360	6	497	2,605	535	770	777	598	516	557	544	462	285	359	426	475	393	307	78	120	128	103	73	4	4	...	3	...
Dharwar.....	Boys' School..	89	4818	2,475	...	...	2,475	959	830	88	654	455	466	606	418	270	341	327	446	283	201	69	74	103	71	51	...	3	...	1	...
	Girls' School.	8	317	120	...	...	120	34	48	46	33	15	16	24	19	9	16	15	15	11	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulladghee.	Boys' School.	82	3929	1,891	7	108	1,990	493	376	508	316	285	237	373	168	132	309	156	234	159	99	55	57	88	52	29	3	1	3	3	1
	Girls' School.	8	181·9	57	1	6	63	22	22	29	15	14	14	29	9	7	1		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canara	Boys' School.	55	1892·4	1,972	22	652	1,360	163	14	122	...	177	202	173	132	...	102	113	135	114	...	58	67	77	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls' School.	4	102·3	109	1	17	46	14	11	12	...	5	6	4	4	...	6	8	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Private Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools (Private Aided Schools).

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at 1st examination.	Number of 2nd examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at 2nd examination.	Total number of Boys examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																													
							I. Standard.				II. Standard.					III. Standard.							IV. Standard.					V. Standard.				
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Total Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework.	Total Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	5th Head.	Needlework	Total Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Passed.
Middle Class.																																				
1.—Belgaum Pensioners' School, Boys and Girls	1	43 16	46	...	...	46	3	8	7	..	.	6	9	21	...	22	10	11	11	...	..	..	3	2	5	...	...	..	..	.	..	..
1.—Belgaum Convent School, Boys and Girls.	1	84	88	..	...	88	14	19	15	.	10	13	16	12	...	8	8	10	8	...	.	..	2	1	..	3	...	..	..	.	..	...

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Private Schools under Inspection only).

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined	Number of average attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at First examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																													
							I. Standard.					II. Standard.					III. Standard.					IV. Standard.						V. Standard.				
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	Total Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Passed	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	5th Head.	Total Passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Passed in all subjects
High School, Kolapoor	1	...	218	..	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	61	85	61	...	38	.	47	37	..	..	26	..	33	26	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Sanglee																																
Do. do. Kurroondwud																																

Standards for 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Private Schools under Inspection only).

Class of School.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total Number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total Number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
Boys' School	1	137	92	.....	.....	33	56

| Class of School. | Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Standards for Vernacular Schools (Private Schools under Inspection only).

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total Number of Boys examined.	Number of Scholars Passed.																																			
							I. Standard.					II. Standard.					III. Standard.					IV. Standard.					V. Standard.				
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. passed.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	No. passed.
Boys' Schools, Belgaum...	2	132	100	...	...	58	5	8	3	..	3	5	12	16	9	9	14	13	9	13	9	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Do. Dharwar ...	6	287·1	161	...	...	191	79	68	70	...	49	54	47	50	40	37	29	29	35	22	17	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
Do. Kulladghee.	1	95	23	...	...	23	8	9	7	...	6	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	...
Do. Canara.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..

Standards for 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Kolapoor and Sanglee.

Sub-Division.	Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at 1st examination.	Number of 2nd examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at 2nd examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
Kolapoor	Boys' Schools	9	735·15	639	.....	.....	141	498
Sanglee	Do. do. ...	2	141·80	105	.....	.....	39	66

| Class of Schools. | Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Standards for Vernacular Schools inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Kolapoor and Sanglee.

Sub-Division.	Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. 5th Head.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard V. 5th Head.	Standard V. No. passed.
Kolapoor.	Boys' Sch.	57	1247·2	1,167	...	...	1,167	331	356	416	192	125	161	213	172	61	55	62	86	83	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls' do.	1	43	28	...	...	28	5	5	9	4	2	3	10	5	2	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanglee.	Boys' do.	7	302	274	...	...	274	44	64	40	...	48	43	38	34	...	35	41	38	41	...	15	22	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls' do.	1	14·7	15	...	...	15	8	8	8	...	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Summary of Examination results in Vernacular Schools according to Standards.

8,659 children were examined, and the percentages passed under the different standards are as follows:—

Subjects.	Percentage of Boys Passed under Standards.					Total Percentage.
	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	
Arithmetic	25·6	16·9	13·9	3	·8	57·32
Reading and Grammar	23·9	17·3	12	3·6	·1	55·19
Writing and Dictation	26·5	20·2	15·1	4·6	·003	65·14
History and Geography	...	13·9	11·1	3·2	·008	27·12

In a similar summary given in my last year's Report, the following were the total percentages of passed, under the first four Vernacular standards:—

Arithmetic	52·8
Reading and Grammar	46·7
Writing and Dictation	56·2
History and Geography.....	19·3

If these results for 1869-70 be compared with those just given for 1870-71, it will be seen—

(1.) That the general progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic is something appreciable.

(2.) That the 5th Vernacular Standard has been passed by a few, which was not done in 1869-70.

(3.) That history and geography, which the village people call useless, are nevertheless attracting increased attention in the Village Schools.

So much for Vernacular School results and progress.

Other Grades of Schools.—The High Schools were examined by College Professors, who have submitted their reports to you, as have also the High School Head Masters.

The tables at the beginning of para. 10 show a decrease in High School attendance of 43 at Belgaum and of 16 at Kolapoor; the decrease at Belgaum is explained by Mr. Hoogwerf to be owing to the first adoption of a higher standard (the 3rd Anglo-Vernacular standard) for High School admission. The number (six) of 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools and of 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools (twenty-four) is the same as in 1869-70.

The number of pupils in the 2nd grade schools has decreased, which is not to be regretted. There is an increase in the number of pupils in 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools as follows:—of 42 at Carwar, of 30 at Kulladghee, of 7 at Dharwar, of 4 at Coompta; total increase 83 (see first table, para. 10). The increase (30) at Kulladghee seems due mainly to the new Head Master, whose appointment is noticed in the beginning of this Report. The increase at Carwar (42) is also creditable to the Head Master, and shows great progress there since last year. Against this increase of 83 is a decrease of 52, thus explained:—the Sirey English School has sent no return up to date, on which account its number of pupils (about 35) is shown as decrease. (The Head Master is on sick leave, and I cannot yet get any competent man to take his place, owing to the bad repute of the climate.) To this decrease of 35 add decrease of 17 in the Belgaum Anglo-Vernacular School—total decrease 52.

Three of these schools only—Carwar, Coompta, and Sirey—passed boys in the 4th Anglo-Vernacular standard, and none in the 5th, so that English studies are higher in *Canara than in other* zillas.

The net increase in schools and scholars, viz., 15 schools (including one Girls' School) and 1,236 scholars (as shown in beginning of para. 10), is in Vernacular Schools only.

Jail and Police Schools.—No returns. I visited them at Dharwar and Kulladghee. I agree with my Deputies in thinking that these schools cannot show better results without paid masters and a school system.

I give here an extract from my Dharwar Deputy's report, which may serve as a sample of progress and bring out some noticeable points.

He writes:—

"By comparing this year's results with those of the last year, I arrive at the following conclusions:—

"(*a*) The number of boys examined in Anglo-Vernacular standards is more than the double of that examined last year.

"(*b*) The number of boys passed in each head of each Anglo-Vernacular standard is greater by half than that passed last year.

"(*c*) For the first time the 3rd Anglo-Vernacular standard has been reached (school at Hooblee).

"(*d*) The Vernacular part in Anglo-Vernacular Schools has much improved over the last year.

"(*e*) For the first time the 5th Vernacular standard has been attempted in Vernacular Schools (school at Bettigiri, Talooka Dharwar).

"(*f*) The number of boys passed in each head of each standard is nearly greater by half than that passed last year.

"(*g*) For the first time the girls have reached 3rd Vernacular standard.

"(*h*) The number of girls examined in Vernacular standards is a little more than the double of that examined last year.

"(*i*) The number of girls passed in each head of each standard is a little more than the double of that passed last year.

"(*j*) The States' schools have produced better results than Government schools, *i.e.*, two foreign schools, Lakshmeshwar (Meeruj) State and Savanur.

"(*k*) The Jail School has produced a very satisfactory result."

Training College.—As desired, I here give details about the Training College and its working, and the working of the rules and measures connected with it.

Number of Students attending Training College in March 1871.

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Meeruj and Moodhole States.	Total.
2nd year students	10	3	13
1st do.	41	1	42
Preparatory Class	40	...	40
Total.....	91	4	95

The following heads of information are given, as required by the Director of Public Instruction :—

Number of untrained men appointed—(*a*) to Masterships :—

In Belgaum Zilla	...
„ Dharwar do.	5
„ Kulladghee do.	10
„ Canara do.	4
	19

To Assistant Masterships (not counting untrained Monitors on less than Rs. 8) :—

In Belgaum Zilla	1
In Dharwar do.	5
In Kulladghee do.	1
In Canara do.	1
	8

Untrained men are, of course, only appointed when trained ones cannot be got, and in cases where it seems better to have, for a time at least, an untrained master (*i.e.*, a bad school) than none. I have, however, given recent orders to my Deputies that no more new schools are to be opened with untrained masters. So that the increase of schools depends henceforth on the working of the Training College system, as well as on funds.

(*b*). Total number of untrained Masters and Assistants now employed; most of these Masters are of old standing, to whom the new rules do not apply :—

To Masterships.	No.	To Assistant Masterships.	No.
In Belgaum	31	In Belgaum	11
Dharwar	53	Dharwar	20
Kulladghee	48	Kulladghee	3
Canara	41	Canara	7
Total	173	Total	*41

* Not counting untrained Monitors on or below Rs. 8.

The necessary orders have long been issued to those untrained masters to whom the revised Training College rules are made to apply, and they are gradually coming under training, or qualifying for Training

College certificates without training, or else expecting dismissal when the time of probation (about a year more) is up.

(*c*). Number of untrained Masters and Assistants who obtained certificates without attending the College:—

Masters	6
Assistants	1

This is the small beginning of the action of this rule in the Southern Division. Next year will doubtless show large numbers.

(*d*). Number of untrained Masters discharged for remaining unpassed—none.

There is still about a year of probation left, and the schoolmasters are dealt with as leniently as the rules allow.

(*e*). Number of old Masters admitted, or deserving of being admitted, to the new rules without examination:—

	Masters.	Assistants.
In Belgaum	34	...
„ Dharwar	2	...
„ Kulladghee	23	3
„ Canara	...	...
Total	59	3

The recommendations of Belgaum and Kulladghee Deputies seem too large; each case will be scrutinized as far as possible, and decided on its merits. No old Masters have been actually admitted as yet to the new rules without examination. (See [*b*] above.)

(*f*) List of selected Masters and number of Pupil-Teachers under each:—

Name of School.	Name of Master.
Belgaum Sub-Division.	
Chikodee	Kashinath Yedneshwar Josee.
Nipanee	Krishnajee Govind Valaode.
Gokak	Kashinath Keshao Gudre.
Uthnee	Venktesh Raghvendra.
Sumpgaum	Shivroodrao Goorlingaya.
Bylehongle	Parwaya Lingaya.
Khanapoor	Atmaram Luxman Baput.
Sowndutte	Ballajee Venayek Kale.

Dharwar Sub-Division.

Oopin Bettigiri ..... Shivbasappa Chambasa.
Nowlgund ..... Ramchundra Venktesh.
Rone ..... Dhondo Duttatraya.
Gudug ..... Raojee Balcristna.
Hooblee No. 1..... Yedneshwar Venkajee.
Mishrikote..... Bhimajee Dhondeo.
Shigaum ..... Poorshotum Narayen.
Haveree..... Prabhakar Soobanjee.
Hangul ..... Jotiram Veerappa.
Motebednoor..... Fakirappa Viroopakshappa.
Hire Keroor ..... Dhondappa Goorsidappa.

Kulladghee Sub-Division.

Bagulkote ..... Shreeniwas Narayen.
Badamee ..... Ramchundra Annajee.
Shindghee ..... Janardun Gopall.
Hipperga ..... Raghoonath Yeshwant.
Beejapoor No. 1. ..... Devappa Chuttrappa.

Canara Sub-Division.

Hullial .....Ganesh Raojee.
Sircy ..... Annajee Sheshgir.
Bunoshee ..... Keshao Hurry.
Bhutcul ..... Soobrao Shammaya.
Coompta..... Timappa Ramchandra.
Gokurn ..... Govind Shreedhar.
Benkikodle..... Devappa Narayen.
Carwar ..... Shivram Sudashiv.

Pupil-teachers have been selected by Deputy Inspectors for 1871-72. Belgaum was the only district having Local Fund Budget provision for this object during the year under report, and as Belgaum District already furnishes a larger number of fit candidates for Training College admission than other zillas (because the Training College is still in Belgaum), the carrying out of the pupil-teachers plan is postponed till this year, 1871-72, for which Budget provision for all districts is made, and the subject will be noticed in the next annual Report.

(*g*) Number of students who passed the entrance examination 41
Number of students who got stipends..... 24
Number appointed unpassed assistants .....None.

(*h*) Average attendance during the year in preparatory class ..... 26·1
1st year men 46
2nd year men ..... 10·2

(*k*) Number who passed the examinations for entering the Training College 41

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Native States.	Total.
For 1st year's certificates	32	6	38
For 2nd year's certificates.....	8	2	10

(*l*) Number appointed as Masters and as passed Assistants from—

	Government Students.	State Students.	Total.
1st year men.....	30	3	33
2nd year men	8	2	10

(*m*) Maximum, minimum, and average amount of Proficiency and Capitation allowances drawn.....None.

In Canara no funds are assignable at present for these allowances. In Belgaum and Kulladghee the Deputy Inspectors report that the existing conditions for getting these allowances (or rather the proficiency one) are too hard for their Masters to come up to. The Dharwar Deputy, only, gives a statement, which I extract here:—

"For results produced in the year under report, 8 Masters are to get the allowances. The total amount is Rs. 568. The maximum, minimum, and average amount is respectively Rs. 141, Rs. 30-12-0, and Rs. 71."

I have thought of asking you to make these allowances somewhat easier to get, and perhaps I shall feel obliged to do so this year.

(*n*). General remarks on Training College system and students—

In 1869 only 18 Training College students got certificates, 9 being second year and 9 first year men. In 1870 (at the certificate

examination held at the Training College in October, by the Principal and a Committee appointed by me) 55 men gained certificates, *i.e.*, 10 Training College students got second year's certificates, and 38 Training College students and 7 untrained teachers got first year's certificates. The quality also of the work, as shown in the students' written and *vivâ voce* answers, was much higher than that of the previous year. I can speak to this, having been present at the *vivâ voce* examinations of some of the students and seen some of their papers.

The 10 students who got second year's certificates were the only candidates for them, *i.e.*, none of those examined were plucked. And their average of marks was good. The first of the 10 got 600 marks, and the last 478, out of the total 725, or about 82 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively of full marks for all subjects, there being no failure in any subject. Of the first year certificate men the lowest got 50 per cent. of full marks, and the highest 77 per cent.

On the Training College system the Principal in his report writes as follows :—

"The system now adopted for training up students for masterships is the one best suited for the state of the country. It proposes to do neither more nor less than is required. Before the adoption of the system now in force, everything was, in some measure, vague. What was required of a Training College was not known. Either too much or too little was done (*i.e.*, English was attempted, and learning through the Vernacular neglected). Recent as has been the application of the rules framed by the Director of Public Instruction, the results of the last certificate examination show of what great advantage the introduction of a system is. Now the teacher and the taught know respectively what is expected from them, and nothing can be done at random.

"The system has, in my humble opinion, worked remarkably well for the time it has been in force, and this circumstance augurs a hopeful future."

I append to this Report a great part of the Training College Principal's report (A) to me, and beg to refer the Director of Public Instruction to it for a general description of the Training College as it is at present, and of what has been done during the year.

12. *School-building operations during the year* 1870-71 :—

Sub-Division.	Number.	Name of Place.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	From Imperial Funds. Money drawn this year.	From Imperial Funds. Money drawn in previous year.
		New Buildings.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.	1	Niginhal	100	Commenced...	.....	58 14 4	.....
	2	Deshnoor	100	Do. ...	.....	42 1 7	.....
	3	Moorgode	125	Do. ...	.....	163 0 0	.....
	4	Khanapoor	150	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
	5	Hulshi	80	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
	6	Kunmudee	100	Do. ...	.....	201 0 0	.....
	7	Moogutkhan Hoobleo	100	Do. ...	.....	100 0 0	.....
	8	Shirsunghee	80	Do. ...	.....	500 0 0	.....
	9	Haribidi Honegal	100	Do. ...	.....	500 0 0	.....
	10	Vaccoond	125	Do. ...	.....	410 5 0	.....
	11	Kouzulghee	50	.....	Completed.	.....	Built by
	12	Dehamanghee	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13	Ekumba	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14	Kittoor	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15	Toormooree	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	16	Hoonchikutti	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17	Parusgud	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Total...	1,075 4 11	.....
Dharwar.	1	Dharwar No. 3	125	Commenced...	Completed.	.....	.....
	2	Ammeenbhaee	100	.....	.....	492 4 3	.....
	3	Allugwalee	75	Commenced...	.....	.....	424 0 0
	4	Siroor	75	Do. ...	.....	230 0 0	.....
	5	Soodee	75	Do. ...	.....	545 4 0	.....
	6	Yavgal	75	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
	7	Kouzgheree	100	Do. ...	.....	676 0 0	.....
	8	Luckundee	75	Do. ...	.....	400 0 0	.....
	9	Hebsoor	75	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
	10	Yergoopee	75	Do. ...	.....	475 9 0	.....
	11	Bomigatti	75	Do. ...	.....	256 4 0	.....
	12	Ingulghee	50	Do. ...	.....	400 0 0	.....
	13	Aloor	...	.....	.....	310 0 0	.....
	14	Gulghee	...	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
	15	Koopeloor	...	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
	16	Dharwar Training College.	...	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
	17	Do. High School	...	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	.....
					Total...	29,185 5 3	424 0 0
Kulladghee.	1	Keroor	100	.....	Completed.	.....	776 12 0
	2	Dhoolkhed	40	.....	Do.	.....	.....
	3	Hortee	40	.....	Do.	.....	.....
	4	Anjootghee	40	.....	Do.	.....	181 0 0
	5	Tambe	100	.....	Do.	.....	316 11 0
	6	Bevnoor	40	.....	Do.	.....	108 12 0
	7	Kolhar	60	.....	Do.	64 10 3	.....
	8	Neelgund	40	.....	Do.	202 8 0	.....
	9	Bableshwer	50	.....	Do.	.....	206 1 6
	10	Gulgalee	50	Commenced...	.....	.....	200 0 0
	11	Moodibihal	80	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
	12	Kalghee	40	Do. ...	.....	114 3 3	.....
	13	Hiroor	40	Do. ...	.....	.....	148 12 0
	14	Tungudghee	40	Do. ...	.....	.....	125 0 0
	15	Shirsad	40	Do. ...	.....	20 0 0	380 3 0

EXPENDITURE.

From Local Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
287 5 5	.....	.....	.....	60 4 2	.....	.....	.....	406 7 11
96 7 0	.....	.....	.....	42 6 5	.....	.....	.....	180 15 0
331 9 6	.....	.....	.....	164 0 0	.....	.....	.....	658 9 6
604 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604 1 7
238 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 0 5
187 14 4	.....	.....	.....	259 0 0	.....	.....	.....	647 14 4
126 7 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	326 7 0
2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,002 0 0
2 13 4	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,002 13 4
189 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599 12 4
Kouzulghee	Desaee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	145 8 0	.....	.....	.....	145 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	131 12 0	.....	.....	.....	131 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....	137 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	140 4 0	.....	.....	.....	140 4 0
2,156 1 11	.....	.....	.....	2,480 2 7	.....	.....	.....	6,611 9 5
.....	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
1,575 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067 4 3
.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	421 0 0	.....	.....	1,048 0 0
1,342 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,572 0 0
1,152 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,697 4 0
1,442 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,442 0 0
1,279 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955 0 0
1,442 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842 0 0
1,494 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,494 8 0
1,292 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,767 9 0
1,729 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985 12 0
885 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 0 0
28,633 0 0	2,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	424 0 0	.....	.....	60,866 5 3
.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	776 12 0	.....	.....	2,053 8 0
.....	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 0 0
.....	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 0 0
.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	101 0 0	.....	.....	802 0 0
.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	816 11 0	.....	.....	1,133 6 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 12 0	.....	.....	213 8 0
159 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	64 10 3	.....	.....	1,288 4 6
500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	292 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,085 0 0
.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	206 1 6	.....	.....	1,012 3 0
.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
.....	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 0 0
.....	700 0 0	.....	.....	114 3 3	.....	.....	.....	928 6 6
.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	148 12 0	.....	.....	748 8 0
.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	380 3 0	.....	.....	800 6 0

TABLE—

Sub-Division.	Number.	Name of Place.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	From Imperial Funds. Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
KULLADGHEE.	16	Bagulkote	175	Commenced	.....	.....	1,575 0 0
	17	Kunnoor	40	Do.	.....	.....	176 6
	18	Kamatghee	50	Do.	.....	.....	.....
	19	Amcengud	50	Do.	.....	.....	.....
	20	Keloor	40	Do.	.....	.....	.....
	21	Babald	40	Do.	.....	.....	181 0 0
	22	Shindghee	100	Do.	.....	261 0 0	.....
	23	Nagthan	40	Do.	.....	210 1 0	.....
	24	Sarwad	50	Do.	.....	.....	347 0 0
	25	Niverghee	...	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
	26	Hire Sungotghee	...	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
	27	Shiroor	80	.....	.....	.....	629 1 0
	28	Nalutwad	60	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0
	29	Bagewadee	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30	Chebnoor	...	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
	31	Behoor	...	.....	.....	.....	117 8 0
	32	Sangam	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	33	Bibi Ingulghee	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	34	Boklee	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Total	2,012 6 6	5,860 3 0
CANARA.	1	Kunchunhalli	40	.....	Completed	.....	.....
	2	Palli	100	Commenced	.....	.....	.....
	3	Siddapoor	100	.....	Completed	.....	.....
	4	Benkikodla	100	.....	Do.	.....	.....
	5	Coompta	100	Commenced & carried on	.....	.....	2,011 0 0
	6	Baloor	40	.....	Completed	.....	110 0 0
	7	Muldipoor	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	Bod	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9	Soorikery	60	.....	.....	.....	71 0 0
	10	Majalli	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	Gokurn	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	Yellapoor	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13	Carwar E. S.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Total	.....	2,192 0 0
		Alterations, Additions, and Repairs, &c.					
BELGAUM.	1	Munobe	...	Carried on	.....	.....	.....
		Current and Ordinary Repairs to School-houses	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Total	.....	.....
DHARWAR.	1	Nowlgund	125	.....	Completed	250 0 0	.....
	2	Byahatti	60	.....	Do.	.....	86 0 0
		Current and Ordinary Repairs to School-houses	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Total	250 0 0	86 0 0

continued.

EXPENDITURE.

From Local Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous years.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,575 0 0	.....	.....	4,150 0 0
.....	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	176 6 9	.....	.....	802 13 6
.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
.....	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 0 0
464 15 10	.....	.....	.....	152 6 9	.....	.....	.....	798 6 7
900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	961 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,822 0 0
500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	210 1 0	.....	.....	.....	920 2 0
.....	300 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	147 0 0	.....	.....	994 0 0
.....	700 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	800 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0
1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	629 1 6	.....	.....	.....	2,258 3 0
.....	850 0 0	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0	.....	.....	1,212 0 0
.....	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 0 0
.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	235 0 0	117 8 0	.....	.....	970 0 0
.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
3,523 15 10	18,900 0 0	.....	200 0 0	2,964 4 6	4,022 12 6	.....	.....	38,392 12 1
.....	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0
.....	1,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 0 0
818 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,418 0 0
250 0 0	1,850 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100 0 0
912 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,020 1 7	.....	.....	5,943 6 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	.....	.....	220 0 0
306 0 0	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	63 4 0	.....	...	1,069 4 0
75 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	2,075 0 0
75 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	71 0 0	.....	275 0 0	1,492 0 0
328 0 0	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 0 0	1,203 0 0
85 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,685 0 0
1,122 10 0	1,450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 0 0	2,422 10 0
90 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 5 7
4,062 4 4	11,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,264 5 7	.....	1700 0 0	22,818 9 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	26 4 0	.....	.....	.....	26 4 0
475 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 0 0
475 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 4 0	.....	.....	.....	501 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 12 0	.....	.....	139 12 0
1,091 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091 8 0
1,091 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 12 0	.....	.....	1,481 4 0

TABLE—

Sub-Division.	Number.	Name of Place.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	From Imperial Funds. Money drawn this year.	From Imperial Funds. Money drawn in previous year.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
KULLADGHEE.	1	Hipparga	75	.....	Completed.	.....	.....
	2	Parwatti, No. 1	...	.....	.....	.....	92 0 0
	3	Beejapoor, No. 1	...	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
	4	Toomghee	...	.....	.....	135 4 0	.....
	5	Kulladghee E. S.	...	.....	Completed.	.....	.....
		Current and Ordinary Repairs to School-houses	...	.....	.....	494 0 0	.....
					Total...	829 4 0	92 0 0
CANARA.		Current and Ordinary Repairs to School-houses	...	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
		Abstract of the above:—					
		New Buildings.					
		Belgaum	...	.....	.....	1,975 4 11	.....
		Dharwar	...	.....	.....	29,185 5 3	424 0 0
		Kulladghee	...	.....	.....	2,012 6 6	5,869 3 9
		Canara	...	.....	.....	.....	2,192 0 0
					Total...	33,173 0 8	8,485 3 9
		Alterations, Repairs, &c.					
		Belgaum	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dharwar	...	.....	.....	250 0 0	86 0 0
		Kulladghee	...	.....	.....	829 4 0	92 0 0
		Canara	...	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
					Total...	1,129 4 0	178 0 0
		Total amount drawn this year	...	.....	.....	34,302 4 8	.....

Note.—Where there is no entry under columns 4, 5, and 6, it is to be understood that work has not the works.

continued.

EXPENDITURE.

From Local Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	92 0 0	.....	.....	284 0 0
.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	135 4 0	.....	.....	.....	270 8 0
1,169 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,169 6 0
500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	904 0 0
1,669 6 0	200 0 0	.....	150 0 0	185 4 0	92 0 0	.....	.....	3,217 14 0
400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
2,156 1 11	.....	.....	.....	2,480 2 7	.....	.....	.....	6,611 9 5
28,634 0 0	2,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	424 0 0	.....	.....	60,866 5 3
3,523 15 10	18,900 0 0	.....	200 0 0	2,964 4 6	4,922 12 6	.....	.....	38,392 11 1
4,062 4 4	11,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,264 5 7	.....	1,700 0 0	22,818 9 11
38,375 6 1	32,700 0 0	.....	200 0 0	5,444 7 1	8,611 2 1	.....	1,700 0 0	1,28,669 3 8
475 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 4 0	.....	.....	.....	501 4 0
1,091 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 12 0	.....	.....	1,481 4 0
1,669 6 0	200 0 0	.....	150 0 0	185 4 0	92 0 0	.....	.....	3,217 14 0
400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0
3,635 14 0	200 0 0	.....	150 0 0	211 8 0	145 12 0	.....	.....	5,650 6 0
42,011 4 1	.....	.....	.....	5,655 15 1	.....	.....	.....	81,969 7 10

begun yet, but that the sums have been made over to Mamlutdars or School Committees undertaking

TABLE—

School-building Operations in Kolapoor, Meeruj,

Sub-Division.	Number.	Name of Place.	For what number of Boys.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	From Imperial Fund. Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Kolapoor State.					
	1	Kolapoor No. 3, Shukarwar Peith	150	.....	Completed	4,521 3 7	.....
	2	Do. Mungalvar, No. 2	150	.....	Do.	4,452 3 9	.....
	3	Do. Boodwar Basha Training College	150	.....	Do.	5,556 12 0	.....
	4	Do. Adiwar Peith, No. 4.	150	.....	Do.	5,791 13 5	.....
	5	Hoopree	50	Carried on	.....	1,185 1 0	.....
	6	Sawgaum	50	Do.	.....	1,150 11 1	.....
	7	Pattan Koodi	50	Do.	.....	1,277 14 3	.....
	8	Rendall	50	Do.	.....	577 15 5	.....
	9	Rookdi	...	Do.	.....	1,553 12 5	.....
	10	Herle	...	Do.	.....	1,717 11 8	.....
	11	Hutkunungley	...	Do.	.....	1,504 11 11	.....
	12	Jamblee	...	Do.	.....	1,680 4 4	.....
	13	Tordal	...	Do.	.....	1,741 12 1½	.....
	14	Nursobachi Wadi	...	Do.	.....	2,220 0 0	.....
	15	Mangaum	...	Do.	Completed	2,814 3 0	.....
	16	Moorgoond	...	Do.	Do.	1,527 15 7	.....
	17	Inchulkurunjee	...	Do.	Do.	414 7 6	.....
	18	Lat					
	19	Shirool					
					Total	39688 8 1½	.....
		Alterations, Repairs, &c.					
	1	Kolapoor, No. 1	...	.....	Completed.	353 8 7	.....
	2	Panala Dhurmkhoti	...	Carried on	.....	3,456 4 11	.....
	3	Chickli	...	.....	Completed.	9 11 0	.....
	4	Kagul	...	.....	Do.	37 14 0	.....
	5	Moorgud	...	.....	Do.	7 7 6	.....
	6	Arug	...	.....	Do.	108 0 0	.....
	7	Muni Rajori	...	.....	Do.	55 0 0	.....
					Total	4,027 14 0	.....

Meeruj State—

Meeruj Mungalwad Peith—

Moodhole State—

continued.

and Moodhole States—State Treasury.

EXPENDITURE.

From Local Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Popular Contributions.		From Fees.		TOTAL.
From drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	Money drawn this year.	Money drawn in previous year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,521 3 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,452 3 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,556 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,791 13 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,185 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 11 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,277 14 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,553 12 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,717 11 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,504 11 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680 4 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,741 12 1½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,220 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,974 3 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,727 15 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40,048 8 1½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 8 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,466 4 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 14 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,027 14 0

School-Building.

No Return.

No return.

NOTE.—New school-plans were prepared during the year, on simple principles laid down by the Director of Public Instruction for the guidance of district committees. Different districts are to make their own estimates on these plans, which provide for the required school accommodation in the simplest and cheapest manner. By the adoption of these plans it is expected that all that is wanted will be attained, and diversity, eccentricity, and waste of money avoided.

In the rapid opening of new schools since the Educational Cess has been levied, to meet the wishes of cess-payers, good buildings, as well as good masters, were not to be had at the moment, and were not waited for. The Training College system is rapidly remedying the one defect, but the other remains. Too many Local Fund Schools are miserably accommodated, in dark, ill-ventilated, or exposed places—temples, hired houses, dharmashalas, &c. I see no immediate remedy for this except closing all schools where there is not proper school accommodation—a very proper step, but which would cause much discontent among cess-payers). If Government will give grants to meet equal amounts subscribed by the people, and will do this on a large scale, and if half the one-anna cess, instead of a third only, be given to education, then, but not otherwise, we can get our schools properly housed. The people are very helpless or apathetic in educational matters, otherwise they could, if they would, meet this want themselves. This has been done in one case only, as shown in the above table (for Belgaum Zilla)—the Desai of Kouzulghee has built a school for his village. He made his villagers subscribe, and he told me he wanted no help from Government. If such examples were followed, all, or much, of what is required could be done by the people themselves. The Educational Cess Fund at present is quite inadequate to provide school-buildings. It cannot even provide schools (*i.e.*, masters' pay) to meet the demand. At present the current annual expenditure (for masters' pay, &c.,) from Educational Cess Funds is about equal to the annual income. The reserve funds, balances from previous years, have been invested in Government Notes, to provide Local Fund scholarships. Nothing remains for village-school buildings. I think the first remedy for the difficulty is to give half, instead of one-third, of the one-anna cess to education, and to devote these extra funds to school-buildings only, opening no new schools until every school is properly housed. People's subscriptions, met by equal Government grants, would supplement the increased cess-grants.

In Foreign States, under Political Agency, *e.g.*, in Kolapoor and the Southern Maratha Country States, school-buildings, at least, seem to be better provided for than in British districts. During the minority of Chiefs, the Political Agent has control of the State's funds, and, untroubled by clamours for schools from cess-payers or others, he makes a good building—for which he has ample funds at command—a *sine qua non* before opening a school. Compare tables above for the 4 Zillas, and for Kolapoor and Southern Maratha Country.

13. LIBRARIES:—

A. *Previously existing.* (*Return up to 31st December* 1870.)

NAME OF PLACE.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members	Volumes issued.	Income.			Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum Zilla.										
Belgaum	753	17	8	44	252	10	0	385	11	11
Sumpgaum	32	20	15	8	214	12	0	182	6	11
Uthnee	54	14	7	30	175	0	0	140	0	0
Chickodee	91	1	3	20	90	0	0	90	0	0
Gokak	127	17	22	...	70	0	0	70	0	0
Sawndatti	57	2	18	10	125	0	0	120	0	0
Dharwar Zilla.										
Dharwar	1,500	10	35	12	21	0	0	11	10	0
Nargoond	36	...	25	...	89	0	0	89	0	0
Gudak (closed for want of funds)	...	...	...	...	.....			.....		
Hooblee	204	50	15	33	110	4	0	255	4	3
Kulladghee Zilla.										
Kulladghee	243	79	54	228	290	8	0	289	8	0
Bagulkote	59	40	46	25	820	13	9	494	9	6
Beejapoor	174	10	14	10	120	0	0	146	14	0
Indee	118	24	20	7	1414	0	0	1402	4	10
Canara Zilla.										
Carwar	872	26	52	35	700	0	0	500	0	0
Honore	76	...	...	...	.....			.....		
Hullial	30	30	27	4	132	0	0	122	0	0
Coompta	149	50	30	12	600	0	0	450	0	0
Kolapoor State.										
Kolapoor	708	...	52	51	371	2	0	283	8	0
Kagul	2	...	20	2	38	3	0	26	13	0
Inchulkurunjee	42	12	19	15	127	0	6	127	0	6
Arrey	...	...	52	...	40	4	0	29	9	0
Bowra	19	...	24	...	17	1	0	15	4	0
Sanglee State.										
Sanglee	598	11	30	295	414	2	0	414	2	0
Moodhole State.										
Moodhole	20	18	6	38	80	0	0	75	0	0

B.—*Newly Established.*

Name of Place.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum Zilla.						
Khanapoor	...	...	6	...	55 0 0	46 13 6
Dharwar Zilla.						
Kurruzghee	6	4	20	6	200 0 0	1,000 0 0
Ranibednoor	3	...	15	6	140 0 0	86 4 6
Canara Zilla.						
Sircy	450	...	25	7	480 0 0	200 0 0

These exotic institutions will gradually flourish, it seems, in Indian villages, with some fostering and encouragement. Some of them, especially those registered by the Director of Public Instruction for grants of books, deserve more encouragement than they get. Their Secretaries report that the books they receive from this department are mostly of a "discouraging," not to say repulsive, character, viz., educational reports and such dry reading. A few books of general reference and information (not being departmental reports) might, it is submitted, be cheaply and advantageously given gratis to those "libraries" registered as worthy of the gift.

I have to notice one new "library" established, under Mr. Elphinston's auspices, and with the help of local officials, last year, at Sircy, North Canara, where there is an English School.

11.—SPREAD OF ENGLISH:—

A.—*In Government Schools.*

SUB-DIVISION.	Number of Schools.		Class of School.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1869-70.	1870-71.		1869-70.	1870-71.		
Belgaum.....	1	1	High School	232	189	...	43
	1	1	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	137	120	...	17
	7	7	2nd do. do. ...	154	127	...	27
Dharwar.....	1	1	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	87	94	7	...
	7	9	2nd do. do. ...	156	170	14	...
Kulladghee...	1	1	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	52	82	30	...
	5	4	2nd do. do. ...	62	55	...	7
Sircy	...	...	No return from Sircy.				
Canara.....	3	3	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	122	133	46	35
	5	4	2nd do. do. ...	101	59	...	42
	31	31		1,103	1,029	97	171
			Net Increase...	.....	.....	74	...

B.—*In State Schools under management only.*

Kolapoor.....	1	1	High School	256	240	...	16
			1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	...	...	...	...
	9	9	2nd do. do. ...	295	171	...	124
Meeruj.....	1	1	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular	55	50	...	5
Moodholo ...	1	1	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular	17	51	34	...
Sanglee	...	...	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	70	56	...	14
	2	2	2nd do. do. ...				
	14	14					

No remark seems necessary on the table here given, which shows a net decrease of English students in the third grades of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, both in British and Native States.

15. NUMBER STUDYING CLASSICAL LANGUAGES:—

A.—*Sanskrit.* (*Government Schools.*)

Number of Schools.	SUB-DIVISION.	Number studying Sanskrit.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
1	Belgaum High School.....	132	167	35	...
1	Do. Training College	...	75	75	...
2	Dharwar	15	65	50	...
2	Kulladghee	20	36	16	...
1	Canara	...	50	50	...
	Total.....	167	393	226	...

Number studying Sanskrit in Schools under Government Management.

Number of Schools.	SUB-DIVISION.	Number studying Sanskrit.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
1	Kolapoor	124	241	117	...
	Meeruj	...	...	...	...
5	Sanglee	54	55	1	...

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	SUB-DIVISION.	Number studying Latin.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
	Nil.				

The number of Sanskrit students, as shown in this table, is more than double what it was last year, Shastris were appointed during the year to teach the rudiments of the Sanskrit language in all 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. They have begun at the very beginning, on which they are now engaged, and their pupils' highest book will be the Departmental 3rd Sanskrit Book.

16. *Employment of Educated Natives.*

79 first class certificates were granted by me, and 170 second class certificates by the Deputy Inspectors. Mr. Shreepat Veerupaksh Mudloor, 1st Assistant Master, English School, Kulladghee, was appointed as Jailor at Kulladghee. Mr. Ramchundra Annajee Soonoor, Assistant Master, Belgaum High School, was temporarily appointed Canarese Interpreter in the Bombay High Court. Mr. Narayen Bhaoo Funsulkar, Head Master, Moodhole Anglo-Vernacular School, was appointed as Fouzdar. Soobajee Gopall Paruswad, Master of the school at Yergoopi (Dharwar), was appointed as a Karkoon in the Revenue Department. My Canara Deputy reports that 17 candidates holding second class certificates have been employed in the Educational Department (subject, of course, to Training College rules). The Kulladghee Deputy reports that two candidates holding second class certificates have been appointed in the Revenue Department in the Kulladghee Zilla. The Kolapoor Deputy Inspector granted 35 second class certificates; of this number the Deputy reports that "8 are said to have found employments, permanent and temporary, in public offices; the rest are either employed (subject to Training College rules) as Masters or Assistants, or are still learning in our schools."

17. *Remarks on Grants-in-Aid.*

The London Mission Society's Missionaries (in Belgaum) have applied for registration for grant-in-aid of one Anglo-Vernacular and two Vernacular Schools (including one Girls' School). The German (Basle) Missionaries have applied for registration for two Anglo-Vernacular and eight Vernacular Schools (including three Girls' Schools). These schools have been registered for grant-in-aid for 1871-72.

18. Table of different Castes under Instruction:—

A.—*In Government Schools.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
High School	138	24	34	3	...	...	189
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	358	27	24	7	2	11	429
2nd do. do.	1,326	365	676	166	1	31	2,565
Lower Class do.	4,840	5,168	5,974	1,354	3	273	17,612
Normal Class do.	48	33	5	9	..	...	95
Female Schools	207	329	536	112	...	7	1,191
Total.....	6,917	5,946	7,249	1,651	6	322	22,081

B.—*In State Schools under Government Management.*

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Kolapoor State.							
High School	217	...	22	...	...	1	240
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do. do.....	579	18	337	25	...	5	964
Lower Class do.....	774	676	880	73	...	2	2,405
Female do.	25	...	33	3	...	...	61
Normal do.	51	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total ...	1,649	694	1,272	101	...	8	3,724

Moodhole State.

Description of Schools.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Middle Class Schools.....	78	.....	30	10	.....	18	136
Lower ditto ditto	65	.....	176	12	.....	15	268
Female ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	143	.....	206	22	.....	33	404

Meeruj State.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools	47	1	2	.....	.....	.....	50
Vernacular Schools	174	143	137	66	.....	.....	520
Total.....	221	144	139	66	.....	.....	570

Sanglee State.

Middle Class Schools.....	125	18	24	2	.....	.....	169
Lower do. do.	278	155	35	15	.....	.....	483
Female do.	3	15	.....	.....	.....	....	18
Special do.	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Total.....	461	188	59	17	.....	.....	725

Statement of the number of Children of Cess-payers attending 1st Grade and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools.

Collectorate.	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	At Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Belgaum	50	376	2,986	3,412
Dharwar	13	537	3,482	4,032
Kulladghee	46	179	3,139	3,364
Canara	108	252	1,535	1,895
Total ...	217	1,344	11,142	12,703

This table shows an increase of 1,806 over last year's total number of cess-payers' children (10,897) attending schools of all grades.

The estimated income of the Educational Cess during 1870-71 was as under :—

Collectorate.	Amount available for 1870-71.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum	33,467	0	0
Dharwar	52,198	0	0
Kulladghee	28,882	12	3
Canara	18,013	0	0
Total.....	1,32,560	12	3

The figures given by Collectors for 1871-72 differ from these, and the income is less than these estimates, but not much less except in Dharwar, where it is less by Rs. 6,000.

I beg to quote here the following observations from my last year's Report:—

"It may be said that school-cess expenditure is not so strictly localized as it should be, that not only each talooka, but each village in it, should have some educational advantages in return for its cess payments. This is difficult to arrange. Large cess-paying tracts perhaps have no village in them where a school would be well attended, and, on the other hand, places where there are Brahmins and traders, as well as cultivators, and where schools would flourish, perhaps pay very little cess. At present the talooka, not the village, is the unit of expenditure. As the school-cess collections in a village, or group of villages, are not enough to pay for a school, they are lumped into a talooka fund, out of which schools are opened at places where they are likely to be well attended. In this way, the larger towns or villages sometimes get schools at the expense of distant cess-payers who have no school. To adjust these inequalities, the Director of Public Instruction has proposed (1) to credit each village with its cess-payments, and to divide each talooka into groups of villages, placing a school in the middle of each group, and (2) to get a school-rate levied in towns.

"The first of these desirable measures cannot be fairly carried out without the second, because the first would deprive several towns of schools now paid from cess; and Vernacular educational wants of towns can only be supplied by some such measure as the second."

Deputy Inspectors have been ordered to make School-maps of their districts, making off groups of villages and school-centres (on the principle that no village should be more than two and a half or three miles from a school), and they have been ordered to refer to these maps when school-building sites are to be selected, so that the buildings may be in central school-places, and of use to the neighbouring hamlets. But, as noticed last year, the measure of town-rates for schools must be adopted before the plan of school-centres and school-groups of cess-paying villages can be properly carried out.

20. COST PER HEAD OF INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT.

Government Institutions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	.....		
(*a*). General—High Schools	33	11	2
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	62	13	11
2nd do. do. do.	4	8	0
Lower Class Schools	1	3	2
(*b*). Special—Training College	181	4	9
(*c*). Female Schools.....	3	0	5

Private Institutions.

A.—On the system of payment for results.

(*a*.) General—Middle Class Schools:—			
Pensioners' Schools	16	3	6
Convent Schools	8	6	6

B.—Not on the system of payment for results.

Note.—There are no such schools in the Division.

Cost per head to the State of Instruction in State Schools under Government Management:—

Kolapoor State.	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*). General—High School.....	47	13	9
Middle Class Schools	7	9	7
Lower Class do.	3	9	1
(*b*). Special—Training School.....	88	7	5
(*c*). Female Schools	16	10	4
Meeruj State.			
Middle Class Schools	41	10	4
Lower do. do.	2	0	4
Moodhole State.			
Middle Class Schools ..... / Lower do. do.	66	3	6

Cost per head to the State of Instruction in State Schools under Inspection only:—

Sanglee State.	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*). General—Middle Class Schools	21	3	2
Lower do. do.	7	2	0
(*b*). Special Schools.....	34	0	10
(*c*). Female do.	4	1	3

NOTE.—Building-charges and all other charges to Government being included in the calculation of the cost per head, it fluctuates greatly; *e.g.*, the cost per head in 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools here shown includes Rs. 15,000 for the Dharwar High School that is to be, and that for the Training College includes Rs. 10,000 for the Dharwar Training College that is to be; again, the Belgaum High School has had an Acting Head Master during the year, and thus a large sum has been saved.

Similar remarks apply to the cost per head shown for Schools in Native States and Private Schools.

21. AVERAGE MONTHLY RATE OF FEES.

A.—*In Government Schools of different Grades.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools	0	14	2
Middle Class Schools	0	3	11
Lower Class Schools	0	1	6
Female Schools	.....		
* Training College	0	0	8

* A few paying students were admitted during the year.

B.—*In Private Aided Institutions.*

Middle Class Schools	0	11	4

C.—*In State Schools under Government Management.*

Kolapoor State :—			
High School	0	14	10
Middle Class Schools	0	2	4
Lower Class Schools	0	1	2
Female Schools	.....		
Meeruj State :—			
Middle Class Schools	0	4	0
Lower Class Schools	0	0	11
Female Schools	.....		
Special Schools	.....		

D.—*In States' Schools under Inspection only.*

Sanglee State :—			
Middle Class Schools	0	2	0
Lower Class Schools	0	1	10
Female Schools	.....		
Special Schools	.....		

22. *Statement of details of Attendance &c. in 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

	Boys who are residents in the Town.	Boys who have come from other places.	Persons of independent means.		Professional persons.	Government Officials.	Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Cultivators.	Day-Labourers.	Village Officers.	Peons.	Total.
			Land-owners.	Others.									
Belgaum	37	83	10	23	5	24	17	4	9	1	18	9	120
Dharwar	29	65	8	.....	10	...	13	32	13	4	11	3	94
Kulladghee	55	27	10	5	3	11	10	8	16	5	14	...	82
Coompta	11	31	13	.....	6	...	...	22	...	1	...	...	42
Carwar	Return not received.												
Sircy		Ditto.											
Total	132	206	41	28	24	35	40	66	38	11	43	12	338

A large majority of Anglo-Vernacular students, it appears, come from district schools, not from the zilla town itself. According to this Statement, persons of indifferent means send the largest number of boys to learn English; next come clerks; cultivators and shopkeepers send more boys than Government officials; there are day-labourers' and peons' children learning English.

23.—*Statistics of Education in the Kolapoor State.*

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure.				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Building.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
3,184	546,000	2,600 15 11	28,564 4 10	44,076 6 1½	75,241 10 10½	1	240	9	964	48	2405	1	61	1	54	60	3724

Statistics of Education in the Meeruj State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure.				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary Schools.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Building.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.												
228	43,307	75 4 0	6,380 8 5	...	6,455 12 5	...	...	1	50	9	520	...	...	...	...	10	570

Statistics of Education in the Moodhole State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure.				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High School.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary Schools.				Training Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Building.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
346	49,829	* ...	3,004 15 0	18,980 7 1	21,985 6 1	...	...	1	136	7	268	...	..	...	...	8	404

* The Moodhole Moonsiff, who is the young Chief's Tutor, manages the State's general school matters and funds, under Assistant Political Agent, and the schools are inspected by my Belgaum Deputy, and managed, and masters appointed, by me.

Statistics of Education in the Sanglee State.

Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Expenditure.				Number of Schools and Scholars.											
						High Schools.		Middle Class Schools.		Primary.				Special Schools.		Total.	
										Boys'.		Girls'.					
		Inspection.	Instruction.	Building.	Total.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.												
774	194,604	1,875 1 0	8,586 12 7	...	10,461 13 7	...	...	2	169	8	483	1	18	5	55	16	725

24. *Education of Minor Chiefs.*

I extract from the Kolapoor Deputy Inspector's report the following :—

"The most prominent of such pupils in our schools are the young Chiefs of Kagul and Bowra. They are both making a fair progress, and they lately passed in Vernacular Standard III. The Chief of Torgal has employed a Tutor for educating two of his sons, and their education is placed under the supervision of this department. Having completed their Vernacular course as far as Departmental Standard III., they have lately commenced Anglo-Vernacular Standard I. There are, in all, 35 pupils in our schools of more or less important birth, including two girls, and, with but a few exceptions, they are doing well at school. Of the two girls, Doorga Bai Aka Saheb, daughter of Narayenráo Saheb Ghatgay, Surjerao of Kagul, deserves a special mention, not only for high rank in life, but also for amiable school conduct. She has completed the 3rd Vernacular Standard, and has lately begun the 4th."

The Belgaum 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Master reports: "The young Desai of Wantmoori, who is under the care of Mr. Shaw, the District Judge, has been attending the school since June last. He was a beginner when he joined the school. He is at present in the third class. He is a promising and painstaking boy, and always tries to keep pace with his class-fellows, and will shortly join the High School." Mr. Hoogwerf, Acting Head Master, Belgaum High School, does not notice the young Ramdoorg Chief's progress in his annual Report, but I have spoken to the young Chief, at the school, once or twice, and am told he is getting on well. In this place I would refer to paragraph 138 of your last annual Report. The Educational Inspector is now put in communication with the Zilla Judges about the education of Minor Chiefs who are their wards.

(I cannot leave this part of my Report without making another extract from the report of the Kolapoor Deputy Educational Inspector. He says: "I cannot conclude this annual document of educational history without an expression of the deepest regret for that terrible calamity which took us by surprise. I allude to the untimely death of His Highness the Raja of Kolapoor, in whom we all

had expected to find a liberal patron of education among his subjects, and in whom the country has lost a really most exemplary prince.")

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25. I will here refer to three works noticed in the same place in my two previous annual Reports:—

1. The Carwar school-building, about which there has been most correspondence and some controversy, is approaching completion. Colonel Wilkins, Superintending Engineeer, Southern Division, inspected and approved of the work; I also went to see it when at Carwar, and was told it gave general satisfaction.

2. Of the Dharwar High School and Training College building projects I have this year the pleasure of reporting—thanks, in great measure, to the Acting Collector, Mr. Robertson—that the plans and estimates are sanctioned, sites chosen, and work begun.

3. The Lingayet Boarding-house scheme has quite collapsed.

26. If I were to name all who assist us in educational matters, I should have to name all the district officers, judging at least from the Deputies' reports. I have to acknowledge the coöperation of almost every European district officer with whom I have to do, and my Deputies say the same regarding most of the Native officials.

27. I append a memorandum (B) of departmental measures and proposals, with remarks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. A. RUSSELL,

Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

(A.)

EXTRACT (paras. 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 15 to 21) of Belgaum Training College Principal's Annual Report, No. 6 of 29th April 1871, to the Educational Inspector, S. D.

8. About the commencement of the last year, instructions having been received to increase the number of scholarships belonging to the College to 110, (simultaneously) entrance examinations were held* at Belgaum and other zilla towns. But they did not give me a sufficient number of students. I was therefore obliged to have, with your permission, recourse to applying to the Deputy Educational Inspectors of this Division, to send up such men as they considered competent to enter the College; and by them the scholarships remaining vacant, after conferring scholarships upon the passed students, were filled up. The students of the College were divided, in accordance with para. 6 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 4863 of the 23rd March 1870, into five classes, viz., the first class consisting of second-year men, the second and third classes of first-year men, and the fourth and fifth classes of preparatory students.

Entrance and terminal examinations in April 1870.

These classes continued regularly to be under the instructions of the College Tutors up to October last, in which month the last certificate examination being held 40 students (excluding 8 Jahagirdar students) passed it. Of them, 8 obtained second year's and 32 first year's certificates. Excepting two first-year men, who are now studying the second year's course, all expressing their wish to be employed, have been sent out either as Masters or Assistants. Thus the College last year turned out† 40 passed men, of whom 38 have obtained employments in the Educational Department.

October certificate examinations, 1870. and terminal examinations.

In September an entrance examination was held, in which 11 men came out successful, but the places made vacant by those certificated students who have obtained situations having been ordered to be reserved for untrained masters and for ten Hindustani students, none

Extra entrance examination in September 1870.

† Not counting students from Native States.

of the eleven men in question have obtained scholarships. Ten Hindustani students have been entertained, and untrained masters are *now pouring in from all quarters,* so that the vacant scholarships will shortly be filled up. As regards the studies prosecuted by the College students, I beg to inform you that the two courses laid down by the Director of Public Instruction in the code of rules for the Belgaum Training College have been adhered to, * with slight deviations here and there, to suit the circumstances in which the institution is at present placed. Criticism and other registers have been regularly kept, and everything is so managed that no irregularity, either in the teachers or the taught, is passed unnoticed. In short the College work is going on like clockwork, as you must have observed on the several occasions of your visit to the College. Of the 8 Jahagirdar students (sent from and paid by Meeruj and Moodhole States) two passed for second year's certificates, and six for those of the first year: except three, all have been employed under the States by which they were sent up.

9. Table of different Castes under instruction:—

A.

Name of School.	Brahmins.	Cultivators, including Land-owners of all castes.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Belgaum Training College	43	33	4	9	.....	1	95

B.—Of the total number of the students of the College sixty are either sons or relatives of cess-payers.

11. When the Director of Public Instruction visited the College last he was quite dissatisfied with it. The remark he then made on the state of the institution was, that all conception of teaching as an art was wanting. Although I was not much to blame, as I had been treading in the footsteps of my predecessors, still I felt the justice of his remark, and it has made such a strong impression upon my mind that until Mr. Peile comes here again, and, on inspecting the College, says that the defect which he had once noticed has been rectified, it will not be effaced. Ever since his visit I have directed

* See explanation appended below by Educational Inspector.—W. A. R.

all my efforts to the attainment of one end, and that end is that every one of the College students should be able to teach with effect. I have formed the resolution that the student should be taught nothing that is not intended to be taught by him—in other words, whatever is learnt by him to-day he should be made to teach to-morrow; at the same time, in everything that we do, we do not lose sight of method. That in teaching a certain subject a certain method should be adopted is always in view. How far I have succeeded in gaining my object the last certificate examination* must have shown you. Nor have I been little assisted by the suggestions which you made whenever you paid a visit to the College, which was not less frequent. I now only wish that the Director would shortly come down to Belgaum and inspect the Training College. Should he do so, he will, I am sure, say at least that a great deal of improvement has been effected. As it is, I have been using my best endeavours to raise the status of the College, and shall feel amply repaid should my superiors pronounce my work to have been done conscientiously.

12. The Sanskrit studies of the College students are progressing very well under the able tuition of Mr. Ramchandra Shastri, a better man than whom we can scarcely hope to find. He is a (Sanskrit) scholar† of an established reputation, and the college should be considered as singularly fortunate in securing his services. I am speaking of his personal qualifications, but refrain from passing any opinion upon the work done by him, for I should be looked upon as hasty if I were to praise or dispraise it,‡ for it is only six months since he commenced teaching.

13. Ancient Canarese, and Canarese Prosody, are taught by Mr. Santiviraya Rachaya Kittur. At the time of the last certificate examination many students acquitted themselves quite to the satisfaction of the examiners§ in those branches. I regard this result as a favourable one, especially as the remark that the *examination papers* (*i.e.*, of the Training College) *in Canarese poetry* nearly

* Noticed in my Annual Report.—W. A. R.

† So said to be a Pandit at the late Nargund Chief's Court, and well known in South Maratha and Canarese country.—W. A. R.

‡ Neither does the Principal know Sanskrit.—W. A. R.

§ These were the Principal, the Canarese Translator, Mr. Hoogwerf, and his 1st Assistant, Mr. Balwantrao, B.A.—W. A. R.

equalled the F. E. A. Examination papers of the Madras Presidency escaped from the lips of a friend of mine, to whom I showed them, and who had had frequent opportunities of being present at the Madras University examinations. This must reflect great credit upon Mr. Santiviraya who I am happy to add, has always been eager in adopting the suggestions made by me from time to time, and by such as are supposed to have some insight into the art of teaching.

15. Mr. Naro Ramchandra Datar is a Teacher of Mathematics in the College. I regret to say that he has been sick during the greater part of this term. Though every effort has been used to cause the students not to miss him, yet they feel his absence very keenly. His manner of teaching, his amiability and simplicity, have endeared him so much to his pupils* that he can hardly be forgotten. He is more a friend than a teacher, and his teaching is very impressive.

16. The last man of whom I have to speak is Mr. S. Bhimrao Gazewalli.* He is both a Teacher of Method and the Head Master of the Practising School. He has given me some satisfaction in the latter capacity, and it remains to be seen what he will do in the former during the next term. The importance of a Practising School to the Training College, to which it is attached, cannot be over-rated. Mr. Peile, in his letter No. 3289, of the 27th November 1869, attributes the defect that was then perceptible to him in the state of the College to the want of a Practising School. I quite concur with him. Since the removal of the College into the town of Belgaum we have had a good,† though not a flourishing, Practising School, and it has had a great influence in making the student a Practising Teacher. Theory and practice go, in the College, hand in hand, as they should, because whatever is taught in the College classes is reduced to practice in the Practising School.

17. The subjects I have taken up are—History, Geography, and Physical Geography. The first two subjects are taught on alternate days, a lecture being delivered in the last subject every week. As I cannot constitute myself a judge upon my own work, I cannot pass any opinion upon it. In order to form a right estimate of my work,

* A special (mathematical) man and popular.—W. A. R.

† A man from Mangalore of subordinate position.—W. A. R.

‡ No. of pupils from 80 to 100, from neighbouring shops and bazar chiefly. —W. A. R.

one should refer to the marks* obtained in the subjects in question by the students in the last certificate examination. The method now pursued in teaching Physical Geography is, that a lecture is delivered, as above stated, once every week, and that the students are made to take down notes,† which are carefully corrected, and which serve as a text-book to them. These notes are sometimes very defective, and one should not trust much to their accuracy, but as there is *no textbook*‡ on the subject I have been obliged to consider the notes as such. I also teach Geology; as much is not required to be taught in that subject, my lectures and the students' notes are quite sufficient, and no separate text-book on the subject is required.

18. That there are no text-books§ on several of the subjects taught in the College is a long-standing complaint, to remove which no active measures seem to have been adopted. Last year I complained of having no text-books on Physical Geography,¶ General and Modern Histories, and that complaint still remains unsatisfied. It is not my purpose to find fault with anybody, but I simply dwell on this point to show you under what difficulties I am labouring.

19. I stand in need of many apparatus, ‖ and when you went to Poona last I addressed you a demi-official letter requesting the favour of your obtaining the Director of Public Instruction's sanction to the purchase of such apparatus as were much wanted by the College. The required sanction has been obtained. I therefore beg that no time may be lost to furnish me with them. Teaching Astronomy and Physical Geography is not effective unless accompanied with illustrations. It is on this account that I have from a long time been asking for apparatus. When I have to give some idea of composition and resolution of forces, I am quite at a loss. When I lecture upon the Solar System I wish I had an orrery.

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* Briefly noticed in my annual Report.—W. A. R.

† I have seen some. It is a fair beginning in the proper way.—W. A. R.

‡ A mistake; *see* below on para. 18.—W. A. R.

§ Fowler on Training, and Outlines of Universal History, are now printing in Canarese at the new Belgaum Press.—W. A. R.

¶ Sullivan's (in Marathi), Mr. Venkut Rungo's and Mr. Keys' in Canarese, are quite sufficient for Physical Geography.—W.A.R.

‖ This was expected for High Schools, and the Training College was to have some of it. Nothing more has been heard about it.—W.A.R.

When treating of atmosphere, one cannot conceive of what great use is an air-pump. There are, as you know, certain phenomena which can be orally explained, but there are others which require ocular demonstration. When I have to tell my students that air is composed of a few gases, and when I mention the name of oxygen, my students do not understand me, unless I actually produce the gas and show some of its properties. I therefore beg that my request to be supplied with a set of apparatus may be soon complied with.*

20. Since the last certificate examination the College students have been divided into three instead of five classes as before, there being no sufficient number† of students. Now that untrained Masters are coming in from all quarters of this Division, I shall again form five classes on the reopening of the College after the next vacation.

21. Having brought to your notice the the state and requirements of the College, I beg leave to say a few words regarding its teaching staff. It is no doubt composed of able men (able, I say, in their own line), such as Messrs. Nana Datar, Ramchandra Shastri, &c., but I feel the want of a man knowing English, for whatever is to be taught from notes taken from English books falls to my share, and thus the College is deprived of my superintendence. I am humbly of opinion that, as a great deal depends upon superintendence, my work should be confined to a few lectures in a week.‡ So I beg to suggest that a man knowing English and Canarese should be added to the present teaching staff if practicable.

(True Extract).

W. A. RUSSELL,

Educational Inspector, S. D.

P.S.—Note on slight deviations mentioned in para. 8 above; they are as follows:—

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* The Director of Public Instruction's attention is drawn to this passage.—W. A. R

† Vacant studentships were purposely kept for untrained Masters, whom Deputies did not send up regularly.—W. A. R.

‡ An English-knowing Vice-Principal and good Canarese scholar will be appointed shortly.—W. A. R.

1. On one occasion, to avoid having a second or third entrance examination, and summoning candidates from their distant homes more than once in the year, I told the Deputies to select fit candidates for training, *e.g.*, monitors, pupil-teachers, and others, up to the Vernacular 4th Standard.

2. Sanskrit was necessarily omitted in the first certificate examination, as no Sanskrit teacher had then been appointed. The first examination in general subjects, including Method, was also necessarily made somewhat easier than the next one was, and than future ones will be.

3. The first examination of untrained masters for certificates, like the one above mentioned, was easier and simpler than it will be in future. These masters had had no time nor opportunity for Sanskrit or for General History. They were therefore passed without these, but not without strictly testing their fitness in Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and School Method, *i.e.*, all that is most essential to *their working efficiency as Village School Masters.*

(B.)

MEMORANDUM referring to para. 25 *of the Educational Inspector S. D.'s Report for* 1869-70.

1. The Training College and its working are described above (para. 11), and in extracts from the Principal's report appended.

2. The plan of "payments by results" is not yet generally operative, the conditions being too hard for the Masters. See under para. 11, above.

3. The Local Fund Scholarship scheme will not come into general operation till 1871-72.

4. Local Fund Pensions for Vernacular School Masters are now provided for in British districts. With reference to Kolapoor (and the same applies to other Foreign States) the Deputy Inspector of Kolapoor remarks that nothing is known to have been definitely settled as yet, and he adds, "the early settlement of this matter is most anxiously looked for by a large class of servants employed in the department which I have the honour to represent."

5. The scheme for training Native Schoolmistresses (para. 116 and following paras. of the Director of Public Instruction's last Annual Report) is not much further advanced this year than it was last year, in this part of the country at least. Only my Dharwar Deputy hopes to succeed in getting some female teachers for Girls' Schools at Hooblee after a time.

6. *Special Education for Mahomedans.*—Some advance has been made in this, though without increase of schools, by getting better Hindustani school-books, and by placing Mahomedan students in the Training College, who are taught partly by a Mahomedan teacher, partly by the regular Training College staff. (See para. 139 of the Director of Public Instruction's last Report.)

7. The Grant-in-Aid Standards are now thoroughly revised, and the Canarese subjects to be required in them are settled in kind and quantity. This has been done partly by the help of the Canarese Vernacular Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction last year.

8. The revision of the English Reading Series is, I believe, proceeding under the committee appointed for that purpose. Mr. Oxenham has sent me their first book, the plan of which is translation from and into English and Vernacular.

9. Sanskrit teachers have now been appointed in the Training College and in 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

10. The Local Fund Budgets are now prepared early in the year (in the rains). They call for no special remark here.

11. The Canarese committee was established early in the year, and met several times during the year. School-books were criticized; books wanted were noted down; a standard of orthography and grammar (that of Bangalore books) was agreed on; a prize for a translation of Smiles's Self-Help was awarded; a prize for a commentary on "Raja Shekhara" (a celebrated Canarese poem) was offered, and is now being competed for.

12. Remarks on the working of the Educational Cess, and kindred matters, have been made above, para. 19.

13. "Branch Schools," or elementary Vernacular Classes, where a Vernacular school proper cannot be maintained, for want either of

funds, or of sufficiently large attendance. Local Fund budget provision for these begins with the year 1871-72. They will, as far as they go, represent education in villages and hamlets, until town rates for schools are levied, and until cess expenditure can be redistributed.

14. In June 1870 I assembled all the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular teachers in the Southern Division, about 30 in number (excepting only those of schools on the Canara coast), at Dharwar, for examination. The test was not a high one, being only the 3rd Anglo-Vernacular Standard. The examination was the same as that for "1st Class Certificates for lower Appointments under Government," special attention being paid to English pronunciation, and also to English handwriting, and a general elementary knowledge of English. Two only entirely failed at this examination, and were removed or sent to purely Vernacular work. The rest had certificates given them, qualifying them to act as 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular teachers till further orders, *i.e.*, till they should be required to pass a higher examination, or till better qualified men should be appointed in their places. In the same way, while travelling, I examined, in Canara and elsewhere, this grade of teachers, and refused certificates to one or two who were quite unfit. This improvement has been begun in this, one of the weakest points in our system.

15. I notice here that my Dharwar Deputy is the only one out of the four who has given satisfaction in the matter of attendance at talooka committees. My Belgaum Deputy's non-attendance at these committees has been brought to my notice repeatedly during the last two years by the district authorities, and he has been called to account for it. Of course Deputy Inspectors cannot attend all these committees, any more than Inspectors can attend all district committees, unless their meetings are distributed over a reasonable time, and held at convenient intervals during the year; but the difficulties can generally be surmounted by an active Deputy, like the Dharwar one, who does not shirk work, and they are no excuse for neglect or evasion (as in the case of Belgaum).

16. I just notice here (1) the establishment of an Imperial 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Hooblee (Dharwar); (2) a Government grant of Rs. 50 per mensem, to be met by a Municipal grant of equal amount, for a 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Gudug, Bettigiri (Dharwar); (3) a Municipal grant of Rs. 50 per mensem for a 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Hullial (Canara)

to be met by an equal amount from any other available funds; (4) a slight increase to the Imperial grant for Vernacular Schools, Southern Division, which has been assigned to Canara, as most in need of it; (5) revised and increased pay granted after some years' waiting to Deputy Inspectors. These subjects belong also to next year's Report.

17. Deputy Inspectors were told to make certain inquiries about Vaccination when visiting their schools. They have done so. They report that vaccination is generally attended to in towns, but neglected in remote villages, many of which, it appears, remain unvisited by Vaccinators for years together. Our schools afford the Vaccinator an opportunity of seeing numbers of children together at once; and the schoolmaster might help him in persuading the village people, who generally seem to have strong prejudices against vaccination, or against Government action in the matter. My Deputies' reports have been sent to the Superintendent of Vaccination S. D. for his information. Instructions and notices in Vernacular about vaccination were circulated by me, at the request of the Vaccination Department, in all village schools, Southern Division, when I first came to it, five or six years ago.

W. A. RUSSELL,
Educational Inspector, S. D.

A 4.

REPORT BY W. DRAPER, Esq., M. A., EDUCTIONAL INSPECTOR, NORTH-EAST DIVISION, FOR 1870-71.

No. 482 of 1871-72.

Office of the Educational Inspector, N.-E. D.:
Camp Anjaneri, Nassick Districts,
24th June 1871.

To J. B. Peile, Esq., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the North-East Division for the year ending 31st March 1871.

1. *Area and Population.*—The North-East Division consists of the Collectorates of Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Nassick, and the Native State of Peint. The number of Sub-Divisions now corresponds with the number of Collectorates; but at the close of the year under report there were only two Sub-Divisions,—the Ahmednagar Zilla with part of Nissick and the Peint State forming the Ahmednagar Sub-Division, and the Khandesh Zilla with the remaining part of Nassick forming the Khandesh Sub-Division.

The following table shows the area and population:—

Sub-Division	Collectorate or State.	Number of Talookas or States.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Assistant Deputy Inspectors.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,723	684,931	1	1
	Nassick	7	4,467¾	421,629		
	Peint	1	960	32,630		
Khandesh ...	Khandesh ...	16	10,560	876,599	1	1
	Nassick	3	2,323	164,315		
Total...	.... .	38	25,033¼	2,180,104	2	2

2. *Changes in* Personnel.—The only changes in the Inspecting Staff in the year under report were the temporary changes consequent on my leaving India in April on six months' leave. On leaving I made over charge of my Office to the Senior Deputy Inspector, and, as directed by you, he was shortly relieved of his charge by Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B. A., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division. In June Government appointed Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare, B.A., to act for me, and Mr. Karkare took up his acting appointment on the 2nd July. I resumed charge of the Division on the 22nd October.

There were some important changes at the High Schools.

Dhulia High School.—Mr. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A., Head Master of the Dhulia High School, having been appointed to act as Head Master of the High School at Poona, Mr. Ganpatrao Amrut Mankar, M. A., First Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School, was appointed to act for Mr. Pathak, and was in charge of the Dhulia School from the 2nd December to the end of the year.

Ahmednagar High School.—I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Janardhan Vinayak Bapat, M.A., who had been Head Master of the Ahmednagar High School from its establishment in 1868. Mr. Bapat's health had been failing for some time, and on the 21st June he obtained two months' leave on medical certificate. He died on the 6th July, after a service in the department of only six years. As First Assistant Master at the Elphinstone High School he had proved himself an able teacher. Mr. Govind Ramchandra Bhagwat, M.A., was appointed to succeed Mr. Bapat as Head Master of the Ahmednagar School, but was in charge of the school about a fortnight only, when he was temporarily transferred to Ratnagiri. Mr. Shivram Bapuji Paranjpe, B.A., who had been appointed Acting Head Master when Mr. Bapat obtained sick leave, then resumed charge of the school, and continued in charge up to the close of the year.

3. *Actual Expenditure, Imperial and Local Funds.*

	Imperial.			Local Fund.		
A.—Divisional Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges.	22,843	12	10	2,031	6	6
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools	56,749	8	8	1,19,161	9	8
Percentage on Salaries paid to Pension Fund.....	.....			3,017	4	10
Extraordinary Grants	.....			.....		
Buildings	2,657	14	7	13,417	9	5
Reserve Fund Investment	.....			14,223	8	1
B.—General Expenditure.						
Poona Female Normal School.....	.....			346	8	0
Total.....	82,251	4	1	1,52,197	14	6

4. As the North-East Division has not yet been in existence two years, I make no comparison between the expenditure for the year under report and that for the previous year. Up to November 1869 the districts that form this Division were included in the Central Division.

Two new items appear under the head of Divisional Expenditure, both debitable to Local Funds. The sum of Rs. 3,017-4-10 entered as "Percentage on Salaries paid to Pension Fund" has been debited to the Educational Cess Funds of the Division and credited to the Imperial Revenue, in fulfilment of the condition on which the Government of India has admitted the *employés* paid from Local Cess Funds to the benefits of the Pension Rules. The other item

that appears in the accounts for the first time is that entered as "Reserve Fund Investment." In 1869 Government ordered that an Educational Cess Reserve Fund should be formed for each collectorate, and that the fund should be continually increased until it amounts to one year's Educational Cess receipts. Hitherto the Educational Department has derived no benefit whatever from the sums carried to "Reserve Fund," but Government having, at your request, sanctioned the investment of the reserves, the interest will be available for educational purposes. Four per cent. Government paper has been purchased of the nominal value of Rs. 14,300, being Rs. 8,500 for Khandesh, Rs. 3,300 for Ahmednagar, and Rs. 2,500 for Nassick. The amount thus invested is shown as expenditure in the accounts for the year.

5. **A**—*Particulars of Expenditure from Local Funds.* Comparison of Total Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year.

Collectorate.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednagar	33,465	11	9	40,299	5	10	6,833	10	1	.....		
Nassick	30,931	5	7	34,804	5	10	3,873	0	3	.....		
Khandesh	61,174	15	7	77,094	2	10	15,919	3	3	.....		
Total.....	1,25,572	0	11	1,52,197	14	6	26,625	13	7	.....		

The increase is owing partly to the Reserve Fund Investment and the percentage paid to the Pension Fund.

B.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds,* 1870-71.

COLLECTORATE.	School Fees.			Educational Cess.			Popular Contributions.			Municipal Fund.			Contribution for School-Buildings and Repairs.			Dhulia High School Fund.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednagar ...	3,750	2	0	35,974	15	11	85	0	0	195	3	11	294	0	0	.....			40,299	5	10
Nassick	3,653	10	3	27,789	15	3	2,909	9	6	451	2	10	.....			.....			34,804	5	10
Khandesh	1,430	12	0	72,383	4	8	.....			.....			296	8	0	2,983	10	2	77,094	2	10
Total...	*8,834	8	3	1,36,148	3	10	2,994	9	6	646	6	9	590	8	0	2,983	10	2	1,52,197	14	6

* Exclusive of Rs. 18,333-2-3 transferred to Educational Cess, the amount of Fees collected in cess schools.

C.—*Expenditure of Educational Cess.*

Sub-Division.	Inspection.	High Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training of Masters.	School Buildings and Repairs.	Scholarships, Books, Furniture and Prizes, &c.	Percentage on Salaries paid to Pension Funds.	Reserve Fund Investment.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar Sub-Division.....	796 1 0	2,748 15 4	3,590 3 5	52,597 8 8	1,085 2 10	4,499 13 9	2,393 7 3	1,593 4 10	5,777 5 10	65,081 14 11
Khandesh Sub-Division.	1,043 5 6	.....	9,816 6 5	47,834 3 11	1,929 0 2	8,327 3 8	2,245 15 0	1,424 0 0	8,446 2 3	81,066 4 11
Total.....	1,839 6 6	2,748 15 4	13,406 9 10	80,431 12 7	* 3,014 3 0	12,827 1 5	4,639 6 3	3,017 4 10	14,223 8 1	1,36,148 3 10

* Inclusive of Rs. 1,235-2-10 for Poona Training College, Rs. 346-8-0 for Female Normal School, and Rs. 48 for Poona Boarding-House.

D.—*Expenditure of School Fees.*

Sub-Divisions.	Salaries.	Prizes.	Servants.	Building and Repairs.	Contingencies.	Transferred to Educational Cess.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar	5,038 8 9	157 12 0	279 1 7	.....	765 8 3	9,131 7 6	15,372 6 1
Khandesh	2,034 6 2	49 12 0	84 0 0	.....	425 7 6	9,201 10 9	11,795 4 5
Total.....	7,072 14 11	207 8 0	363 1 7	.....	1,190 15 9	18,333 2 3	27,167 10 6

Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.

	Imperial.	Total.	Local Fund. School Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Subscriptions.	Municipal Contribution.	Local Cess.	Total Local Funds.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. General.								
High Schools.								
Dhulia High School	5,977 6 4		.....	2,983 10 2	.....	.....	.....	
Ahmednagar do.	2,687 9 2		2,244 3 5	.....	.....	147 3 11	2,748 15 4	
Total.....		8,664 15 6	2,244 3 5	2,983 10 2	.....	147 3 11	2,748 15 4	8,124 0 10
Middle Class Schools.								
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools :—								
(Imperial.)								
Nassick	2,090 12 5		1,251 3 1	.....	.....	297 9 3	.....	
Malligaum	1,737 9 6		1,162 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....		3,828 5 11	2,414 0 9	.....	.....	297 9 3	.....	2,711 10 0
(Vernacular Grant.)								
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								
Dhulia	557 0 0		1,430 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,260 0 0	
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools :—								
(British) Vernacular Grant.								
Amulnair	403 8 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	922 0 0	
Errundole No. 1.	402 12 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,197 0 0	
Dharangaum	255 0 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,068 0 0	

Yawul	212 0 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	928 0 0		
Nassirabad	271 0 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,454 8 0		
Nandurbar	372 8 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	905 6 5		
Warrangaum	193 8 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	590 8 0		
Parola	254 0 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	792 0 0		
Sowda	284 0 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	946 0 0		
Nagar, No. 1	454 14 0		1 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1,064 12 10		
Newasi	441 13 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	565 2 1		
Sheogaum	1,049 1 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	593 10 7		
Akola	194 13 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	543 0 8		
Sangamnair, No. 1	381 6 3		.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	395 12 9		
Kopergaum	236 1 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	540 12 0		
Vinchur	602 9 4		144 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17 7 0		
		6,545 13 7	1,576 10 0	.....	.....	48 0 0	13,789 0 4	15,413 10 4	
Lower Class Schools.									
British, Boys'	31,935 3 0		2,407 10 1	.....	2,994 9 6	153 9 7	83,577 3 9		
Do. Girls'	915 8 8		.....	.....	.....	.....	2,496 0 9		
		32,900 11 8	2,407 10 1	.....	2,994 9 6	153 9 7	86,073 4 6	91,629 1 8	
II. SPECIAL.									
Poona Training College	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235 2 10		
			.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235 2 10	1,235 2 10	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.									
A.—On the system of payment by results.									
I. GENERAL.									
Middle Class Schools.									
For Boys	2,161 8 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
For Girls	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Lower Class Schools.									
† For Boys	501 2 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
For Girls	57 0 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

* Including Sharanpur English-Teaching School, which is mixed.

† Including Sharanpur Vernacular School, which is mixed.

	Imperial.	Total.	Local Funds.					
			School Fees.	Interest of Endowments.	Private Subscriptions.	Municipal Contribution.	Local Cess.	Total Local Funds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
II. Special	2,090 0 0							
		4,809 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buildings	2,657 14 7		.....	.....	590 8 0	.....	12,827 1 5	
		2,657 14 7	.....	.....	590 8 0	.....	12,827 1 5	13,417 9 5
Miscellaneous.								
Allowance for the Boarding-House, Poona	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	
Poona Female Normal School	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	346 8 0	
Reserve Fund Investment	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	14,223 8 1	
Percentage on Salaries paid to Pension Fund	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	3,017 4 10	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,635 4 11	17.635 4 11
		59,407 7 3	8,642 8 3	2,983 10 2	3,585 1 6	646 6 9	1,34,308 0 0	1,50 166 8 0

6. *Comparative Tables of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools in each Sub-Division :—*

Sub-Division.	1869-70.								1870-71.									
	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Lower Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public Service.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Lower Schools.	Female.	Normal.	Special.	Fees collected from Candidates for Public Service.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmednagar ...	1,666 4 5	3,316 12 3	9,907 7 4	..	..	.	96 8 0	15,077 0 0	1,856 15 11	5,741 14 0	7,307 6 2	.	.	..	261 12 0	15,163 0 1	91 0 1	...
Khandesh	1,307 0 0	3,844 6 0	7,746 6 6	...			85 0 0	12,982 12 6	1,872 8 0	5,055 0 0	6,223 10 9	.	...	...	125 0 0	13,276 2 9	293 6 3	...
Total.....	2,973 4 5	7,161 2 3	17,743 13 10	..	.	..	181 8 0	28,059 12 6	3,729 7 11	10,796 14 0	13,531 0 11	...	...	..	386 12 0	28,444 2 10	334 6 4	...

7. The following table shows the Awards made in 1869-70 and 1870-71

Class of School.	NAME OF AIDED SCHOOL.	Average Number in attendance.	Number presented for examination.	Grant for 1869-70.	Grant for 1870-71.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Middle Class Schools.	(E) School belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Egatpura	...	None	*132 0 0	.....
Do.	Church Missionary Society's English-Teaching School at Sharanpur ‡	57	41	*133 0 0	*182 0 0
Do.	†Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Sharanpur‡	86	83	*786 8 0	*928 0 0
Primary or Lower Class.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular School, Sharanpur †	97	63	*115 6 0	*169 12 0
Do.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Boys School at Malligaum.....	73	39	*111 2 0	*104 14 0
Girls' School.	Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Girls' School at Malligaum §.....	22	18	.....	*57 0 0

* Drawn in 1870-71.

The total sum paid on account of grants made in the year

The total sum paid in the year under report on account of

† The Reverend W. S. Price gives two hours' instruction

‡ Special Capitation allowance of Rs. 10 per annum for for 1869-70 and Rs. 990 for 1870-71. Both these sums were

§ This school was, for the first time, examined for a

respectively to Private Institutions on the system of payment by results:—

Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of Grant per head of pupils presented.	Rate of Grant per head of average attendance.	Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	Rate of Expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Manager declined to have the school examined, as he believed that very few, if any, of the children would be able to pass.
49 0 0	.....	4 7 0	3 3 1	2 0 0	0 0 6	
141 8 0	.....	11 2 11	10 12 8	2,352 0 0	27 5 7	
54 6 0	.....	2 11 1	1 12 0	180 4 0	1 13 9	
.....	6 4 0	2 11 0	1 6 11	519 2 0	7 1 9	
57 0 0	.....	3 2 8	2 4 5	159 12 0	7 4 2	

under report is Rs. 2,431-10-0.

grants made in the previous year is Rs. 2,378.

daily, for which he receives no pay from the school funds.

Africans is not included. The amount of this grant was Rs. 1,100 drawn in 1870-71.

grant.

8. *Results of Expenditure.*

(*a*) On Inspection work, as shown by the number of Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private, visited and examined under the Departmental Standards :—

By whom examined	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Government Schools. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination	Number of second examinations of same Schools	Number of Boys present at second examination.	Remarks.
Educational Inspector, North-East Division	High Schools	2	2	201	..	.	
	Middle Class Schools.	19	3	100	1	84	
	Lower Class Schools.	420	2	38	19	804	
	Female Schools	7	...	...	2	41	
	Normal Schools	*1	1	26	...		*Dhulia Training Class.
	Total	449	8	365	22	929	
†Acting Educational Inspector, North-East Division	High Schools	2	.	.	...		† Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare examined schools in the Central Division only, it having been arranged that Mr Chatfield should take the Office work of the N-E D as well as his own until the Inspector returned from leave
	Middle Class Schools.	19	..	...	.		
	Lower Class Schools.	420		.			
	Female Schools	7	.	.	...	...	
	Normal Schools	1			.	.	
	Total	449				.	
Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandesh Sub-Division.	Middle Class Schools	9	7	1,012	.		
	Lower Class Schools.	217	‡82	3,814	.		
	Female Schools	4	4	98			
	Total	230	93	4,914			
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandesh Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools.	9	2	266	..	.	
	Lower Class Schools	217	§135	5,381	.		
	Female Schools	4	..	..	.	...	‡ Of these 11 were Branch Schools
	Total	230	137	5,647			
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools	7	4	357	...	...	§ Of these 16 were Branch Schools.
	Lower Class Schools	195	‖79	2,181	...		‖ Of these 5 were Branch Schools.
	Female Schools	3	1	29	.	..	
	Schools in Peint	8	...			..	
	Total	213	84	2,567	.	.	
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Nassick, and Peint State	Middle Class Schools	7	2	155			
	Lower Class Schools	195	¶81	2,364			¶ Of these 6 were Branch Schools.
	Female Schools	3	2	15		.	
	Schools in Peint	8	8	127	..		
	Total	213	93	2,661	..		
	Grand Total		415	16,154	22	929	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	PRIVATE (AIDED) INSTITUTIONS. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	REMARKS.
Educational Inspector N.-E. D.....	High Schools,.....	...	...	...	...	...	
	* Middle Class Schools	†3	2	124	...	...	
	‡ Lower Class Schools	2	2	102	...	...	
	Female Schools ...	1	1	18	...	...	
	Total.....	6	5	244	...	...	
Acting Educational Inspector, N.-E. D. .		...	...	...	...	...	

* Sharanpur English-Teaching School is a mixed school.

† The S. P. G. Egatpura European and Eurasian School was not inspected during the year, the manager having declined to have it examined, as he believed that very few, if any, of the children would be able to pass.

‡ Including one mixed school (Sharanpur Vernacular School).

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	INSTITUTIONS NOT AIDED, BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first Examination.	Number of second examinations of same schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	REMARKS.
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	JAIL SCHOOLS. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	REMARKS.
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar Sub-Division.	Lower Class Schools.	1	1	4	...	...	
	Total.....	1	1	4	...	...	

By whom examined.	Class of Schools.	Number of Schools in the Division or Sub-Division.	Number of separate Schools examined.	POLICE SCHOOLS. Number of Boys presented for examination at the first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	REMARKS.
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar Sub-Division.	Lower Class Schools.	1	1	17	...	...	
	Total.....	1	1	17	...	...	

All the superior schools (*i.e.*, High and First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools) and nearly all the inferior schools were inspected and examined under the Standards before the year closed. The subordinate inspecting staff is not strong enough to examine carefully the whole of the Lower Class Schools within the year.

Of the thirty-six inferior schools that remained unexamined, the Deputy Inspector, Ahmednagar, has examined twelve since the official year closed.

The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, inspected no schools during the first seven months of the year, and endeavoured to make up for the omission by extra exertion towards the close of the year. He has been directed in future to distribute his inspection work, and to examine as many schools as can be conveniently visited in the first half of the official year.

It will be seen that some schools were inspected and examined a second time; but no school was twice examined by the same officer. The Inspector examines as many of the inferior schools as he can, in order to judge of their state for himself, and most of the inferior schools examined by him are also, in the usual course, examined by the Deputy or the Assistant Deputy Inspector.

(*b*) On Instruction showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Daily Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number (per cent.).
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Higher Class Schools.				
Dhulia High School	1	128	100·4	·78
Ahmednagar High School	1	149	134	·89
Total.....	2	277	234·4	·83
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade.				
(Imperial Schools.)				
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Nassick... ...	1	153	130·6	·85
Ditto ditto Malligaum...	1	94	79·8	·85
(Vernacular Grant Schools.)				
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhulia	1	103·8	83·2	·81
Total.....	3	350·8	293·6	·81

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number (per cent.).
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Middle Class Schools, 2nd Grade.				
British Vernacular Grant Schools	16	2,858·1	2326·	·80
Foreign State Schools	...	.....	.....	...
Total	16	2,858·1	2326	·80
Lower Class Schools.				
British, Boys'	420	23,695·8	18,247·4	·69
British, Girls' (4 in Khandesh and 3 in Ahmednagar)	7	383·1	274·8	·70
Normal School for Masters	...	.....	.....	...
Police and Jail Schools	3	* 60·6	51·5	·88
Total Government Schools.....	451	27,625·4	21,427·7	·78
PRIVATE AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
Higher Class Schools	...	.....	.....	...
† Middle Class Schools	3	160	143·	·88
Primary Schools	2	195	170·	·88
Female Schools	1	27·1	22·	·81
Special Schools	...	.....	.....	...
Private Institutions under inspection only.	...	.....	.....	...
Total of Private Schools.....	6	382·1	335·	·85
Grand Total.....	457	28·007·5	21,762·7	·81

* Exclusive of attendance at Jail School at Dhulia, of which no information has been received.

† Exclusive of attendance at the S.P.G. Egatpura European and Eurasian School, for which no returns have been received, the late Acting Secretary S. P. G. being unable to furnish them.

(c.) Detail for the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year	Average Daily Attendance,	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade.				
(1).—Schools receiving a direct Imperial Grant:—				
1st Grade Anglo-Ver. School, Nassik ..	1	153	130·6	·85
Ditto ditto Malligaum.	1	94	79·8	·85
Total	2	247	210·4	·85
(2).—Schools supported from Imperial Grant for Vernacular Education:—				
* 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhulia	1	103·8	83·2	·81
Total . ..	1	103·8	83·2	·81
Total 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	3	350·8	293·6	·83
(3) Private Aided Schools, Middle Class:—				
S. P. G. Egatpura School	1	No return.	.....	...
Sharanpur African Asylum English-Teaching School	1	65	57	·87
Ditto ditto Anglo-Vernacular School	1	95	86	·90
Total.....	3	160	143·	·88
(4) Foreign Middle Class Schools.....	..	..	... ..	...
Middle Class Schools not Aided	..	.....	.....	...
Total Middle Class Schools	6	510·8	436·6	·85

* Also receiving support from Local Funds.

(*d.*) Detail for the Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
Khandesh Sub-Division.				
Amalnair	1	191·1	148·1	·82
Errandolo	1	265·9	210·9	·79
Dharrangaum	1	288	225·9	·72
Yawul	1	175·1	163·5	·68
Nassirabad	1	293·9	272·5	·92
Warrangaum	1	139	135·7	·97
Sowda	1	246·3	190·4	·83
Nandoorbar	1	196·5	139·6	·71
Parola	1	142·5	102·4	·71
Total	9	1,938·3	1,589	·82
Ahmednagar Sub-Division.				
Kopargaum	1	95·4	81·9	·85
Ahmednagar No. 1	1	141·8	116·6	·82
Newase	1	125	93·3	·74
Sheogaum	1	159·4	134·1	·84
Akola	1	152·5	121·4	·79
Sangamneir No. 1	1	136·5	107·3	·78
Vinchur	1	109·2	82·4	·75
Total	7	919·8	737	·79
Grand Total	16	2,858·1	2,326	·80

9. The following tables show the increase of Schools and Scholars in the Division:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
High Schools	2	2	..	..	284	314	30	...
Middle Class Schools..	17	19	2	..	2,788	3,049	261	...
Lower Class Schools...	385	420	35*	.	24,307	23,184	...	1123
Female Schools	7	7	...	..	399	367	...	32
Normal Schools for Masters	...†	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...
Special Schools	...	...	...	.	.....	.....	...	...
Total.....	411	448	37	..	27,778	26,914	291	1155
	Net Increase, Schools.				37			
	Net Decrease, Scholars				864			
Police and Jail Schools.	3	3	...	...	102	61	...	41
Private Aided Institutions.								
High Schools.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Middle Class Schools..	3	3	...	..	156	160‡	4	...
Lower Class Schools ..	2	2	...	..	92	213	121	...
Female Schools	...	1	1	..	.....	28	28	...
Normal Schools...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Special Schools.....	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...
Total.....	5	6	1	..	248	401	153	...
Net Increase	Schools				1			
	Scholars				153			

* Branch Schools are shown as separate schools this year for the first time. Hence the increase in the number of schools appears to be much greater than it is. The real increase is two (principal) Schools and seventeen Branch Schools.

† The Normal School or Training Class at Dhulia is not shown separately, as it has been included in the returns in the Vernacular School with which it is connected.

‡ Exclusive of attendance at the S. P. G. Egatpura European and Eurasian School.

The subjoined table gives details of the above as regards Government Schools (including Police and Jail Schools) which are inspected but not administered by the Department :—

Sub-Division.	High Schools.								1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Khandesh Sub-Division	1	133	1	135	...	2	..	...	2	241	2	157	..	...	...	87	6	1,474	9	1,880	3	406	...	...
Ahmednagar do. ...	1	151	1	179	...	28	...	...	1	141	1	138	..	...	...	3	8	929	7	874	..	...	1	55
Peint State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Total.....	2	284	2	314	...	30	...	...	3	385	3	295	..	...	...	90	14	2,403	16	2,754	3	406	1	55
	Net Increase. Schools... .. ... Scholars ... 30								Net Decrease. Schools .... Scholars ... 90								Net Increase. Schools..... 2 Scholars..... 851							

Table—continued.

Sub-Division.	Primary Schools.								Female Schools.								Normal Schools for Masters.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Khandesh Sub-Division	189	13,633	217	12,447	28	...	...	1186	4	154	4	148	..	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ditto ...	188	10,296	195	10,364	7	68	...	...	3	245	3	219	..	...	..	26	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Peint State.....	8	378	8	373	..	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	385	24,307	420	23,184	35	68	...	1191	7	399	7	367	...	...	...	32	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...

Net Increase .....Schools 35

Net Decrease .....Scholars ... 1,123

Net Decrease.. { Schools ... ... / Scholars... 32 }

TABLE—*continued.*

Sub-Division.	Police Schools.								Jail Schools.								Total.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Khandesh Sub-Division.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	23	..	...	...	8	203	15,669	234	14,790	31	...	..	879
Ahmednagar do.	1	40	1	29	..	...	...	11	1	31	1	9	..	...	..	22	203	11,833	209	11,812	6	...	..	21
Peint State.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	8	378	8	373	..	...	..	5
Total.....	1	40	1	29	..	...	..	11	2	62	2	32	..	...	..	30	414	27,880	451	26,975	37	...	..	905
	Net Decrease. Schools... ... Scholars. 11								Net Decrease. Schools... ... Scholars.. 30								Net Increase, Schools..... 37 Net Decrease, Scholars .. 905							

The following table gives the same detail for Private and Foreign Schools aided or under inspection only :—

	High Schools.								Middle Class Schools.								Primary Schools.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Khandesh Sub-Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	No return.	1	90	...	90	...	...
Ahmednagar Sub-Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	156	3	160	...	4	...	...	1	92	1	123	...	31	...	...
Peint State.....	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	156	3	160	...	4	..	...	2	92	92	213	...	121	...	...
									Net Increase...				Schools. .... Scholars. 4				Net Increase.....				Schools .... Scholars ... 121			

TABLE—continued.

Sub-Division.	Female Schools.								Special Schools.								Total.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Khandesh Sub-Division..	...	...	1	28	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	118	1	118	...	...
Ahmednagar do. ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	248	4	283	...	35	...	...
Peint State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	1	28	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	248	6	401	1	153	...	...
	Net Increase... Schools .. 1; Scholars.. 28																Net Increase... Schools... 1; Scholars.. 153							

10. Results of instruction in the Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different Standards :—

A.—Government Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

(None.)

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total Number of Boys examined under Standards.
High Schools	2	234·4	201	.....	.....	201
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	293·6	315	.....	.....	315

| Class of Schools. | Number of Scholars Passed. | | |

2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at 1st examination.	Number of 2nd examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at 2nd examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	15	2,326·2	1,486	1	68	266	1,288.

| Class of Schools. | Number of Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Standard for Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed under Vernacular Standards.																																
							Standard I.					Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.					Standard V.				
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
Lower or Primary (Boys')	387	17,880·9	10,015	19	804	10,819	2912	2927	2849	...	2361	1971	1814	1765	1549	1152	1093	1184	1209	956	655	361	427	393	367	227	...	...	...	...	...
Lower or Primary (Female')	7	384·6	102	2	41	143	60	62	64	...	50	16	14	23	18	11	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jail Schools (Boys').	1	19·8	4	...	...	4	1	2	2	...	1	2	2	2	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Schools (Boys')	1	31·7	17	...	...	17	8	11	10	...	8	3	5	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Private Schools.

Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at First examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. I. Standard. 1st Head.	I. Standard. 2nd Head.	I. Standard. 3rd Head.	I. Standard. 4th Head.	I. Standard. Passed in all Heads.	II. Standard. 1st Head.	II. Standard. 2nd Head.	II. Standard. 3rd Head.	II. Standard. 4th Head.	II. Standard. Passed in all Heads.	III. Standard. 1st Head.	III. Standard. 2nd Head.	III. Standard. 3rd Head.	III. Standard. 4th Head.	III. Standard. Passed in all Heads.	IV. Standard. 1st Head.	IV. Standard. 2nd Head.	IV. Standard. 3rd Head.	IV. Standard. 4th Head.	IV. Standard. Passed in all Heads.	V. Standard. 1st Head.	V. Standard. 2nd Head.	V. Standard. 3rd Head.	V. Standard. 4th Head.	V. Standard. Passed in all Heads.	Matriculation, or Standard VI.
Schools (Aided).																																
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools.. Boys'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools.. Girls'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools.. Mixed	1	57	41	...	...	41	6	8	6	...	4	5	1	6	...	...	5	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number in average daily attendance.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of the same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed.																																	
							Standard I.					Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	Matriculation.
Schools Aided.																																								
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class Schools	1	86	83	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	28	23	26	27	15	16	6	12	8	2	9	14	8	9	4	9	5	8	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Standards for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total Number of Boys examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total Number of Boys examined under Vernacular Standards.
Schools Inspected.							
Middle Class Schools	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..

| Class of Schools. | Number of Scholars Passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | | | | | | |

Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined	Number of Boys presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Boys presented at second examination.	Total number of Boys examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. 4th Head.	Standard I. Passed in all Heads.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. Passed in all Heads.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. Passed in all Heads.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. Passed in all Heads.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard V. Passed in all Heads.
Schools Aided.																															
Primary. Boys' Schools ...	1	73	39	...	...	39	14	17	17	...	14	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	9	8	7	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	.	.
Primary. Girls' do.	1	22	18	...	...	18	4	9	...	...	...	3	3	7	7	3	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary. Mixed do.	1	97	63	...	...	63	12	19	18	...	12	9	5	10	12	4	8	4	...	9	...	10	9	3	10	2	..	..	...	..	..
Schools Inspected.																															
Primary. Boys' Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
Primary. Girls' do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Primary. Mixed do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

High Schools.—The two High Schools in this Division were very carefully examined by me, the Dhulia High School in November and the Ahmednagar High School in January; and detailed reports showing the state of these schools have been submitted to you. The report of Dr. Kielhórn, who examined the Ahmednagar High School in Sanskrit, has also been forwarded to you. I subjoin some remarks on each school.

Dhulia High School.—There has been some improvement in the attendance at this school. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls throughout the year was 22 more than in the previous year, and the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 135. Still the school is small for a High School. Very few boys belong to the town; out of the whole number attending the school only 27 are Dhulia boys. Nearly all the pupils are Brahmins, and many of them are very poor. Only 17 are the sons of persons of independent means. This school matriculated five pupils.

Ahmednagar High School.—The attendance at this school increased towards the close of the year, and the number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 179. About half the boys belong to the town. Rather more than half are Brahmins: and among the rest are Hindus of various castes, and a few Parsees, Musalmans, Jews, and Christians. The people of Ahmednagar take a real interest in education; and the Ahmednagar Municipality has set a noble example to other municipalities by contributing upwards of 11,000 rupees towards the erection of a new building for the High School, which was much needed. The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been actually paid into the Treasury, and has been supplemented by a grant from Government of equal amount. The sum of Rs. 1,473, which is required to make up the estimated cost of the building, will be paid by the Municipality as soon as it is wanted. The Government grant was not made till after the close of the year, as the sum provided for building-grants in the year under report had been exhausted. I may mention here that the Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Ahmednagar, which was a flourishing school of its class, and had done its best to supply the place of a regular feeder to the High School, has since the year closed had its staff much strengthened, and now ranks as a First Grade School. When the new building is completed, the premises

at present occupied by the High School will be made over to the Anglo-Vernacular School. I trust that ere long the Ahmednagar High School will take a high place among the schools of its class. At the last examination it matriculated four pupils.

First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—No change was made in the number of First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this Division during the year. They were all examined by me, and the result of my examination of each school was on the whole satisfactory. At the Nassick School, the senior class, which was examined under the 4th Standard, did remarkably well in some subjects, and showed weakness in others. The classes examined under the lower standards all did well. The Malligaum school also teaches as high as the 4th Standard, and the school generally has made progress since last year, but the result of the examination under Standard IV. was not very satisfactory. The Dhulia school is a feeder to the High School, and does not teach higher than the 3rd Standard. The senior class at this school did better in some respects than the senior class of last year; but more attention must be given to copy-writing and also to translation. Special circumstances have caused a decrease in the attendance at the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Malligaum and Dhulia. At Dhulia, a few months before the close of the official year, a private Anglo-Vernacular School was opened by a young man who was educated at the High School, and as the fee charged by him is lower than that charged at the Government Anglo-Vernacular School he has obtained a considerable number of pupils. The competition is not to be regretted. I trust that the Government School will show its superiority at the High School entrance examinations. At Malligaum the decrease in the attendance has been caused by the removal of the establishments belonging to the Khandesh Revenue Survey, and by the re-opening of the Church Missionary Society's English School. I learn from the Head Master that as many as twenty of his most regular pupils have left the school, owing to the completion of the Khandesh Survey, and the consequent removal of the Native subordinates whose families had been for many years located at Malligaum.

Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—There has been a net increase of 2 Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools and of 351 Scholars. Schools of this class are not generally very satisfactory; but this, I think, is not so much owing to the incompetence of the English teachers as to the vacillation of the people. A petition is

got up and is signed by the requisite number of inhabitants, who express themselves willing to pay the higher fee, and their school, hitherto only a Vernacular School, is made a Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School; but of the fifteen or more who subscribed their names, perhaps not more than six or eight, who were probably originators of the movement, really wish their children to learn English (at the price demanded); and after a time the number of English pupils falls off, and the teaching of English is discontinued till a little fresh enthusiasm can be excited. In the Ahmednagar Sub-Division three Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools became Vernacular Schools during the year, and two Vernacular Schools became Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In the Khandesh Sub-Division the six Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools that were in existence at the beginning of the year maintained their position; and the schools at Sowda, Parola, and Nandurbar, which were formerly Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, resumed the teaching of English, and again attained the rank of Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, says: "It is a great pity that the number of these schools is always fluctuating, owing to a rule having been made to have at least fifteen boys to form an English class." I am clearly of opinion that the Department cannot afford to maintain an English teacher for the instruction of *less* than fifteen boys (who pay a fee of only eight annas). During my tour I examined ten teachers of English at Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and I found seven of them qualified to teach the English of the 1st and 2nd Standards, which is all that is required at such schools. The other three are barely competent to teach the 2nd Standard English, or to teach English at all. On the other hand, three or four of the ten are fairly qualified to teach the English of 3rd Standard. It is, however, no doubt desirable to have teachers whose knowledge of English is more extensive, and to have only a few 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools of superior quality at places where the demand for English is great enough to support them. If some of the Municipalities avail themselves of your offer to supplement a Municipal contributian of Rs. 50 per mensem by a Government grant of equal amount, such schools can be established: and when the Local Fund Reserve investments have been completed, clever boys at other places who desire to learn English (or some of them) will be able to obtain scholarships, which they can hold at Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Lower Class Schools.—(For Boys.) In the Local Fund Budgets for the year considerable sums were allotted for the building of school-houses, and the increase in the number of Lower Class Schools has been small. The net increase shown in the table is 35; but the real net increase is only 19, and only two of the nineteen are (principal) schools. The rest are branch schools: and a branch school, which is taught by an assistant teacher, is not only small in itself, but it frequently causes a decrease in the attendance at the principal school. Branch schools were formerly considered portions of the schools to which they were attached; and they are shown as separate schools this year for the first time. Sixteen branch schools which were in existence in Khandesh at the end of the year 1869-70 were not shown as schools in the Report for that year. In the Ahmednagar Sub-Division the net increase in the number of Lower Class Schools is seven: one of these was in existence in the previous year as a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School and six are branch schools. Eleven branch schools were opened during the year, and five (principal) schools were closed; so that the increase in the number of schools is little more than nominal. In this Sub-Division there is a small increase in the number of scholars. In the Khandesh Sub-Division, although there has been a net increase of one (principal) school and eleven branch schools, there is a decrease in the number of scholars. Part of this decrease is owing to the transfer of three large Vernacular Schools to the class of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Taking the two classes of schools together, the decrease is about five per cent. This decrease is thus accounted for by the Deputy Inspector:—"Khandesh is full of cotton-traders. In the last year they all suffered very heavily in the trade, and became unable to pay the servants they want. They have therefore withdrawn their children from schools, and substituted them for their paid servants. This has greatly added to the present decrease in the total number of scholars. The loss the people have sustained in the cotton trade is so great as to excite pity for them. They say they have not realized even one-fourth of a rupee they spent." There is some improvement in the attainments of scholars at Lower Class Schools, as shown by the numbers that passed under the several standards. Most of the schools of this class that I examined were in a fair state.

There are 38 Branch Schools in this Division—27 in the Khandesh Sub-Division, and 11 in the Ahmednagar Sub-Division. A Branch

School is suitable only for a small village, or hamlet, in the neighbourhood of a larger one, where the number of boys is small and the education required very elementary. The greatest cost of a Branch School is Rs. 8½ per mensem—eight rupees for the teacher's salary, and eight annas for contingencies. Some Branch Schools cost less.

Hindustani Schools.—These are included in Lower Class Schools. Most of them are styled Classes, and are attached to Marathi Schools. There are in Khandesh eighteen such classes (in the previous year there were nineteen) and one school. In the Ahmednagar Sub-Division two new Hindustani Schools have been opened—one at Nassick and one at Yeola—and the number of Hindustani Schools in this Sub-Division is now four. The Hindustani Schools at Dhulia and Ahmednagar, both of which I visited, are in a very fair state. But Hindustani Schools, or Classes, generally do not give much satisfaction. There is not at present a supply of even tolerably good teachers for Hindustani Schools. Sometimes Mahomedans who are reputed to be learned can be obtained ; but it is very difficult to get an efficient Hindustani teacher. Some of the best of our Mahomedan pupils learn Marathi, a knowledge of which recommends them for employment in Government offices.

Girls' Schools.—The number of these schools is the same as in the previous year. The only Girls' Schools in this Division that give much satisfaction are those at Dhulia and Ahmednagar. Both of these I examined. Some of the girls at Dhulia were examined under the 3rd Standard; but they were not up to the standard in Arithmetic. Both schools are deficient in Arithmetic. The Nagar school is a large one (116 on the rolls and 71 present at the examination) ; but none of the girls had got beyond the 2nd Standard, and the majority of them had not reached the 1st Standard. The Nassick Girls' School does not prosper.

Jail and Police Schools.—These schools (two Jail Schools and one Police School) are only inspected by this Department. The Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, reports that the Jail School at Dhulia is making good progress ; but the Deputy Inspector, Ahmednagar, gives a very bad account of the Jail School and the Police School at Ahmednagar. He says:—" The former is only a nominal school,

and kept up, I believe, for show only. The Police School has not reached that state as yet, but may approach the same in time."

Normal Schools.—The only school of this kind in this Division is the Training Class or School at Dhulia. This Training Class, which is connected with the Dhulia No. 1 Vernacular School, is maintained at a small cost, and it promises to be a very useful institution. Hitherto it has only undertaken to give candidates for teacherships one year's training (and instruction); but the staff has now been strengthened, and the course will extend over two years. The Terminal and Entrance Examinations, held towards the close of the year under report, I conducted myself, and I was well satisfied with the results. At the Terminal Examination, out of 26 students examined, 20 passed the examination "with credit," many of them obtaining very high marks. The remaining six would have passed with credit if they had obtained the necessary number of marks in Arithmetic. At the Entrance Examination 88 candidates were examined and 33 passed the examination. The vacancies (twenty) were all filled by candidates who had passed the examination "with credit." There are now in the class 40 students preparing for the Certificate Examination.

The following information is called for in the Memorandum that accompanied your letter No. 3083 dated the 22nd December 1870.

(*a.*) *New Appointments of trained and untrained men made during the year.*

Sub-Division.	Trained.		Untrained.	
	Masters.	Assistant Masters.	Masters.	Assistant Masters.
Khandesh	7	5	5	25
Ahmednagar	1	5	10	57
Total	8	10	15	82

(*b*). *Statement showing the number of Trained and Untrained Masters and Assistants (separately) now employed.*

(In this statement, and in the statement [*a*] above, men who were under training at the Dhoolia Training Class for one year [now called the preparatory year] are reckoned trained men.)

Class of Men employed.	Masters.	Assistants of more than Rupees eleven.	Assistants of less than Rupees eleven.	Total.
Khandesh Sub-Division.				
Trained	112	14	9	135
Untrained.....	90	18	217	325
Total.....	202	32	226	460
Ahmednagar Sub-Division.				
Trained	31	7	5	43
Untrained.....	182	22	159	363
Total.....	213	29	164	406
Grand Total.....	415	61	390	866

(*c*). *Number of Untrained Masters and Assistants who obtained certificates without attending the College.*—None.

(*d*). *Number of Untrained Masters discharged for remaining unpassed.*—None.

(*e*). *Number of old Masters admitted to the New Rules without examination (Special Rule C).*—None.

Funds have not been available for the increase of salaries in accordance with the new rule.

It has been found difficult to find places for the few passed trained men that have been sent from the Poona Training College, the salaries of Vernacular Masters in this Division being generally very low.

(*f*). *List of Selected Masters, and Number of Pupil-Teachers under each (Preliminary Rule 1):*—

No.	Names.	Masters of Schools at	Number of Pupil-Teachers.
1	Dinkar Moreshwar Bodas	Dharrangaum...	2
1	Janardhan Vinayak Padhae	Dhulia, No. II.	2
1	Bapuji Govind Parkhe	Pimpalneir	2
1	Wasudeo Ramchandra Paithankar...	Warrangaum ...	2
	Total.....	.....	8

(*g*). *Number of Students who passed the Entrance Examination* at the Dhulia Training Class.*—Thirty-three.

Number who got Stipends.—Twenty.

Number appointed unpassed Assistants.—None.

(*h*). *Average Attendance at the Dhulia Training Class during the year :—*

Preparatory Class.—25·5.

First Year Class.—None.

(*k*). *Number who passed the Examination at the Dhulia Training Class.*

For entering the Training Class.—Thirty-three.

For one year's Certificate.—None.

(*l*). *Number appointed as Masters and as Passed Assistants :—*

From one-year men :—

From the Dhulia Training Class.—None.

From the Poona Training College (unpassed).—Two.

From two-years men :—

From the Poona Training College.—Two.

(*m*). *Average Amount of Proficiency and Capitation Allowance drawn.*—None drawn.

(*n*). (See remarks under the head of Normal Schools above.)

* The examination referred to is that held by me towards the close of the year, which is the first Entrance Examination, at which candidates have been examined under the 4th Standard only. The Deputy Inspector held an Entrance Examination in April (or just *after* the close of the previous year), at which candidates were examined under the 3rd as well as under the 4th Standard, and the best men obtainable were admitted to the class; on that occasion sixteen candidates were admitted as stipendiary students.

Aided Schools.—The Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Girls' School at Malligaum was examined for a grant in the year under report for the first time; and there are now in this Division six schools which receive aid from the State on the system of payment by results. The most important of these is the Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Sharanpur. At the last two examinations it has presented boys for examination under the 5th Standard; but it has not yet matriculated any boys at the University. The small European and Eurasian School at Egatpura was not examined this year, the manager being of opinion that, owing to an interruption in the teaching, very few, if any, of its pupils would be able to pass.

The following table gives the number of Applications presented by Cess-payers for Schools in their villages :—

Sub-Division.	Number of Applications to Inspecting Officers.	Number proposed by Taluka Committees.	Number granted in Budget for the current year.
Khandesh	12	5	5
Ahmednagar	13	25	9

Statement showing the social position of the Parents of the Pupils attending 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

	Persons of independent means.		Professional Persons.	Government Officials.	Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Cultivators.	Day-labourers.	Village Officers.	Peons.	Pensioners.	Bhikshooks, or persons living on charity.	Total.
	Land-owners..	Others.											
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Nassick...	29	16	8	5	5	24	3	...	19	3	..	29	138
Do. do. Malligaum.	2	9	2	7	5	29	5	3	4	..	4	9	79
Do. do. Dhulia.....	2	4	1	35	3	6	7	13	7	..	..	...	78
Total.....	30	29	11	47	13	59	15	16	30	3	4	38	295

Statement showing places of residence of Pupils in the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the North-East Division.

	Number residing in the Town.	Number coming from other places.	Total number.
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Nassick.....	79	59	138
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Malligaum	50	29	79
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhulia	33	45	78
Total .	162	133	295

[*Table.*

11. *School-building operations during the year.*

Name of Place.	For what number of pupils.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Local.	Municipal.	Popular Contributions.	Fees.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar Sub-Division.									
Khokermoho, Talooka Jamkhed	40	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhalgaum, do. do.	70	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sinde, do. Kurjut	40	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Kolegaum, do. Shrigonde	50	...	1	113 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 0 0
Sawurgaum, do. Sawurgaum	40	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajapoor, do. do.	40	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mookhede, do. do.	40	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julgaum Neoor, do. do.	40	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khurdi, do. Jamkhed	150	1	...	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
Nassick, No. I.	...	...	..	1,141 14 7	101 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,243 10 7
Khed, Talooka Niphar	...	...	...	.....	325 0 0	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0
Belpimpalgaum, Talooka Newase	50	1	...	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0
Pathurdee Talooka Sheogaum	70	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warkhede, do. Dindori	80	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deogaum, do. Niphar	..	...	...	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
Akolnair, do. Nagar	80	1	...	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Kotool, do. Akola	...	...	..	294 0 0	500 0 0	.....	294 0 0	.....	1,088 0 0
Kurjut, do. Kurjut	...	...	...	.....	325 8 0	.....	.....	.....	325 8 0
Wadegawan, do. Parnair	...	...	...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Sakoor, do. Sangumnair	...	...	...	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
Rahute, do. Kopergaum	...	...	...	.....	355 8 0	.....	.....	.....	355 8 0
For printing copies of School-building Plans	...	...	...	.....	8 2 0	.....	.....	.....	8 2 0
Total	...	...	...	2,048 14 7	2,215 14 0	..	294 0 0		4,558 12 7
Khandesh Sub-Division.									
Chimthana, do. Virdale	100	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhulia, No. II., do. Dhulia	200	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Malligaum 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	...	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 0 0
Challisgaum, Talooka Challisgaum.	200	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assoda, do. Nassirabad	200	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Julgaum, do. do.	100	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Shendoorni, do. Jamnair	100	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Waghodi, do. Shirpur	75	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pimpalgaum, do. Pachora	100	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Errandole, do. Errandole	375	1	...	.....	1,443 3 8	.....	.....	.....	1,443 3 8
Bahal, do. Challisgaum	75	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Neir, do. Dhulia	100	1	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Bhosawal, do. Bhosawal	150	1	...	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Yawal, do. Sowda	Enlargements.		1	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Waghoda, do. Shirpoor	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pimpalnair, do. Pimpalnair	125	1	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parola, do. Amalnair	200	1	..	.....	474 0 0	.....	.....	.....	474 0 0
Challisgaum, do. Challisgaum	125	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malligaum, (Marathi)	300	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandsur, Talooka Errandole	...	...	...	259 0 0	.....	.....	259 0 0	.....	518 0 0
Faizapoor, do. Sowndа	...	...	...	.....	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0
Bhadna, do. Virdale	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0
Shahade, do. Shahade	...	...	...	.....	* 800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	800 0 0
Boarding-House, Dhulia	...	...	...	.....	* 900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	900 0 0
For printing copies of School-building Plans	...	...	...	.....	50 6 0	.....	.....	.....	50 6 0
Total	...	...	...	609	5,568 3 8	.....	296 8 0	.....	6,473 11 8
Ordinary Repairs.									
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	.....	2,283 15 9	.....	.....	.....	2,283 15 9
Khandesh	...	...	...	.....	2,759 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,759 0 0
Total	...	...	...	.....	5,042 15 9	.....	.....	.....	5,042 15 9
Grand Total	..	...	...	2,657 14 7	12,827 1 5		590 8 0	.....	16,075 8 0

* These amounts for Repairs in 1869-70, debited to General Deposit, have now been credited to General Deposit and debited to School-Buildings, its proper head.

12. LIBRARIES:—

A.—*Previously existing.* (Returns up to 31st March 1870.)

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Place.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year.	Number of Members.	Volumes issued.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khandesh.	Dhulia	320	150	31	72	237 7 9	*334 6 6
	Bhurgaum	Return not received.					
	Amulneir	Ditto ditto.					
	Nandurbar	82	2	8	10	50 0 0	39 11 6
	Errandole	163	17	46	24	243 0 0	57 12 0
	Parola	54	41	87	15	124 0 0	124 0 0
	Nassirabad	Closed for want of support.					
	Malligaum	248	17	24	6	165 8 0	137 6 3
Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar	1,597	99	50	290	359 12 0	280 12 0
	Nassick	868	89	61	336	879 4 0	874 10 2
	Newase	225	5	...	7	.....	.....
	Yeola	376	31	72	45	263 4 0	215 1 8

* Includes expenditure from saving.

B.—*Newly Established.*

						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khandesh.	* Sowda	...	17	29	3	487 8 4	371 12 1

* Established on 1st February 1870.

The Libraries at Nassick and Ahmednagar are in a flourishing state.

The Libraries at other places continue to be little more than Reading-Rooms: with the exception of that at Dhulia, they do not issue one volume per annum for each member. The Library at Nassick derives a large portion of its income from the European residents.

13. Spread of English according to locality:—

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying English.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
12	Khandesh	491	446	...	45
9	Ahmednagar	470	558	88	...
	Total.....	961	1,004	88	45
21	Net Increase...			43	...

The following table shows the quality of English required:—

Number of Schools.	Grades of Schools.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	At High Schools	284	314	30	...
3	At 1st Grade A.-V. Schools ...	385	295	...	90
16	At 2nd Grade A.-V. Schools ...	292	395	103	...
	Total.....	961	1,004	133	90
21	Net Increase ...			43	...

These tables refer to Government Schools only.

The increase of thirty in the number of boys learning English at High Schools is satisfactory. The special circumstances that occasioned a falling off in the attendance at the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Dhulia and Malligaum have been mentioned above, under the head of First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

14. NUMBER STUDYING CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

A.—*Sanskrit.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
	Khandesh	118	98	...	20
	Ahmednagar	136	207	71	...
	Total.....	254	305	71	20
		Net Increase.		51	...

B.—*Latin.*

Number of Schools.	Sub-Division.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869-70.	1870-71.		
	None	...	...	...	...

The increase in the number of boys studying Sanskrit is chiefly owing to the introduction of that language in all the classes at the Ahmednagar High School.

15. *Employment of Educated Natives.*—Ninety first-class certificates of qualification for admission to the lower grades of the public service were granted during the year—74 by me, and 16 by Mr. Govind Vithal Karkare.

Second-class certificates were awarded by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspector as follows:—

Khandesh Sub-Division	120
Ahmednagar Sub Division	115

16. TABLE OF DIFFERENT CASTES UNDER INSTRUCTION.

A.—*Government.*

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
High Schools	227	21	44	9	7	6	314
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	231	11	42	10	...	1	295
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,165	308	835	441	3	2	2,754
Primary Schools	5,958	6,148	9,351	1,699	14	14	23,184
Female do.	74	59	201	32	1	...	367
Normal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police and Jail Schools ..	1	21	18	17	...	4	61
Total	7,656	6,568	10,491	2,208	25	27	26,975

B.—*In Private Schools Aided or under Inspection.*

High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Middle Class Schools.....	39	8	1	2	...	110	160
Primary Schools	8	..	61	16	...	128	213
Female do.	2	...	16	1	...	9	28
Special do.	...	...	...	..	..	..	.
Total.....	49	8	78	19	...	217	401

17. Statement of the number of Children of Cess-payers attending the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular, Schools:—

Sub-Division.	At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vercular Schools.	At Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Khandesh	880	8,512	9,392
Ahmednagar	254	5,080	5,334
Peint State.....	.....	6	6
Total.....	1,134	13,598	14,732

Taking the whole Division, and classing Vernacular Schools and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools together, the number of children of cess-payers is not quite 57 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending such schools.

The following table gives the proportions at 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools for different parts of the Division; the table refers to Government Schools only:—

Sub-Division.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Primary and Female Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Total Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Khandesh	1,880	880	47	12,595	8,512	68
Ahmednagar	874	254	29	10,583	5,080	48
Peint State	.....	.....	...	373	6	2

18. *Cost per Head of Instruction to Government.*

	Cost per head of pupils in average daily attendance.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*). General ... Colleges	.....
(*a*). General ... High Schools	36 15 5
(*a*). General ... Middle Class Schools	4 1 5
(*a*). General ... Lower Class Schools	1 12 1
(*b*). Special	.....
(*c*). Female	3 5 4
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.	
A.—*On the system of payment for results.*	
(*a*.) General ... Colleges	.....
(*a*.) General ... High Schools	.....
(*a*.) General ... Middle Class Schools	7 12 2
(*a*.) General ... Lower Class Schools	1 9 1
(*b*). Special	.....
(*c*). Female	2 9 5
B.—*Not on the system of payment for results.*	
(*a*). General ... Colleges	.....
(*a*). General ... High Schools	.....
(*a*). General ... Middle Class Schools	.....
(*a*). General ... Lower Class Schools	.....
(*b*). Special	.....
(*c*). Female	.....

In calculating the cost per head given in the above table, Imperial expenditure only has been considered. Including expenditure from Local Cess, the cost per head (per annum) at Government Schools is as follows :—

High Schools	Rs.	48	11	1
Middle Class Schools	„	8	13	6
Lower Class Schools	„	6	5	4
Female Schools	„	12	6	8

The small fees paid at Lower Class Schools (except the very few supported wholly by Imperial Funds) are credited to Educational Local Cess, so also are the fees paid at 2nd Grade Middle Class Schools. At Female Schools no fees are paid.

19. The average monthly rates of fees levied in the North-East Division :—

*Government Schools.**

High Schools	Rs.	0	13	6
Middle Class Schools	„	0	2	10
Lower Class Schools	„	0	0	11

Aided Schools.

High Schools	Rs.	.....		
Middle Class Schools	„	0	2	6
Lower Class Schools	„	0	1	3

20. *Education of Minor Chiefs.*—In this Division the only relative of a Chief attending a Government School is Vithalrao, son of Bapu Saheb, and nephew of the Chief of Vinchur. He attends the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Vinchur, and reads the 2nd English Book and the 5th Marathi Book. There are eight sons of Deshpandeys or Jagirdars who attend Government Vernacular Schools in the Ahmednagar Sub-Division. Two of these, sons of the Deshpandeys of Chandwad, read the Marathi 4th Book, and are well

* Allowance has been made for free boys, who pay no fee. In this Division the fees at Government Schools at the close of the year were as follows:—At High Schools one rupee (at Dhulia for the higher standards Rs. 1½) ; at 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools one rupee; at Vernacular Schools (Boys') half an anna for the children of cess-payers, and two annas for others. At 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools the fee for boys who do not learn English is the same as at Vernacular Schools; for those who learn English the fee is eight annas.

reported of. The attainments of the others are more limited, and three of them are said to be irregular in their attendance. The Raja Fattey Sing, of the Dang country, and his cousin Wanwasha, who formerly attended the Anglo-Vernacular School at Dhulia and afterwards studied under a Tutor, have discontinued their studies, being, the Deputy Inspector says, too old to learn any longer.

21. *Physical Education.*—The Gymnasium at Dhulia is doing well. "The healthy appearance of the students in general," says the Acting Head Master, "bespeaks the usefulness of the Gymnasium." I hope one will soon be established at Ahmednagar, in the playground of the new High School house.

22. *Boarding-House.*—A Boarding-House for students attending the Training Class and the Government Schools has been opened at Dhulia since the year closed, and it has already twenty-four inmates.

23. I beg to acknowledge the interest taken in educational matters by the Revenue Officers in this Division, especially by Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., Collector of Khandesh; Mr. W. D'Oyly, Collector of Ahmednagar; Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Collector of Nassick; Mr. C. R. Ovans, late Acting Collector of Nassick; Mr. A. H. Spry, 1st Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar; Mr. S. Hammick, Assistant Collector, Nassick; and Mr. Raghoba Janardhan, Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM DRAPER, M.A.,

Educational Inspector, North-East Division.

A 5.

REFORT BY G. GRANT, Esq., C. S., ACTING EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR IN SIND, FOR 1870-71.

No. 545 of 1871-72.

From the Educational Inspector in Sind,

To the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Educational Inspector's Office,
Kurrachee, 26th June 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in the Division under my control during the official year 1870-71.

2. No material change has taken place in the area and population of this province during the year under review, and consequently the figures in the Report for 1869-70 may be taken as correct.

Changes in the *Personnel.*

3. The charge of the Educational Department in Sind changed hands during the year when Mr. J. G. Moore left the province on 31st October 1870 on two years' furlough, and was succeeded by Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie. That gentleman has since taken six months' leave, and on his departure Rao Saheb Narayen Jugonnath, Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind, officiated for a short time, from whom I received charge on the 18th of March last.

4. Of the other changes in the *personnel* of the Department the following are the leading ones:—

(1) Mr. Wassonmall Jairamdass, 4th Assistant, Hydrabad High School, was appointed Head Master of the Shikarpoor Anglo-Vernacular School. (2) Mr. Tapidass Dayaram Metha, M.A., was confirmed in his appointment as 1st Assistant Master, Kurrachee

High School. (3) Mr. Krishna Pandurang Godbole, 2nd Assistant Master, Kurrachee High School, was transferred to the Older Provinces, (4) and Mr. Waman Khanderao Waidya, Head Master of the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Kurrachee, was appointed in his room. (5) Mr. Dowlatram Suratsing, Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sukkur, was allowed one year's furlough without pay, (6) and Mr. Jhamatmall Naroomall, Assistant Master, Hydrabad High School, succeeded him. (7) A new place of a Persian Teacher was sanctioned for the Hydrabad High School, to be paid out of the Fee Fund of that institution, and Mr. Gulam R. F. Mirza, an ex-student of the Elphinstone College, was appointed to that post. A great many minor changes took place amongst the Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, but they need not be mentioned here.

5. The following table shows the actual expenditure during the year 1870-71, with a net increase of Rs. 993-8-0 in comparison with the last year's :—

Heads of Charges.	From Imperial Fund.			From Local Fund.			Total.		
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	19,686	3	5	1,802	15	9	21,489	3	2
Instruction, *i. e.*, ordinary expenses of schools	28,667	14	2	74,226	15	5	1,02,894	13	7
Extraordinary Grants	137	6	0	.....			137	6	0
Buildings	1,850	0	0	3,439	13	8	5,289	13	8
Pension Fund	.....			1,476	6	5	1,476	6	5
B.—*General Expenditure.*									
Book Department	8,291	12	9	.....			8,291	12	9
Translation Department	285	5	3	.....			285	5	3
Total Expenditure during 1870-71	58,918	9	7	80,946	3	3	1,39,864	12	10
Ditto ditto 1869-70.	57,487	8	2	81,383	12	8	1,38,871	4	10
Increase	1,431	1	5	.....			1,431	1	5
Decrease	.....			437	9	5	437	9	5
Net Increase	.....			.....			993	8	0

Causes of Increase and Decrease.

6. The following Statement shows the principal items of increase and decrease :—

	Imperial.		Local.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspection	1,946 10 1	.....	.....	88 15 4	1,946 10 1	88 15 4	1,857 10 9	.....
Instruction	3,511 1 11	.....	5,318 15 6	.....	8,830 1 5	.....	8,830 1 5	.....
Extraordinary Grants...	.....	925 3 0	.....	.....	.....	925 3 0	.....	925 3 0
Buildings	.....	4,225 0 0	.....	7,078 1 0	.....	11,303 1 0	.....	11,303 1 0
Pension Fund	.....	.....	1,476 6 5	.....	1,476 6 5	.....	1,476 6 5	.....
Book Department	1,143 3 2	.....	.....	65 15 0	1,143 3 2	65 15 0	1,077 4 2	.....
Translation Department	.....	19 10 9	.....	.....	.....	19 10 9	.....	19 10 9
Total.....	6,600 15 2	5,169 13 9	6,795 5 11	7,232 15 4	13,396 5 1	12,401 13 1	13,241 6 9	12,247 14 9

Net Increase... . 993 8 0

Inspection.

7. Increase under this head is chiefly attributable to the larger amount of Travelling allowance drawn by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors while out our of inspection.

Instruction.

8. In consequence of increase in the number of Aided Schools, and of new schools having been opened, the expenditure during the year under report exceeded that of 1869-70.

Extraordinary Grants.

9. The decrease under this item is owing to the special allowance to boys of European and Eurasian parentage having been discontinued, under your Notification dated the 24th January 1870.

Buildings.

10. A very small Imperial grant was allotted to this province for building purposes, and consequently offers from several Municipalities to contribute a moiety of expenditure on account of school-buildings in their towns could not be accepted. It is hoped that an adequate grant towards this object will be made during the current year.

Pension Fund.

11. This is a new item of expenditure, and has been shown under increase.

Book Department.

12 The increase under this head is chiefly owing to a large amount having been paid as remuneration for the compilation and translation of several books in Sindhi.

Translation Department.

13. The decrease under this head is very small, and calls for no explanation.

14. The following tables show the details of expenditure from Local Funds:—

A.—*Comparison of Total Expenditure in each Collectorate with that of the previous year.*

Collectorates.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kurrachee	22,083	0	5	25,034	6	11	2,951	6	6	.....		
Hydrabad	28,875	5	3	31,594	1	4	2,718	12	1	.....		
Shikarpore	30,425	7	0	24,317	11	0	.....			6,107	12	0
Total.....	81,383	12	8	80,946	3	3	5,670	2	7	6,107	12	0

B.—*Analysis of Expenditure from Local Funds.*

Collectorates.	Sind Scholarship Fund.			School Fee Fund.			Educational Cess Fund.			Municipal and Popular Contributions.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kurrachee	720	0	0	4,094	14	7	16,311	5	8	3,908	2	8	25,034	6	11
Hydrabad	.....			2,811	6	1	22,552	10	2	6,230	1	1	31,594	1	4
Shikarpore	.....			974	8	9	14,728	11	4	8,614	6	11	24,317	11	0
Total	720	0	0	7,880	13	5	53,592	11	2	18,752	10	8	80,946	3	3

C.—*Details of Expenditure from Educational Cess Fund.*

	Inspection.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Training or Normal Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Female Schools.	School-Buildings and Repairs.	Scholarships, Exhibitions, Books, Prizes, and Furniture.	Total.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	1,440 8 0	2,603 13 7	4,474 14 2	3,316 11 9	.....	.....	1,021 0 6	1,897 3 5	830 8 8	15,584 12 1
Hydrabad	348 7 9	3,179 7 5	3,768 8 4	6,952 4 2	1,171 1 7	1,284 0 0	1,365 8 10	1,471 2 3	3,012 1 10	22,552 10 2
Shikarpore	14 0 0	.....	689 9 1	9,664 15 11	464 11 11	.....	1,669 2 8	9 8 0	1,466 14 11	13,978 14 6
* Total.....	1,802 15 9	5,783 5 0	8,932 15 7	19,933 15 10	1,635 13 6	1,284 0 0	4,055 12 0	3,377 13 8	5,309 9 5	52,116 4 9

D.—*Details of Fee Fund Expenditure.*

Collectorates.	Salaries.	Servants.	Contingencies.	Books and Prizes.	Dead Stock.	Repairs.	Scholarships and Exhibitions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	1,433 5 10	400 11 10	1,602 12 11	236 13 0	421 3 0	.....	.....	4,094 14 7
Hydrabad	1,660 2 4	268 0 0	687 0 3	94 11 6	.....	46 8 0	55 0 0	2,811 6 1
Shikarpore	275 0 0	150 0 0	461 9 9	38 7 0	34 0 0	15 8 0	.....	974 8 9
Total.....	3,368 8 2	818 11 10	2,751 6 2	369 15 6	455 3 0	62 0 0	55 0 0	7,880 13 5

15. The subjoined table shows the Expenditure incurred by Private Aided Schools during 1870-71 :—

Heads of Charges.	Amount.
A.—*Divisional Expenditure.*	Rs. a. p.
Inspection and subsidiary charges.....	.....
Instruction, *i.e.*, ordinary expenses of schools.....	16,620 7 8
Extraordinary Grants	.....
Buiklings	12,958 0 0
B.—*General Expenditure.*	
Book Department	.....
Translation Department	.....
Total.....	*29,578 11 4

	Rs.	a.	p.
* European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	7,097	15	5
St. Patrick's School, ditto ditto	15,025	0	0
Christ Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, ditto.....	2,753	7	0
Ditto ditto Hydrabad ..	2.343	1	3
European and Eurasian Schools, Manora.....	1,141	14	8
Virbhaiji Gujarathi School, Kurrachee	1,217	5	0
Total . .	29,578	11	4

16. *Comparative Table of Receipts from Fees under different Grades of Schools.*

Sub-Division.	1869-70.							1870-71.									
	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Normal Schools.	Total.	High Schools.	Middle Class Schools. 1st Grade.	Middle Class Schools. 2nd Grade.	Lower Class Schools.	Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Normal Schools.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	1,011 0 0	580 11 0	861 5 0	...	...	...	2,723 0 0	1,096 0 0	611 0 0	448 6 0	836 2 0	...	...	...	2,991 8 0	268 8 0	.....
Hydrabad	1,380 0 0	997 5 0	533 14 0	...	...	...	2,911 10 0	1,209 0 0	725 8 0	87 0 0	531 1 6	...	...	...	2,552 9	.....	359 0 6
Shikarpore	.....	668 15 6	453 10 0	...	...	...	1,122 9 6	.....	173 0 0	590 10 0	393 14 0	...	...	...	1,157 8 0	34 14 6	.....
Total.....	2,391 7 0	2,516 15 6	1,848 13 0	...	...	...	6,757 3 6	2,305 9 0	1,509 8 0	1,126 0 0	1,761 1 6	...	...	...	6,701 9 6	303 6 6	359 0 6

17. The above table shows a net decrease of Rs. 55-10-0, which is attributable to the decrease in attendance in some of the schools in the Hydrabad Collectorate, though in the other two districts there is a considerable increase over the previous year's collections. It, is, however, a fact that school-fee receipts do not keep pace with the progress of education in this province. The people, especially the lower classes, have not yet begun to appreciate the value of education, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they can be induced to send their children to schools.

18. The entire income of the Department during the year under report was as follows:—

Imperial Fund.	School Fee Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Municipal Popular Contributions.	Sale-proceeds of Books.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
60,411 6 0	6,701 9 6	61,885 13 8	23,068 10 3	3,668 4 9	229 1 7	1,55,964 13 9

	Rs. a. p.
Budget Grant of the Sind Division	53,282 0 0
Add amount actually paid from General Educational Grant for the Presidency:—	
Grants-in-Aid to Private Institutions	5,142 0 0
Grants for Building purposes	1,850 0 0
Special Allowance to the Students of European and Eurasian parentage	137 6 0
Total	60,411 6 0

18. Statement showing separately the Expenditure on the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools from Imperial and Local Funds for the year 1870-71 :—

Names of Schools.	From Imperial Fund.			From Local Fund.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kurrachee.....	171	12	0	2,937	9	6	3,109	5	6
Hydrabad	1,065	8	0	2,848	8	3	3,914	0	3
Sukkur	484	0	3	2,525	3	6	3,009	3	9
Total.....	1,721	4	3	8,311	5	3	10,032	9	6

19. Statement showing the sources of Expenditure from Local Funds on each of the undermentioned 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools :—

Names of Schools.	From Educational Cess Fund.			From School Fee Fund.			From Municipal and Popular Contributions.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kurrachee	2,214	0	0	723	9	6	.....			2,937	9	6
Hydrabad	1,688	11	7	819	12	8	340	0	0	2,848	8	3
Sukkur	77	4	0	160	11	0	2,287	4	6	2,525	3	6
Total	3,979	15	7	1,704	1	2	2,627	4	6	8,311	5	3

20. *Objects of Expenditure on Instruction.*

Institutions supported or managed by the Educational Department.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.						Grand Total.
		School Fees.	Interest on Endowment	Private Subscription.	Municipal Contributions (Educational Deposit).	Local Cess.	Total Local Funds.	
I. Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools.								
Kurrachee	3,556 2 1	2,099 7 10	.....	.....	* 1,320 0 0	3,433 10 3	6,853 2 1	10,409 4 2
Hydrabad	3,526 1 5	1,275 10 2	.....	.....	389 15 7	3,978 4 2	5,643 13 11	9,169 15 4
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade.								
Imperial Schools (3)	1,721 4 3	1,704 1 2	.....	.....	2,627 4 6	3,979 15 7	8,311 5 3	10,032 9 6
Middle Class Schools, 2nd Grade.								
British Vernacular Grant Schools (10)	2,241 15 8	954 5 10	.....	.....	7,609 4 4	5,042 11 6	13,606 5 8	15,848 5 4
Lower Class Schools.								
Boys'	6,457 10 8	1,785 4 5	.....	.....	5,138 2 3	20,036 1 10	26,959 8 6	33,417 3 2
Girls'	798 1 1	.....	.....	.....	2,388 0 0	4,055 12 0	6,443 12 0	7,241 13 1
Vernacular Training Schools.								
Hydrabad	1,846 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,385 10 8	2,385 10 8	4,232 5 0
Sukkur	2,049 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840 13 10	1,840 13 10	3,890 13 3
Hydrabad Engineering School	1,328 1 [illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,182 7 6	2,182 7 6	3,510 8 9

* This includes Rs. 720 on account of Sind Scholarship allowance.

Institutions supported or managed by the Educational Department.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds. School Fees.	Interest on Endowment	Private Subscription.	Municipal Contributions (Educational Deposit).	Local Cess.	Total Local Funds.	Grand Total.
II. Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—*On the system of payment by results.*								
High Schools	2,429 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,429 0 0
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1,794 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,794 0 0
Lower Class Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female Schools	919 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919 0 0
B.—*Not on the system of payment by results.*								
None.								
Book Department	8,291 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,291 12 9
Translation Department	285 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 5 3
Buildings	1,850 0 0	62 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	2,777 13 8	3,439 13 8	5,289 13 8
Special Allowance	137 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 6 0
Total	39,232 6 2	7,880 13 5	.....	.....	20,072 10 8	49,713 5 0	77,666 13 1	1,16,899 3 3

21. The results of expenditure on (*a*) Inspection are shown in the following table :—

By whom Examined.	Class of Schools.	No. of Schools in Sub-Division.	No. of separate Schools examined.	Government Schools.			Private Aided Schools.			Schools not Aided, but under Inspection only.			Remarks.
				No. of Boys presented for examination at 1st examination.	No. of 2nd examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented for 2nd examination.	No. of Boys presented for examination at 1st examination.	No. of 2nd examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented at 2nd examination.	No. of Boys presented for examination at 1st examination.	No. of 2nd examination of same Schools.	No. of Boys presented for 2nd examination.	
J. G. Moore, Esq., Educational Inspector in Sind	High Schools	5	3	.....	...	.....	129	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools	2	1	.....	...	.....	49	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female Schools	1	1	.....	...	.....	45	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special Schools	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rao Saheb Narayen Jaganath Waidya, Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind	High Schools	.....	2	112	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle Class Schools	9	10	655	6	237	50	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	20	21	535	37	974	45	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female Schools	5	3	27	9	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Normal Schools	2	2	37	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mr. Pribhdass Anandram Ramchundrani, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Hydrabad Sub-Division	Middle Class Schools	4	4	131	4	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower Class Schools	48	45	962	56	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female Schools	14	12	84	50	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mr. Meeya Mahomed, do. do. Shikarpore Sub-Division	Lower Class Schools	54	53	1,332	100	3,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female Schools	13	13	180	35	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	179	170	4,055	297	7,016	327	...	...	...	...	...	

22. On comparison with the previous year's work it will be seen that 25 more schools were examined during the present year. Only 9 remained unexamined, and I may add here that these were, for the most part, schools opened during the latter portion of the year, which could not, consequently, undergo the test under any of the standards.

23. Of the seven Aided Schools, five were examined by Mr. Moore, and two by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

24. Mr. Wyllie, while on tour, visited 13 schools. His course was necessarily governed by that of the Commissioner in Sind, whom he accompanied on duty, and lay chiefly in the hill-districts, where few schools are established.

4 Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
8 Vernacular Schools.
1 Normal School.
—
13
—

25. The results of expenditure on (*b*) Instruction are shown in the following tables:—

I.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.		Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average monthly number on the roll throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls.
At Colleges not affiliated		...	.....	.....	...
At High Schools	Kurrachee. .	1	82·4	63·7	1·77
	Hydrabad ...	1	100	85	1·85
At Middle Class Schools ...	1st Grade ...	3	318	260·5	1·81
	2nd Grade...	10	962	724	1·75
At Lower Class Schools.....		122	6,692	5,018	1·74
At Female Schools		32	999	786	1·78
At Normal Schools	Hydrabad ...	1	24·5	19·2	1·78
	Sukkur	1	21·6	17·7	1·81
At Engineering School, Hydrabad		1	18·16	16·29	16·29
Total.....		172	9,217·66	6.990·39	8·39

II.—Private Aided Institutions.

A.—*On the system of payment by results.*

Class of Schools.	1 Names of Aided Schools.	2 Average number in attendance.	3 No presented for examination.	4 Grant for 1869-70.	5 Grant for 1870-71.	6 Increase.	7 Decrease.	8 Rate of Grant per head of pupils presented.	9 Rate of Grant per head of pupils in average attendance.	10 Expenditure for the year on Instruction only.	11 Rate of expenditure per head of pupils in average attendance.	12 Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
High School.....	St. Patrick's School, Kurrachee.	65	45	1,228 0 0	531 0 0	.....	697 0 0	11·8	8 17	2,830 0 0	18·67	
Female School	Do. Convent School, do. ..	85	45	.....	919 0 0	919 0 0	.....	20·42	10 68			
High Schools.	European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	91 4	70	2,004 0 0	1,656 0 0	.....	348 0 0	23·65	18·11	6,737 15 5	73·7	
	European and Eurasian School, Manora	23	14	.....	242 0 0	242 0 0	.....	17 28	10·52	744 0 0	32·34	
Anglo-Vernacular Sch. 1st Grade...	Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Kurrachee	88·215	49	626 8 0	813 8 0	187 0 0	.....	16·6	9 2	2,753 7 0	31.21	
	Do. do. Hydrabad	98	59	622 0 0	980 8 0	358 8 0	.....	16 6	10	2,343 1 3	23.91	
Lower Class School	Virbaiji Gujarathi School, Kurrachee	82	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	
	Total.....	533 615	327	4,480 8 0	5,142 0 0	1,706 8 0	1,045 0 0	106 35	66·68	16,620 7 8	194·43	

26. The subjoined table exhibits the increase and decrease in Schools and Scholars, both Government and Private :—

Institutions.	No. of Schools.				No. of Scholars.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Government Institutions.								
Colleges	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
High Schools	2	2	...	..	204	176	...	28
Middle Class Schools. 1st Grade	3	3	...	..	321	345	40	16
Middle Class Schools. 2nd Grade	10	10	1	1	908	951	191	148
Lower Class Schools	110	122	14	2	5,840	6,916	1,573	497
Female Schools	29	32	3	..	931	1,016	174	89
Normal Schools	2	2	...	...	44	45	1	...
Special Schools	1	1	...	...	13	22	9	...
II.—Private Aided Institutions.								
A.—*On the system of payment by results.*								
Colleges	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
High Schools	2	3	1	..	256	222	...	34
Middle Class Schools. 1st Grade	2	2	...	..	224	226	2	...
Middle Class Schools. 2nd Grade	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Lower Class Schools	...	1	1	..	...	91	91	...
Female Schools	...	1	1	...	...	105	105	...
Normal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
B.—*Not on the system of payment by results.*								
None.								
III.—Private Institutions under Inspection only.								
None.								
Total	161	179	21	3	8,741	10,115	2,186	812

27. Details of the above :—

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	High Schools.								1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.								Primary Schools.							
	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.		1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
I.—Government Institutions.																																
Kurrachee	1	91	1	83	...	...	...	8	1	102	1	142	...	40	...	...	3	291	4	373	1	126	...	44	20	1,098	21	1,227	2	303	1	174
Hydrabad	1	113	1	93	...	...	...	20	1	163	1	152	...	...	...	11	5	329	4	239	...	14	1	104	39	1,853	47	2,359	9	658	1	147
Shikarpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	1	51	...	...	...	5	2	288	2	339	...	51	...	...	51	2,889	54	3,330	3	617	...	176
Total	2	204	2	176	...	...	...	28	3	321	3	345	...	40	...	16	10	908	10	951	1	191	1	148	110	5,840	122	6,916	14	1,573	2	497
II.—Private Aided Institutions.																																
A.—*On the system of payment by results.*																																
Kurrachee	2	256	3	222	1	...	...	34	1	101	1	102	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	91	1	91	...	...
Hydrabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	1	124	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	256	3	222	1	...	...	34	2	224	2	226	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	91	1	91	...	...
B.—*Not on the system of payment by results.* (None.)																																
III.—Private Institutions under Inspection only. (None.)																																
Total	4	460	5	398	1	...	...	62	5	545	5	571	...	42	...	16	10	908	10	951	1	191	1	148	110	5,840	123	7,007	15	1,664	2	497

Collectorate or Sub-Division.	Normal Schools. 1869-70. Schools.	Normal Schools. 1869-70. Scholars.	Normal Schools. 1870-71. Schools.	Normal Schools. 1870-71. Scholars.	Normal Schools. Increase. Schools.	Normal Schools. Increase. Scholars.	Normal Schools. Decrease. Schools.	Normal Schools. Decrease. Scholars.	Special Schools. 1869-70. Schools.	Special Schools. 1869-70. Scholars.	Special Schools. 1870-71. Schools.	Special Schools. 1870-71. Scholars.	Special Schools. Increase. Schools.	Special Schools. Increase. Scholars.	Special Schools. Decrease. Schools.	Special Schools. Decrease. Scholars.	Female Schools. 1869-70. Schools.	Female Schools. 1869-70. Scholars.	Female Schools. 1870-71. Schools.	Female Schools. 1870-71. Scholars.	Female Schools. Increase. Schools.	Female Schools. Increase. Scholars.	Female Schools. Decrease. Schools.	Female Schools. Decrease. Scholars.	Total. 1869-70. Schools.	Total. 1869-70. Scholars.	Total. 1870-71. Schools.	Total. 1870-71. Scholars.	Total. Increase. Schools.	Total. Increase. Scholars.	Total. Decrease. Schools.	Total. Decrease. Scholars.
I.—Government Institutions.																																
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	177	5	189	...	19	...	19	30	1,759	32	2,014	3	488	1	233
Hydrabad	1	23	1	24	...	1	...	...	1	13	1	22	...	9	...	...	11	285	14	362	3	108	...	31	59	2,279	69	3,251	12	785	2	313
Shikarpoor	1	21	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	469	13	465	...	47	...	51	68	3,723	71	4,206	3	715	...	232
Total	2	44	2	45	...	1	...	...	1	13	1	22	...	9	...	...	29	931	32	1016	3	174	...	89	157	8,261	172	9,471	18	1,988	3	778
II.—Private Aided Institutions.																																
A.—*On the system of payment by results.*																																
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	1	105	...	...	3	357	6	520	3	197	...	34
Hydrabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	1	124	...	1	...	...
Shikarpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	1	105	...	...	4	480	7	644	3	198	...	34
B.—*Not on the system of payment by results.* (None.)																																
III.—Private Institutions under Inspection only. (None.)																																
Grand Total	2	44	2	45	...	1	...	...	1	13	1	22	...	9	...	...	29	931	33	1121	4	279	...	89	161	8,741	179	10,115	21	2,186	3	812
Deduct Decrease																													3	812		
Net Increase																													18	1,374		

28. The foregoing statement exhibits a net increase of 18 Schools and 1,374 Scholars. Fifteen of these schools, attended by 1,210 scholars, are Government Schools, and three, numbering 164 pupils, are Private.

Government Institutions.

High Schools.

29. The attendance has decreased from 204 to 176. This is partly owing to the fact that no boys have proceeded from the Hydrabad Anglo-Vernacular School to the High School, and partly to some boys having joined the Engineering School. Others have left on being promoted to the first two classes, where the monthly fee is Rs. 2, which they were either unwilling or unable to pay.

1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

30. There are three 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools—one in Kurrachee, another at Hydrabad, and a third at Sukkur. No increase of schools of this class has taken place, but the attendance is increased by 24.

2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

31. One school has been added, the Vernacular School at Kotree having been raised to this grade. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Alliyarka Tanda has been reduced to the grade of Primary School on account of paucity of attendance. The attendance in all the schools of this denomination has arisen to 43.

Primary Schools.

32. During the year under report 12 new schools were opened. The aggregate attendance is about 1,076. Most of them were formerly Hindu-Sindhi Classes attached to Vernacular Schools already existing, but as they grew in numerical strength and importance it was thought advisable to separate them.

Female Schools.

33. Under this head there is an increase of 3 schools with 85 pupils.

Private Institutions.

34. Three of these—viz. (1) European and Eurasian School, Manora; (2) St. Patrick's Convent School; (3) Virbaiji Gujarathi School—were registered during the year under report

1. European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee.
2. St. Patrick's School.
3. Manora School.
4. St. Patrick's Convent School.

5. Christ Church Mission School, Hydrabad
6 Do. do. Kurrachee.
7. Virbaji Gujarathi School, Kurrachee.

for examination under the system of payments by results. The apparent increase under Aided Female Schools is due to the separate registration of the Girls' Division of St. Patrick's Convent School.

35. The following is a list showing the places and description of Government Schools opened during the year 1870-71 :—

No	Name of the Village or Town.	Talooka.	Description of School
	Kurrachee Collectorate.		
1	Kotree	Kotree	Anglo-Vernacular School.
2	Do	Do.	Hindu-Sindhi do
3	Borbuck	Sehwan	Do. do.
	Hydrabad Collectorate.		
4	Tanda Alliyar .. .	Tanda Alliyar . ..	Arabic-Sindhi School.
5	Do.	Do. ..	Girls' School.
6	Tanda Adam	Do.	Hindu-Sindhi School.
7	Tanda Gidoo	Hydrabad	Arabic-Sindhi do.
8	Darellah . ..	Nowshera	Do. do.
9	Mirpoor Khas .	Mirpoor Khas	Do. do.
10	Ninda Shaher	Buddeen	Do. do
11	Tanda Mahomedkhan	Goonee	Hindu-Sindhi do.
12	Kalla	Kalla	Girls' School.
13	Oomerkote	Oomerkote	Do. do.
14	Sanghur	Sanghur	Arabic-Sindhi School.
15	Chore	Oomecote	Gujarathi School.
	Shikarpore Collectorate.		
16	Kote Meer Mahomed	Roree	Hindu-Sindhi School
17	Sangrar	Do.	Do. do.
18	Oobowra	Oobowra	Do. do.

36. The summary of net increase and decrease is as follows:—

Institutions.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions.				
High Schools	...	...	...	28
Middle Class Schools ... 1st Grade	...	24	...	...
Middle Class Schools ... 2nd Grade	...	43	...	...
Vernacular Schools	12	1,076	...	...
Female Schools	3	85	...	...
Normal Schools	...	1	...	...
Engineering Schools	...	9	...	...
Total	15	1,238	...	28
Private Institutions.				
High Schools	1	...	...	34
Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st Grade	...	2	...	...
Vernacular Schools	1	91	...	...
Female Schools	1	105	...	...
Total	3	198	...	34
Total Increase	18	1,436	...	62
Deduct—Decrease	...	62	...	...
Net Increase	18	1,374	...	...

37. The subjoined tables show the quality of instruction given in Government and Private Schools as indicated by the numbers passed under each head of the several standards:—

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

A.—*Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils presented at First Examination.	Number of separate Examination of same Schools.	Number of Pupils presented at Second Examination.	Total No. of Pupils examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. 4th Head.	Standard I. Passed in all Heads.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. Passed in all Heads.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. Passed in all Heads.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. Passed in all Heads.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard V. Passed in all Heads.	Standard VI.
High Schools.	2	148·7	112	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30	21	34	11	30	45	32	50	22	14	13	11	15	9	2
1st Grade Anglo-Ver. Schools.....	3	260·5	213	2	100	213	73	78	71	81	44	60	82	64	63	47	7	8	6	8	4	5	7	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	409·2	325	2	100	325	73	78	71	81	44	60	82	64	63	47	27	38	27	42	15	35	52	34	55	24	14	13	11	15	9	2

B.—*Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance at Schools examined.	Number of Pupils presented at first examinations.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Pupils presented at second examinations.	Total number of pupils examined under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total number of pupils examined under Vernacular Standards.
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	10	724	573	8	276	161	412

| Class of Schools. | Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards. | | |

C.—*Standards for Vernacular Schools.*

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Pupils presented at second examination.	Total number of Pupils examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. Passed in all Heads.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. Passed in all Heads.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. Passed in all Heads.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. Passed in all Heads.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard V. Passed in all Heads.
Primary Schools. Boys'	118	5,018	2,829	173	5,030	2,829	1,160	1,095	1,144	921	707	806	817	440	386	341	383	289	257	209	90	119	125	82	65	7	7	7	7	7
Primary Schools. Girls'	23	736	291	86	936	291	83	93	86	57	64	110	113	...	...	13	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	146	5,804	3,120	259	5,996	3,120	1,243	1,188	1,230	978	771	916	930	440	386	354	400	306	257	209	90	119	125	82	65	7	7	7	7	7

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

A.—*Standards for European and Eurasian and for English-teaching Schools.*

Class of Schools.		Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Pupils presented at second examination.	Number of pupils examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework.	Passed in all Heads.	Standard II. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needlework.	Passed in all Heads.	Standard III. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needlework.	Passed in all Heads.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needlework.	Passed in all Heads.	Standard V. 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	Standard VI.
High Schools	Boys'	1	65	45	...	...	45	11	10	12	...	10	20	22	22	...	20	5	6	5	4	...	4	4	4	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls'	1	86	45	...	...	45	17	16	19	19	15	15	16	16	16	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mixed	2	114·4	84	...	...	84	19	20	21	8	7	23	23	23	10	10	26	24	26	21	12	10	7	8	5	4	1	...	3	4	3	2	2	1
Total		4	265·4	174	...	...	174	47	46	52	27	32	58	61	61	26	45	38	37	38	32	19	21	11	15	11	11	4	6	3	4	3	2	2	1

B.—*Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

Class of School.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at first examination.	Number of second examination of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at second examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. 4th Head.	Standard I. Passed in all Heads.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. Passed in all Heads.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. Passed in all Heads.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. Passed in all Heads.	Standard V. 1st Head.	Standard V. 2nd Head.	Standard V. 3rd Head.	Standard V. 4th Head.	Standard V. Passed in all Heads.	Standard VI.
1st Grade Anglo Vernacular Schools	2	196·215	108	...	...	108	16	26	22	25	13	19	22	21	21	17	16	22	19	21	14	13	17	12	16	8	13	17	10	14	6	2

C.—*Standards for Vernacular Schools.*

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at first examination.	Number of second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at second examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under Standards.	Number of Scholars Passed. Standard I. 1st Head.	Standard I. 2nd Head.	Standard I. 3rd Head.	Standard I. Needlework.	Standard I. Passed in all Heads.	Standard II. 1st Head.	Standard II. 2nd Head.	Standard II. 3rd Head.	Standard II. 4th Head.	Standard II. Needlework.	Standard II. Passed in all Heads.	Standard III. 1st Head.	Standard III. 2nd Head.	Standard III. 3rd Head.	Standard III. 4th Head.	Standard III. Needlework.	Standard III. Passed in all Heads.	Standard IV. 1st Head.	Standard IV. 2nd Head.	Standard IV. 3rd Head.	Standard IV. 4th Head.	Standard IV. Needlework.	Standard IV. Passed in all Heads.
Primary Schools, Mixed	2	82	44	...	...	44	6	8	8	...	6	3	12	11	...	1	...	3	11	11	...	4	...	5	12	8	9	...	5

Remarks on the above tables :—

Government Institutions.

38. Fifty-five boys from the Kurrachee High School were presented for examination, and the result was as follows :—

High Schools.

Standard V.—8 boys examined.

2 passed in all heads.
1 „ three heads.
3 „ two heads.
2 „ one head.

Standard IV.—30 boys examined.

11 passed in all heads.
4 „ three heads.
6 „ two heads.
6 „ one head.
3 failed altogether.

Standard III.—12 boys examined.

3 passed in all heads.
5 „ three heads.
2 „ two heads.
2 failed altogether.

		V.		IV.		III.		
Passed in	Mathematics	5	+	15	+	6	=	26
	English	5	+	24	+	10	=	39
	General Knowledge	3	+	16	+	6	=	25
	Vernacular	5	+	18	+	9	=	32

39. The total number of boys examined under the three standards was 50. Hence it will be observed that the number of students passed in Mathematics, English, General Knowledge, and Vernacular gives a percentage of 52, 78, 50, and 64 respectively. This result as compared with the last year's is not altogether unsatisfactory, though by no means all that could be wished. The special attention of the Head Master has, however, been drawn to the weak points, viz., Arithmetic, History, and Parsing.

40. The Hydrabad High School presented 62 pupils for examination, with the following result:—

Standard V.—10 boys examined.

7 passed in all heads.
2 „ three heads.

Standard IV.—27 boys examined.

10 passed in all heads.
10 „ three heads.
6 „ two heads.
1 failed altogether.

Standard III.—25 boys examined.

8 passed in all heads.
10 „ three heads.
6 „ two heads.
1 failed altogether.

		V.		IV.		III.		
Passed in	Mathematics	9	+	15	+	14	=	38
	English	8	+	27	+	21	=	56
	General Knowledge	7	+	16	+	15	=	38
	Vernacular	10	+	26	+	24	=	60

Percentage for subjects:—

Mathematics	61·29
English	90·32
General Knowledge	61·29
Vernacular	96·77

Percentage per head:—

Passed in all heads	40·32
„ three heads	37·09
„ two heads	19·35
Failed altogether	3·22

41. Only 2 boys have failed altogether this year out of 62 presented for examination. From the above statements it will be seen that the Hydrabad High School has maintained its wonted superiority over the sister institution at Kurrachee. My predecessor left the following note on the Annual Examination Report of the Hydrabad High Schools:—

"Mr. Wyllie has read with very much pleasure the satisfactory account of the examination of the boys under the 5th Standard, who have been under the personal tuition of Mr. Keshava Bapuji Bal, and trusts that these boys will be prepared to go to Bombay and pass successfully the matriculation examination this year."

42. I may here refer to a suggestion contained in para. 23 of the Deputy Educational Inspector's report, in which he suggests the expediency of our High Schools being examined by Professors from one of the Arts Colleges, as has been done in the Presidency Divisions. I have no doubt that good would result therefrom, but apprehend that distance and expense would prove serious obstacles.

43. During the year under report 12 students presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination; of these only 5* passed, one from each school. The result this year appears somewhat favourable compared with that of last year, when the same number underwent the test. The student who passed from the Hydrabad High School has since joined the Elphinstone College, to prosecute his studies for the Arts Examination.

*Kurrachee High School	1
Hydrabad do.	1
Christ Church Mission School, Kurrachee...	1
Do. do Hydrabad ...	1
European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	1
	5

44. There is a slight increase over the preceding year in the number of boys presented under the several standards in these schools. From the following statement of the percentage on the numbers examined in each of these schools, it will be observed that the Hydrabad Anglo-Vernacular School has shown its decided superiority over that of Kurrachee in having passed the larger proportion of pupils under the 1st and 2nd Standards in all heads, and this reflects great credit on the Head Master, Mr. Luxuman Vishnu. The school at Sukkur also made on the whole a tolerably good appearance. The result of the examination of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kurrachee was very unsatisfactory, and this must be mainly attributed to want of energy on the part of the former Head Master, now transferred to the Older Provinces.

1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

	Standards.				Total percentage.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Hydrabad.....	45·07	74	....	.....	60·7
Sukkur.....	58·33	75	33·33	28 57	48·7
Kurrachee	26·08	15·38	.....	.....	22·2
Total	40	55·95	33·33	28·57	45·5

2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Sehwan, Larkhana, Tanda Gulam Ali.

45. There are in all ten schools of this class. The highest standard taught in some of them is the 4th, up to which the schools named in the margin presented boys for examination. These, and one or two others where this standard is being introduced during the current year, might be styled "First Grade" were it not for the rule as to attendance.

46. The proportion of boys presented for examination to average daily attendance was somewhat greater than in the preceding year, viz., 79 per cent. against 73, while ther e were 131 more boys examined than in 1869-70. The Sehwan Anglo-Vernacular School appears first on the list this year also; and the Shikarpore school, which was reported upon very unfavourably last year, is doing well this year under the supervision of the present Head Master, Mr. Wassonmull Jairamdass, a matriculated student.

Primary Schools.

47. Compared with the last year's Statement, the proportion of scholars presented for examination to the average daily attendance is greater in the Kurrachee and Hydrabad collectorates, while in the Shikarpore collectorate it has fallen off considerably. The total number of pupils examined during the year was 3,120, of whom 2,829 were boys and 291 girls. As regards Hindu-Sindhi Classes, I have much pleasure in reporting that the attendance is on the increase, and a larger porportion of scholars was prepared for examination under Standard III. by the schools named in the margin. Yet the fact cannot be disguised that the new Hindu-Sindhi character is at pre-

4 schools in the Town of Shikarpore.
1 do. do. Kumber.
1 do. do. Roree.
1 do. do. Hydrabad.
1 do. do. Nowshera.

sent far from popular. There is still a great doubt entertained by the Hindu community as to its permanency, and few are disposed to use it in their correspondence or accounts, or to allow their children to do so. Time will probably effect much in removing their prejudices. In the meantime efforts are not wanting on the side of this Department.

Girl Schools.

48. It will be seen from the Statement given above (para. 37) that though the number of girls examined was smaller than in the previous year, yet the average daily attendance was greater by nearly 100 girls. Much improvement was observable in the Shikarpore collectorate, where most of the Girl Schools, particularly those at Larkhana and Roree, made good progress. The highest standard taught in two or three of them was the 3rd, in which no less than 17 girls were examined. Except in the 4th Head, viz., History and Geography, the majority acquitted themselves fairly in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. In Female Schools in the Kurrachee and Hydrabad collectorates the progress of girls is less satisfactory, the proportion of examinees being very small compared with the average daily attendance. But it may be safely affirmed that a number of girls in each school have learnt to read and write fairly, and in some cases even to do sums in the first four simple rules of Arithmetic.

Private Institutions.

High Schools.

49. This year one more school was added to those previously existing, viz., the European and Eurasian School at Manora. The total number of schools of higher classes is three, which presented 174 pupils for examination during the last year, with the following result :—

Standard V.—4 boys examined.
2 passed in all the heads.
1 „ three heads.
1 „ one head.

Standard IV.—17 pupils examined.
9 passed in all the heads.
3 „ three heads.
2 „ two heads.
2 „ one head.
1 failed altogether.

Standard III.—40 pupils examined.
31 passed in all the heads.
4 „ three heads.
4 „ two heads.
1 „ one head.

Standard II.—61 pupils examined.
58 passed in all the heads.
3 „ two heads.

Standard I.—52 pupils examined.
44 passed in all the heads.
7 „ two heads.
1 „ one head.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

50. The Christ Church Mission Schools at Hydrabad and Kurrachee are the only institutions that come under this denomination. There is no material increase in the number of scholars in either of these schools.

51. As stated in para. 23, the school at Hydrabad was examined by Rao Saheb Narayen Jaganath, and from the result of the examination it seems that the boys there are making good progress. The school at Kurrachee made also a good figure at the last examination.

Primary Schools.

52. The Virbhaiji Gujarathi School was examined during the year; it presented 91 pupils for examination, out of which nearly two-thirds passed.

Female Schools.

53. It was the first time that the St. Patrick's Convent School was examined last year under the new denomination.

Certificates to Schoolmasters.

54. In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 2690 dated the 18th November last, the undermentioned schoolmasters of the Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools were examined by Mr. Wyllie while on his tour with the Commissioner in Sind, and certificates testifying to their qualifications to teach English in Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools were granted to them:—

Mr. Boolakidass Jawahirdass, Head Master, Oomercote Anglo-Vernacular School.

„ Ooodharam Bhojraj	ditto	Sehwan	do.
„ Choethram Girdhardass	ditto	Larkhana	do.
„ Wassonmull Jairamdass	ditto	Shikarpore	do.

55. *School-building operations during the year* 1870-71.

Description of Building.	Name of Place.	For what number of scholars.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed during the year.	Expenditure incurred during 1870-71. Imperial Fund.	Educational Cess Fund.	Municipal or Popular Contribution.	School Fee Fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Vernacular School	Majhand.....	...	Carried on ...	Completed.	.....	500 0 0	... ..	.....	500 0 0
Ditto ditto	Oonurpore ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
Temporary Shed for the accommodation of additional Classes in the Anglo-Ver. School.....	Kurrachee ..	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Additions to the Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Sehwan	...	Commenced.	.....	.....	266 10 8	.....	. ...	266 10 8
Vernacular School	Old Halla ...	...	Carried on ...	Completed.	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
Compound wall round the Vernacular School ...	New Halla...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	121 4 11	.....	.....	121 4 11
Vernacular School	Nubbeesur...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0
Ditto	Saughur.....	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 0 0	.....	600 0 0	....	1,200 0 0
Ditto	Mittee	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 0 0	... ..	.....	.....	700 0 0
Ordinary current repairs to School-buildings in the Kurrachee Collectorate	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	330 8 9	.....	... ..	330 8 9
Ditto Hydrabad do....	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	249 13 4	..	43 0 0	292 13 4
Ditto Shikarpoor do....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	9 8 0	.....	19 0 0	28 8 0
				Total.....	1,850 0 0	2,777 13 8	600 0 0	62 0 0	5,289 13 8

56. The works of the Vernacular School-houses at Mahjand and Oomurpore in the Kurrachee Collectorate, Old Halla in the Hydrabad Collectorate, and Nubbeesur, Sanghur, and Mittee in the Thur and Parkur Districts, were commenced and nearly finished during the year. Those in the Kurrachee and Hydrabad Districts were carried on under the supervision of a maistry. Major Tyrwhitt kindly undertook the superintendence of those in Thur and Parkur. The Municipalities at Sanghur, Nubbeesur, and Mittee have contributed sums equal to Government grants towards the construction of the school-houses in their limits.

57. LIST OF LIBRARIES:—

A.—*Previously existing.*

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Total number of Volumes.	Number added during the year	Number of Members.	Volumes Issued.	Income.			Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Kurrachee General Library.	Information not received.									
2	Do. Native Library...	Ditto ditto.									
3	Hydrabad do. do. ...	403	774	31	49	503	0	0	340	2	7
4	Sukkur do. do. ...	514	...	8	44	100	0	0	130	0	0
5	Jacob's Book Club	Information not received.									
6	Kotree Mechanics' Institution	Ditto ditto.									
	Total.....	917	774	39	93	603	0	0	470	2	7

B.—*Newly Established.*

						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Kurrachee Parsi Reading-room	363	175	34	185	261	0	0	374	1	9

58. The subjoined tables show the number of boys learning English in the several schools in Sind.

Spread of English.

Government Schools.

Number of Schools.	Classes of Schools.	No. studying English during 1870-71.
2	High Schools.....	176
3	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	345
10	2nd Grade ditto ditto	247
3	Vernacular Schools	49
	Total.....	817
	Number studying English during 1869-70 ...	798
	Net Increase.....	19

Private Schools.

Number of Schools.	Classes of Schools.	No. studying English during 1870-71.
3	High Schools.....	327
2	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	226
	Total.....	553
	Number studying English during 1869-70 ...	480
	Net Increase.....	73

59. The above table shows that the number of boys learning English in Government Schools has increased from 798 to 817. In Private Aided Schools too there is an increase of 73 pupils.

60 The statement given below shows the study of Classical Languages :—

A.—*Sanskrit.*

No.	Name of School.	No. studying in 1869-70.	No. studying in 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Kurrachee High School ...	52	44	.....	8
2	Hydrabad High School ...	67	...	.....	67
	Total.....	119	44	.....	75

B.—*Latin.*

1	Kurrachee High School ...	21	13	.....	8
2	Hydrabad High School ...	32	...	.....	32
	Total.....	53	13	.....	40

C.—*Persian.*

1	Kurrachee High School ...	...	26	26	.....
2	Hydrabad High School ...	...	93	93	.....
	Total.....	...	119	119	.....

61. 173 scholars against 151 of the last year were learning classical languages during 1870-71. Since the recognition of Persian as one of the classical languages, there seems to be greater desire, particularly in the Hydrabad High School, to study that language, for I find that 93 boys there were learning Persian at the end of the official year.

62. The following Certificates of eligibility for employment in the Lower Grades of the Public Service were granted during 1870-71 :—

10 First class certificates by the Educational Inspector in Sind.
4 Second class do. by the Deputy do. do.
38 Do. do. by the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Hydrabad and Shikarpore Sub-Divisions.
—
52
—

63. The subjoined statement shows the number of boys educated in Government Schools in this province, and who have either entered the Government Service or obtained employments in other departments connected with Government :—

Schools.	Receiving salary below Rs. 10 per mensem.	Receiving salary above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 25 per mensem.	Receiving salary above Rs. 25 and below Rs. 50 per mensem.	Receiving salary of Rs. 50 and above.	Total.
High Schools	...	2	6	..	8
Middle Class Schools	...	5	2	...	7
Lower do.	3	29	2	...	34
Special Schools	...	...	1	2	3
Total.....	3	36	11	2	52

64. The foregoing statement is not complete, as the number who obtained situations in the Judicial Department has not yet been ascertained, though the information has been called for.

65. The subjoined statements A and B give a general view of the caste or religion of pupils attending the different schools.

A.—*Government Institutions.*

Description of Schools.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.		Parsis.	Others.	Total.
	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Others.	Cultivators.	Others.			
High Schools	6	..	130	...	14	23	3	176
Middle Class Schools ..... 1st Grade...	15	...	270	..	35	18	7	345
Middle Class Schools ..... 2nd Grade...	61	16	608	48	215	...	..	951
Lower Class Schools	197	140	4,482	707	1,295	1	94	6,916
Female Schools	8	...	151	86	771	...	...	1,016
Special Schools.....	5	...	36	3	23	...	...	67
Total	295	156	5,677	844	2,353	42	104	9,171

66. The above table shows a total of 6,128 Hindoos and 3,197 Mahomedans attending Government Institutions. On a comparison between this and the last year's return we find that the number of Hindoos and Mahomedans have increased by 789 and 342 respectively. A larger increase is also observable amongst the Parsee and other students.

B.—*Private Institutions.*

Description of Schools.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.		Parsis.	Others.	Total.
	Brahmins.	Cultivators.	Others.	Cultivators.	Others.			
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1	221	222
Middle Class School, 1st grade	8	...	172	...	28	...	18	226
Lower Class Schools	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Schools (St. Patrick's Convent School)	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	105
Total	8	...	172	..	28	92	344	644

67. In Private Institutions, as shown in Statement B, there is a slight decrease in the number of Hindoos and Mahomedans, while an increase is perceptible in the students of other creeds.

68. The following statement shows the number of Children of Cess-payers in different grades of schools:—

Collectorates.	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Primary.		Total.
		Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	
Kurrachee	68	89	11	168
Hydrabad	81	278	.....	359
Shikarpore	62	590	49	701
	211	957	60	1,228

69. There is a slight increase over 1869-70 in the total number; there were 19 girls fewer in the year just ended than in the year preceding it.

70. The cost per head of Instruction to Government is shown in the following statement :—

	Cost per Head of Pupils on average daily attendance from Imperial Fund.			Cost per Head of Pupils on average daily attendance from Local Funds.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.						
(a) General. High Schools	47	9	11	84	0	7
(a) General. 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	6	9	7	31	14	4
(a) General. 2nd do. do. do.	3	1	6	18	9	11
(a) General. Lower Class Schools	1	4	7	5	2	9
(b) Special Schools. Normal Schools	105	9	6	114	8	7
(b) Special Schools. Engineering School	81	8	11	133	15	6
(c) Female Schools	1	0	7	8	3	2
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT. *On the system of payment by results.*						
(a) General. High Schools	36	12	10	.....		
(a) General. 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	18	0	3	.....		
(a) General. 2nd Grade do. do.	.....			.....		
(a) General. Lower Class Schools	.....			.....		
(b) Female Schools	11	13	7	.....		
Total	313	7	3	396	6	10

71. Average monthly rate of Fee :—

(*A.*)—*Government Institutions.*

		Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools		1	0	9
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	1st Grade	0	4	6
	2nd Grade	0	1	6
Lower Class Schools		0	0	4
Female ditto		.....		
Normal ditto		.....		

(*B.*)—*Private Institutions.*

High Schools	2	4	1
Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st Grade	0	3	3
Lower Class Schools	0	5	6

72. The following table shows the position of the Parents of all the Pupils who attend the High and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Sind :—

	Institutions.	Persons of Independent Means.		Professional Persons.	Government Officials.	Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Cultivators.	Day-labourers.	Village Officers.	Others.	Total	Whether residents or non-residents.			Remarks.
		Land-owners.	Others.										Residents in the Town.	Residents in the Mofussil.	Total.	
	High Schools.															
1	Kurrachee	12	16	18	6	2	24	...	...	...	5	83	75	8	83	
2	Hydrabad	12	8	8	11	7	35	...	...	12	...	93	86	7	93	
	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
1	Kurrachee	7	7	24	21	35	10	7	18	2	11	142	109	33	142	
2	Hydrabad	7	1	9	35	14	71	3	4	8	..	152	120	32	152	
3	Sukkur	2	4	4	21	10	1	1	8	...	...	51	17	34	51	
	Total.....	40	36	63	94	68	141	11	30	22	16	521	407	114	521	

73. The subjoined is a list of Aided Schools to which Grants were awarded on the system of payment by results during 1870-71:—

Name of School.	Average attendance in each School at the time of examination.	Grant awarded to each School.		
High Schools.		Rs.	a.	p.
European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	91·4	1,656	0	0
St. Patrick's School, Kurrachee	65	531	0	0
European and Eurasian School, Manora.	23	242	0	0
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				
Church Missionary Society's 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Kurrachee.	88·215	813	8	0
Ditto ditto Hydrabad	98	980	8	0
Female Schools.				
St. Patrick's Convent School, Kurrachee.	86	919	0	0
Total	533·615	5,142	0	0

Normal Schools.

74. The average attendance in these schools was 16·1 throughout the year. 29 students presented themselves for examination, viz., 15 at Hydrabad and 14 at Sukkur; all those at the latter institution succeeded in passing, while at Hydrabad no less than 5 out of 8 who came up for the higher standard failed in one or two subjects. Three of the five, however, though they failed to obtain the minimum number of marks in certain heads, succeeded in obtaining the aggregate minimum of marks required under the rules. The result in the case of the Sukkur Normal School was very satisfactory, and highly creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Goolam Ali Akhund, an undergraduate of the University of Bombay. The following Masters and Assistant Masters were appointed during 1870-71:—

From Sukkur Normal School 2
From Hydrabad ditto 8

75. Statement showing the number of Trained and Untrained Masters appointed during the year:—

	Trained.						Untrained						
	From Hydrabad Normal School.			From Sukkur Normal School.									
	Arabic-Sindhi scholars.	Hindu-Sindhi scholars.	Female scholars.	Arabic-Sindhi scholars.	Hindu-Sindhi scholars.	Female scholars.	Arabic-Sindhi scholars.	Hindu-Sindhi scholars.	Female scholars.	Total Arabic-Sindhi scholars.	Total Hindu-Sindhi scholars.	Total Female scholars.	Grand Total.
Kurrachee ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
Hydrabad ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	9	4	15
Shikarpore ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	4	1	6
Total ...	...	8	...	...	2	...	3	4	6	3	14	6	23

Engineering School.

76. The number of students in this school is increased by 9, making a total of 22. Of two students in the senior division of this school, one has left owing to his having obtained an appointment as Overseer in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hydrabad and Roree Canal Division, and the other is ready to undergo the final examination. The junior division consists of 21 students, 19 of whom are preparing for the upper, and the remainder for the lower subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department.

77. No Jail Schools were examined during the year under report.

78. The following is the list of Books which were prepared and sent to the Press during the year under report:—

Book Department.

No. of Copies.	Names of Books.	No. of Edition.
	Persian Books.	
1000	Mufidu Talbin (improved)	New edition.
4000	Aga's Farsi	3rd and 4th editions.
	Arabic-Sindhi Schools.	
1000	Third Reading Book	4th do.
1000	Geography of the Bombay Presidency	3rd do.
1000	Second Reading Book	6th do.
1000	Saswi and Punhu	3rd do.
1000	Grammar	4th do.
1000	Dilja Hissab, or Mental Arithmetic, from Mr. Krishna Shastri's larger work	New do.
500	Geometry, 1st and 2nd Books	2nd do.
1000	Rai Diach	2nd do.
1000	Babnama	7th do.
500	Sindhi, by Abdul Hassan	New do.
	Hindu-Sindhi Books.	
1000	Lekhiji Pir, 2nd Part, transliterated from Arabic-Sindhi	New do.
1000	Dilpasand Akhani, Part I.	2nd do.
1000	Ditto ditto Part II.	2nd do.
1000	History of Sind, transliterated from Arabic-Sindhi	New do.
1000	Lekhiji Pir, Part I.	2nd do.
1000	Wahawari Hissab	New do.

79. *Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of Books during the year* 1870-71.

No.	Languages.	Balance of Books on 31st March 1870.		Received during the year 170-71.		Total.		Deduct disposed of.						Balance on the 31st March 1871.	
								Struck off.		Sold.		Total.			
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Sindi Books	30,375	12,322 8 6	10,369	2,580 6 6	40,744	14,902 15 0	...	.....	7,171	1,776 8 0	7,171	1,776 8 0	33,573	13,126 7 0
2	Persian do.	8,352	2,010 5 6	5,220	709 13 0	13,572	2,720 2 6	...	.....	3,585	525 6 6	3,585	525 6 6	9,987	2,194 12 0
3	Urdu do.	217	94 10 0	659	550 6 0	876	645 0 0	...	.....	40	7 13 0	40	7 13 0	836	637 3 0
4	Arabic do.	16	11 8 0	...	.....	16	11 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	11 8 0
5	Gurmukhi do.	1,518	223 8 0	14	1 5 0	1,532	224 13 0	...	.....	267	30 6 0	267	30 6 0	1,265	194 7 0
6	Hindu-sindhi do.	4,429	1,177 7 0	6,000	1,375 0 0	10,429	2,552 7 0	...	.....	2,811	664 9 6	2,811	664 9 6	7,618	1,887 13 6
7	Maps	315	808 6 6	743	743 0 0	1,058	1,551 6 6	...	.....	26	93 11 3	26	93 11 3	1,032	1,457 11 3
8	Anglo-Sindhi Books	2,498	2,769 6 0	25	137 8 0	2,523	2,936 14 0	...	.....	89	157 0 0	89	157 0 0	2,434	2,779 14 0
9	Other sorts	244	326 7 0	12	11 1 0	256	337 8 0	...	.....	134	71 3 0	134	71 3 0	122	266 5 0
10	Slates and Pens	.....	.....	...	248 0 8	...	248 0 8	...	.....	...	81 2 1	...	81 2 1	...	166 14 7
	Total	47,964	19,774 2 6	23,642	6,356 8 2	71,006	26,130 10 8	...	.....	14,123	3,407 11 4 *260 9 5	14,123	3,407 11 4 *260 9 5	56,883	22,722 15 4
											3,668 4 9		3,668 4 9		

* Rs. 260-9-5 have been credited in this Statement on account of sale-proceeds of Books in the last year.

80. Since the last year the practice of issuing Books gratis, either as prize-books or class-books, has been discontinued. The amount credited is Rs. 3,668-4-9, against Rs. 2,269-15-6 of 1869-70. The value of Stock received during the year is Rs. 6,356-8-2, against Rs. 7,968-2-0. The decrease can be accounted for by the circumstance that during nearly the whole of the year only two presses were at work, in consequence of reduction in the Publication grant. The grant was in the first instance reduced to Rs. 5,000, but subsequently augmented to Rs. 9,000.

Working of the Vernacular Literature Committee.

81. This Committee held a series of meetings first at Kurrachee and subsequently at Hydrabad, thereby giving opportunities to members residing at both places to be present. The chief topics for discussion before the Committee were—

1st. References made by Government on the manuscript Grammar of the late Mr. Ryland, and on that recently prepared by Dr. Trumpp.

2nd. Proposals made by you for the award of competitive prizes for original works and translations of selected works into Sindhi.

3rd. Sindhi works submitted for approval and patronage by different authors and compilers.

4th. Revision of some old poems.

5th. Reconsideration of the rules proposed by the Committee some years ago for fixing orthography in Arabic-Sindhi.

82. Agreeably to the sanction accorded in your letter No. 2586 dated the 7th November 1870, the following Prizes were offered :—

Prizes.

For translation of Johnson's Rasselas, Rs. 300.

For ditto of Samuel Smiles' Self-Help, 6 chapters, Rs. 300.

For Essay on the Condition of Sind under the Talpoor Dynasty, Rs. 400.

For further particulars I beg to refer you to Appendices A and B.

83. I have no doubt that the offer of annual competitive prizes for translations and original works will lead to good results. The Committee has not yet been able to make much progress in the revision of the School Books, for want of time. The help of a paid member is needed for the preparation of details of business to be

laid before the Committee. Should the appointment of a Translator be sanctioned, it is proposed that that Officer should act also as Secretary.

84. Before concluding this Report I must bring to your notice that Mr. Wyllie has recorded a note of the very valuable assistance rendered to this Department by the District Officers, and especially by Mr. E. James, Deputy Collector of Sehwan. Sir William Merewether, the Commissioner in Sind, was pleased, at the request of Mr. Wyllie, to award in a Darbar at Sukkur a Shawl to Mr. Kadurdad Khan, Mookhtiarkar at that place, and a Sword to Syud Gowsali Shah, President of the School Committee, in approbation of their judicious liberality and enlightened efforts to promote the cause of education. My thanks are also due to the several Native gentlemen whose names have been reported to me by the Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind for influence exerted and aid afforded.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE F. M. GRANT,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

APPENDIX A.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, the Educational Inspector in Sind offers a Prize of Rs. 300 each for the best translations into Sindhi of—

(*a*). Samuel Smiles' Self-Help—the first six chapters, with all requisite notes for explanation of the text.

(*b*). Rasselas—the whole.

The translations are to be headed with a motto, and sent with a sealed cover, containing the same motto and the name of the Translator, to the Educational Inspector in Sind, or the President of the Vernacular Literature Committee, on or before the 1st January 1872.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1730.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Educational Inspector's Office,
25th March 1871.

Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, the Educational Inspector in Sind offers a Prize of of Rs. (400) Four Hundred for the best Essay in Sindhi on the following subject:—"The Condition of Sind under the Talpoor Dynasty."

2. The heads under which the Essay is to be written are—

(*a*). The dwellings of the people.
(*b*). Dress, both of males and females.
(*c*). Marriage—the ceremonies connected therewith.
(*d*). Condition of women.
(*e*). Castes among the Hindoos, and the peculiarities of each.
(*f*). The daily domestic life.
(*g*). Customary rites and ceremonies not enjoyed by religion.
(*h*). Education.
(*i*). Agriculture—condition of the class of actual cultivators and landed proprietors.
(*j*). Trade and commerce.
(*k*). Internal communications.
(*l*). Social intercourse between different sections of the people.
(*m*). Government administration of justice, and the degree of liberty enjoyed by the people—revenue system, &c.

3. All essays must be submitted to the Educational Inspector in Sind, or the President of the Vernacular Literature Committee, on or before the 1st November 1872.

4. It rests with the Vernacular Literature Committee to give the whole amount of prize or a part of it for the essay which it may approve, or to require the author to make certain improvements or additions to his work before awarding to him the whole amount of the prize.

5. The Vernacular Literature Committee reserves to itself the power to purchase from the author whose work it may approve his copyright in the same, at a price to be fixed by the Committee, and it is on the condition of his parting with the said right that the prize will be awarded to the author.

6. The writers wishing to compete for the prize should send their essays under mottoes affixed to their respective works.

7. Rejected essays will be returned on application.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

1. Report of Elphinstone College for 1870-71.
2. Report of Deccan College for 1870-71.
3. Report of Grant Medical College for 1870-71.
4. Report of Poona Civil Engineering College for 1870-71.
5. Report of Government Law School for 1870-71.
6. Report of the Rajkumar College for 1870-71.

B 1.—REPORT OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE FOR 1870-71.

No. 48 of 1871-72.

Office of Elphinstone College, Bombay,
15th April 1871.

To J. B. Peile, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Report of Elphinstone College for the year 1870-71.

1. *College Staff.*—At the close of the official year the Staff was as follows :—

Principal—Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy (Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division).

Robert George Oxenham, M.A. (Acting Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy).

Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D., Professor of Oriental Languages (Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division).

Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Acting Professor of Oriental Languages.

I. B. Lyon, Esq., Professor of Chemistry.

H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A., Professor of English Literature.

Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Professor of English Literature (Acting 3rd Magistrate of Police, Bombay).

Messrs. Yasavant Vasudeo Athale, M.A, and Ibrahim Mahammad Sayani, B.A., Acting for Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Reader in Arabic—Sayed Abdool Fatti Moulvi.

Mirza Sadikali Fraidun, Assistant to the Arabic Reader.

Shastris—Vithal Ganesh Patvardhan; Bhimacharya bin Rambhat Zalakikar.

Dakshina Fellows :—

Jamshedji Ardesar Dalal, M.A., LL.B., Senior.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., Senior.
Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, M.A., Extra Senior.
Maniksha Jehangir Talugorkhan, B.A., LL.B., Junior.
Yashawant Vasudeo Athale, M.A., Junior.
Sabajirao Chintamon Chitnis, B.A., Junior.
Ibrahim Mahammad Sayani, B.A., Junior.

The changes during the year were as follows :—

The lamented death of Professor Hughlings, and my appointment as Acting Principal on the receipt of the intelligence announcing this event.

Professor Candy acted as Principal from June 7th to July 10th, on which latter date I took charge of the office.

Mr. Bellairs was confirmed in the appointment of Professor of English Literature on the 11th of July 1870.

Mr. M. G. Ranade was appointed Acting 3rd Magistrate of Police on the 16th of March 1871, and his work as Assistant Professor of English was divided between two of the Dakshina Fellows, Messrs. Yasavant Vasudeo Athale and Ibrahim Mahammad Sayani, as a temporary measure.

Mr. Bamonjee Edulji Modi, Senior Fellow, resigned on the 12th of June 1870, having been appointed to the Revenue Commissioner's Office as Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Telang succeeding him, and the Junior Fellowship thus vacated by Mr. Telang was filled up by Mr. S. C. Chitnis on the 13th June 1870.

Mr. Mirza Sadikali Fraidun was appointed as Assistant to the Arabic Reader on the 1st June 1870.

On the resignation of Mr. Barjorji Edulji Modi—proceeded to Europe, to study for the Bar or Indian Civil Service, on the 19th of December 1870—Mr. Ibrahim Mahammad Sayani succeeded him on the 20th of December 1870.

Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, M. A., was appointed an Extra Fellow on the 1st of January 1871, and was put on the regular list of Dakshina Fellows on the 1st of March 1871, the date on which Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Dalal's Fellowship expired.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Dalal was Extra Fellow from March 1871 to the end of the term.

Although the death of my predecessor is noticed in your Report for last year, I cannot here refrain from expressing in this place the very deep sense of his loss which is felt by the whole College. The youngest students did not fail to be impressed by his learning, and those who had enjoyed greater opportunities of profiting by his lectures were even more impressed by his entire devotion to their welfare and interests, and were better able to appreciate the depth and variety of his attainments. I am not using any conventional form, but stating the simple truth when I assure you that the students of this College in losing Mr. Hughlings feel that they have lost a friend whom they valued and trusted, as well as a teacher whose learning they still admire.

2. *Number on the Rolls.*—The University having matriculated only the same number in 1870 as in 1869, and the new College of St. Xavier, with its learned and able teaching staff, having naturally attracted some of the successful candidates, the supply of freshmen was diminished, and the total number on the college rolls less than last year. The difference between the figures in the fourth and fifth columns is due to the fact that the close of the official year is the time when the attendance is always about the minimum of the whole year. Students who fail in either B.A. or F.A. Examinations frequently leave College to escape payment of the fee, and return in the next term. To avoid the considerable loss which this practice entails on the Fee Fund, it has recently been resolved to collect half the terminal fee before the University examinations.

Of the 133 students on the rolls at the end of the year, 79 are Hindoos, 50 Parsees, 3 Mussalmans, and 1 Protestant. Of the Hindoos 36 are Marathi Brahmans, 9 are Shenvis, 4 are Nagar Brahmans, 14 are Prabhus, 6 are Banias, 3 are Bhatias, 2 are Kayastas, 1 Sonar, 1 Kunbi, 2 Telangus, and 1 Kshatriya.

The following table gives the number on the College rolls for this and some preceding years :—

YEARS.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Highest Number at any time on the Rolls.
1866-67	84	96	106	128
1867-68	109	130	153	167
1868-69	152	172	218	231
1869-70	177½	203	179	236
1870-71	132	196	133	215

43 new students joined the College in January 1871.

Classified Table of Parentage of the Students attending the College :—

Sons of persons of property.	Ditto of Merchants.	Ditto of Professional people.	Ditto of Priests.	Ditto of Brokers.	Ditto of Government Officials.	Ditto of Contractors.	Ditto of Cultivators.	Ditto of Shroffs or Money-lenders.	Ditto of Clerks employed in the Native States.	Ditto of Merchants' Clerks.	Ditto of Military men.	Ditto of Stamp-Vendors.	Ditto of Goldsmiths.	Ditto of Petty Merchants.	Ditto of Solicitors' Clerks.	Ditto of Household Managers.	Ditto of Shroffs.	Ditto of persons employed in Printing-Presses.	Ditto of Cooks.	Ditto of Clerks to Native Gentry.	Ditto of others.	Total.
7	25	7	13	5	37	1	5	4	2	9	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	133

3. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year under report is given below under three heads:—

	Detail Expenditure.			Total.		
Teaching.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
5 Professors	46,809	2	4			
Arabic Reader (1,800) and his Assistant (400)	2,200	0	0			
Shastris	1,422	0	0			
Dakshina Fellows	6,216	4	0			
Extra Fellow, paid from Fees	240	0	0			
				56,887	6	4
Establishment.						
* Rent	5,400	0	0			
Office Clerks, Peons, &c.	1,744	0	0			
Library Grant	500	0	0			
Contingencies	837	0	4			
Superintendent of Resident Students	240	0	0			
				8,721	0	4
Scholarships.						
Stipends	7,920	0	0			
Prizes	40	0	0			
				7,960	0	0
Total Expenditure	.....			73,568	6	8
Total Cost of Education per head.	.....			553	2	4

The total expenditure in 1869-70 was Rs. 64,701-7-3 as put down in the Annual Report of last year, and this year is Rs. 73,568-6-8. This increase in the figures is on account of the increase to Professors' pay from April 1870 up to the end of February 1871, and the salaries of the permanent appointments of Professors Bellairs and Bhandarkar at the Belgaum and Ratnagiri High Schools having been debited to the College accounts this year, under instructions from the Accountant General. These salaries were not debited to the College accounts last year.

* There will be some saving on this item.

The fees collected in 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 9,243-3-6, those in 1869-70 to Rs. 9,917-10-10, in 1868-69 to Rs. 6,480, and in 1867-68 to Rs. 3,520.

Messrs. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha and Yasavant Vasudeo Athale passed the M.A. Examination in Languages.

43 candidates appeared for the B.A. Examination in November 1870, out of whom 6 were successful, one of whom died in December 1870.

88 candidates, of whom 10 were ex-students, appeared for the F.A. Examination of 1870: 26 passed.

College Buildings.—On the 20th of February 1871 the College was moved into its permanent abode, and from that date Elphinstone College in the Cowasjee Jehangir building link together in honourable commemoration the names of a statesman whose far-sighted policy, and a citizen whose princely munificence, Bombay must ever remember with gratitude. I would beg to call your attention to the Reports of Professors Candy and Lyon with regard to the new buildings. The want of small lecture-rooms was apparent from our first occupation of the new College, and the experience of a rainy season has practically shown how much protection from the weather is necessary. It will, I think, be found advisable to screen off portions of the verandah, as suggested by Professor Candy. Professor Lyon's suggestion is, however, one which, if you approve, should be immediately acted upon, and the Public Works Department authorities requested to add the partition desired to the Gymnasium building. The cost of this addition will, I understand, be about Rs. 300. Dr. Lyon assures me that the space thus obtained will be amply sufficient for his Laboratory, and the remaining space will be quite large enough for a satisfactory Gymnasium.

Before leaving this portion of my Report, I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the result of a communication with the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to whom I wrote, on our first occupation of the new College, informing him that the students and professors were constantly disturbed, and complained of the very frequent and apparently unnecessary noise made by engine-drivers in the immediate neighbourhood of the College. The authorities of the Railway most courteously responded by issuing

such instructions that no unnecessary whistling is now made, and the College is as little disturbed as possible by the passage of engines or trains.

The serious illness of the late Acting Principal at the end of the first term in last year, and the unavoidable delay in the appointment of his successor, were circumstances most unfortunate for the two senior classes, who thus lost a month's teaching in some subjects at the most critical period of their college course, with results apparent in the University Examinations held in November and December last.

Lastly, I would beg to record my sense of the zealous coöperation of the Professors and Fellows during the time that I have had the honour of being associated with them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. G. OXENHAM,

Acting Principal.

2.—REPORT OF DECCAN COLLEGE FOR 1870-71.

No. 105 of 1871-72.

Deccan College, 30th June 1871.

To J. B. Peile, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you the following Report of the Deccan College for the year 1870-71.

2. On the 11th of July 1870 Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Professor of English Literature, was appointed Acting Principal of Elphinstone College, and continued to perform the duties of that post till the middle of April 1871. For the first few months of his absence his work at this College was divided among the remaining Professors and Tutors, and in November 1870 Mr. H. P. Jacob, Head Master of the Poona High School, was appointed Acting Professor of English Literature. Mr. Jacob entered upon his duties with energy and judgment, and proved a great addition to the College staff. We have also had the misfortune to be deprived since February 18th, 1871, of the services of Dr. F. Kielhorn, who, after five years of zealous and fruitful labours, has been compelled by increasing ill-health to return for a while to Germany. His chair is at present occupied by Mr. Shunkur Pandurung Pundit, M.A. The Readership of Latin was conferred on Mr. Aitken, a student of this College who passed the examination for the degree of B.A. this year with great credit, in succession to Mr. Hormusji Jehangirji Bhabha, now Fellow of Elphinstone College, who had occupied it for some months. Messrs. Ganesh Parashuram Joshi and Vishnu Moreshwur Mahagani, B.A., are at present Senior and Junior Fellows, and take an active share in the work of tuition. Messrs. Anunt Shastri Pendarkur and Chintamon Shastri Thathe continue to discharge the duties which they have so long performed under the direction of the Professor of Sanskrit. The numerous changes which I have here enumerated have occasioned some interruption to College work, but not, I hope, of a very serious nature.

3. The number of students on the books is at present 82, and the average attendance has been 68. The total number of students is therefore the same as at the date of my last Report, but the aver-

age daily attendance has somewhat fallen off. This is to be attributed to the very great amount of sickness in the College last term, and to the fact that a larger number of students reside in the City. The exposed situation of the College is not favourable to the health of many, who suffer from frequent colds and fevers. In my last Report I anticipated a large increase to our numbers this year, but the unexpected results of the Matriculation Examination, in which a smaller proportion than ever was successful, has defeated that hope. The present class of freshmen consists of 22 members only, but they are superior, I think, to the freshmen of the last two years.

4. In my last Report I spoke of a proposal for setting apart a portion of the Fee Fund for various expenses connected with the comfort and embellishment of the College, and the recent order of the Government of India on this subject will enable us, it may be hoped, in some degree to achieve this end. But the slow increase in our numbers, and the almost entire absence of the sons of wealthy men, are conditions not very favourable to the accumulation of the Fee Fund. This year we have introduced one important change, viz., the exaction of a fee of 5 rupees from senior scholars and 3 rupees from junior scholars. We also still adhere to the rule of granting free studentships only in cases of real and proved poverty, and in the proportion of 20 per cent. of our whole number.

5. The College has now the advantage of a regular Gymnastic Instructor, and the good effects of his discipline will, I hope, be soon perceptible. The News-Room is still kept up, and the Native journals at any rate appear to be diligently read. The heavy labour demanded for preparing for the examination leaves little time for private reading except perhaps in vacation.

6. For the work of the College during the past year I beg to refer you to the Reports of the Professors and Tutors. My own work has been as usual, but the absence of Mr. Oxenham devolved upon me for some time a considerable part of the work of the English Professor.

7. The College has had a fair amount of success in the University Examination this year, considering the strictness with which they are conducted. 7 candidates passed the B. A. Examination and 10 failed; 11 passed the First Examination in Arts and 22 failed.

My remarks on the Matriculation Examination last year suggest to me to say that I was rather disappointed with the results this year, as the answers to the History and Geography papers were on the whole decidedly better done.

8. With reference to the Circular No. 49 of 7th April 1870, I have the honour to state that Professors Shunkur Pandurang Pundit, M.A., and Kero Lakshmon Chatrey report that the manuscripts and apparatus under their charge are safe and in good condition. The same may be said of the Library books generally.

9. I desire to be allowed to state, in conclusion, my cordial acknowledgment of the services of the body of Professors and Tutors during the year under report.

I enclose returns.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. WORDSWORTH,
Principal of the Deccan College.

3.—REPORT OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

The year 1869-70, on which I have the honour to report, completes the 25th anniversary of this College, and its results on the whole bear favourable comparison with those of previous years. 66 Graduates and Undergraduates kept terms during the Sessions, 3 of whom passed the Final Examination of the University for the degree of L.M., and 12 ceased to attend. 55 Hospital Apprentices have been under instruction, 11 of whom have been found qualified for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary, 4 resigned, and 7 were discharged for irregularities, and 1 died. 47 Vernacular Pupils received instruction; 5 have been found qualified, 3 ceased to attend, and 9 were discharged. The foregoing shows a total of 168 students of the several classes who have been borne on the College rolls during the year.

Result of Examinations.

University Examination for the L.M. Degree.—Twelve students went up for the First Examination, of whom four succeeded in passing in the 2nd Division: their names are Hormasji Dadabhai Masani, Timulji Bhicaji Nariman, Mahadevrao Yeswant Paranjpe, and Trimbuck Sukharam Shervalkar. For the Second or Pass Examination four went up, and three succeeded in obtaining their degrees: two of them passed in the 1st, and one in the 2nd Class. The names of the successful candidates are—

1st Class.

Suruplal Balackram Shirbastan.
Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A.

2nd Class.

Balwant Gopal Bhate.

Though the result of both examinations may be considered satisfactory, yet that for the First Examination occasioned me some disappointment, as from my knowledge of the calibre of the candidates I quite looked to about two-thirds of them passing. The subjects in which the majority failed to satisfy the Examiners were Anatomy and Materia Medica with Practical Pharmacy. The causes of failure are, I believe, to be found, 1st, in the changes which

circumstances have rendered necessary among the Teachers of those sciences, and which tended to unsettle the minds of the students; 2nd, to a proper want of supervision of the Practical Pharmacy Class in the Hospital Dispensary; and finally to an unnecessarily severe and lengthened paper on Materia Medica. In order to provide for a more thorough supervision in the Hospital Dispensary, I applied, on the 17th March 1870, to the Inspector General for the services of another Apothecary, but, I regret to say, unsuccessfully. A second application, made in October last, met, however, with approval and was sanctioned by Government. To meet the wants of the Anatomical Department, I would observe that in para. 13 of a scheme for the reorganization of the College Staff which was forwarded to Government through the Director of Public Instruction in May 1869, I applied for the services of a Demonstrator of Anatomy. By letter dated 8th October 1870 I again drew attention to this subject, but as yet, I regret to state, no reply has been received from Government. The students have now become so numerous that it is not, I consider, in the power of any single teacher to satisfactorily direct their instruction in the dissecting-room: the appointment of a Demonstrator has consequently become of such urgency as, in my humble opinion, not to admit of further postponement. The Calcutta Medical College possesses a 1st and 2nd Demonstrator of Anatomy on salaries of Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 per mensem respectively: the demand for one Demonstrator can consequently, I submit, under existing circumstances, be scarcely thought disproportionate.

With regard to the paper on Materia Medica which I have characterized as unnecessarily severe and long, I would beg to make the following remarks.

To pass the L.M. Examination a candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each examination in each subject. To pass the L.C.E. Examination only 25 per cent. in each subject and 33⅓ per cent. in the aggregate need be obtained. In no Pass Examination of the University except L.M. is a higher percentage than 33⅓ insisted on in any one subject, or a higher aggregate percentage than 40 per cent., and that only for the degree in Law. With a standard in Medicine higher than that of any other faculty in the University, it becomes a matter of no little importance that it should not be greatly exceeded; whereas the questions set in the paper on Materia Medica were not only very severe, but so lengthy

as to render it impracticable for a student to answer them in the time allowed, viz., three hours. One of the Examiners has, in a letter to my address, acknowledged that he laboured under the impression that candidates had the option of selection from among the questions set, whereas the maximum number of marks allotted to all the questions only amounted to 100, of which 50 per cent. must have been obtained to pass in the Second, and $\frac{2}{3}$rds in the First Division.

Final Examination of Hospital Apprentices.—Eleven of these lads were examined by the Principal and Professors for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and all were found qualified, viz., T. Stephens, J. Benson, L. Noronha, J. Dias, J. Connell, G. Keyes, H. Murray, L. D'Souza, C. H. Bell, J. Lawrence, and W. Dowsett.

Final Examination of Vernacular Pupils.—This examination was conducted by the Teachers of the Vernacular Class, superintended by the Principal. Five candidates came up and passed successfully for the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant. All but one were qualified in English, and will therefore be entitled to the higher scale of pay : *vide* G. G. O. No. 392 dated 17th June 1868. Their names are—Shreedhar Balwant Bapat, Vithal Bhikajee Nancy, Ramchandra Ganpat Nalvade, Wamon Govind Pendey, and Gopal Harri Keyley.

Examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for promotion to the higher grade.—Two candidates, A. D'Souza and Barjorji Ardesser, both Graduates of the College and belonging to the 2nd grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, presented themselves for examination, and were found qualified for promotion to the 1st grade. To summarize the above results: three students have obtained the degree of L.M. and have left the College, and four students have passed the 1st L.M. Examination; eleven Hospital Apprentices were qualified for the grade of Assistant Apothecary; five Vernacular Pupils for that of Hospital Assistant; and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons succeeded in obtaining promotion to the 1st grade; making a total of 25 who have competed successfully at the several examinations.

Changes in the College Staff.—Assistant Surgeon T. Holmested relieved Assistant Surgeon W. F. Knapp, on his being appointed Superintendent under the Contagious Diseases Act, of the chair of Anatomy on 7th June. Surgeon J. T. Mackenzie, M. B., returned from sick leave to Europe on 10th October, and resumed charge of

the duties of Professor of Surgery from Assistant Surgeon W. Gray, who consequently reverted to his chair of Anatomy and displaced Assistant Surgeon Holmested. Mr. Narayen Daji handed over the chair of Materia Medica to Dr. Sidney Smith on the return of that officer from Europe on 17th February. Though Mr. Holmested was attached but for a short time, yet his ability, zeal in the performance of the duties confided to him, and quiet unassuming manners made a very favourable impression on his colleagues, and I trust, should opportunity offer, that his services may be permanently secured to the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF 1870.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs. 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery to Suruplal Balackram Shirbastan

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Gold Medal for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence to Suruplal Balackram Shirbastan.

The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, with a Silver Prize-Medal, for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, to Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A.

4th Year Students.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Chemical Clerk and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology, to D. B. Valles.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser, and in knowledge of Practical Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, to Shantaram Venayek Kuntak.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to Kassim Verji Patell.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence, to Tribhowandass Mothichand Shah.

3rd Year Students.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rs. 20 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, including Practical Anatomy, to Hormusji Dadabhai Masani.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to Temulji Bhikaji Nariman.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Botany and Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to Trimbuck Succaram Shirvalkar.

A Reid Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Mahadevrao Yeswant Paranjpe.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to Nassarwanji Nowroji Khamhata.

A Reid Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Comparative Anatomy, to A. M. D'Souza.

2nd Year Students.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, to Balchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, to J. Pereira.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rs. 14 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to N. S. D'Costa.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rs. 13 monthly, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry, to J. V. Coutinho.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Physiology, to Kaikhasro Sorabji Nariman.

1st Year Students.

Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, to J. T. D'Cunha.

Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to B. Lobo.

Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Rastamji Pestonji Bharucha.

Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Botany, to Phirozshah Jamshedji Damania.

Government Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the Session, to D. A. Gomes.

VERNACULAR CLASS.

2nd Year Students.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the Session, to Chintaman Mahadeo.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship, of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica, to Hari Vithal.

1st Year Students.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship, of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry, to Krishnajee Babarao.

THE MEDALS FOR THE HOSPITAL APPRENTICES CLASS.

The McLernan Medal to 3rd year Hospital Apprentice T. Stephens.

The Arnott Medal to 2nd year Hospital Apprentice E. Loane.

The Burnes Medal to 1st year Hospital Apprentice P. J. P. Soares.

The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Book Fund.—The interest accruing on this fund during the year, amounting to Rs. 525-12-0, has, in accordance with the conditions of the trust, been distributed among the Graduates and Undergraduates, in order to assist them in the purchase of the prescribed text-books.

The Museum.—The Curator, Dr. Gray, reports that "44 valuable specimens have been added to the collection, almost all having been forwarded by the officers of the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital." Dr. Gray further states "the re-cataloguing of the collection is being steadily pushed on." I would take the opportunity of observing that Assistant Surgeon Atmaram Sadashew Jayakar, L. R. C. P., is the only medical officer, with the exception of those above referred to, who has presented this department with a preparation during the past year.

The Library.—Seventy volumes have been added to this department, and the collection, more especially on Natural History and Botany, is a highly useful and valuable one. Further additions are in course of being made.

The Materia Medica Collection.—Little, I regret to say, can be done in this direction—not that much is not needed, but because want of space precludes further additions being made.

Mineralogical Collection.—The College is indebted to Professor Lyon for collecting and arranging numerous valuable specimens, and supplying a want which the institution has long been sensible of.

History and Progress of the College.—Twenty-five Matriculated Students have joined the institution with the intention of keeping terms. Thirty-three Hospital Apprentices, eleven Vernacular Pupils, and thirty-four Medical Pupils have been admitted, which raises the total number of students at present borne on the rolls to 199, as shown below :—

Graduates and Undergraduates	72
Hospital Apprentices	58
Vernacular Pupils	37
Native Medical Pupils	32
Total.....	199

The parentage of the University students is as follows :—ten are sons of zemindars or persons of independent income, six of professional persons, nineteen of tradesmen, two of persons in the employ of Native States, twenty-nine of Government subordinate servants and pensioners, six of persons in the employ of merchants.

The Entrance Examination of the Vernacular Class was held on 26th October : the standard employed was a modification of Standard III. (See Schedule A, Educational Department, *Government Gazette*, page 497, December 26th, 1867.) There were 109 candidates from the different Anglo-Vernacular Schools for eleven vacancies. The competition was, as may be supposed, very active, and resulted in seventeen being selected. To eleven of them vacant stipends were awarded, and four remain as free students.

As stated above, 38 Native Medical Pupils have joined the College on the conditions specified in G. G. O. No. 392 dated 17th June 1868. In my last Report I referred to the difficulties which had arisen in the formation of this class, and mentioned the modifications recommended by this Government in the terms of the order of the Government of India above quoted. Instead, however, of a solution of this vexed question having been come to, I regret to say

the Government of India have declined, for financial reasons, to accede to the proposals of this Government. To overcome the difficulty which has arisen, I purpose renting a house in the immediate neighbourhood of the College for the use of the Vernacular and Native Medical Pupils, meeting the outlay from the house-rent allowed to the Vernacular Pupils and from savings accruing from house-rent sanctioned to the Hospital Apprentices. Should Government not sanction this course, there exists the extreme probability of the Native Medical Subordinate Department of this Presidency being deprived of the advantages of a course of College instruction.

The manuscript of a Vernacular text-work on Medical Jurisprudence has been completed by Mr. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M., and will before long be in the hands of his pupils. A text-work on Midwifery, compiled by Mr. Sukharam Arjun Ravat, L.M., will also soon be ready. Within a few months this institution will consequently be possessed of a complete series of text-books in the Marathi tongue for the use of the Vernacular Class. The importance attached to this can scarcely, I think, be overrated, and this College will be able to congratulate itself on being the first in India to have supplied so important a want in Medical Education.

It gives me pleasure to report that the Warrant Medical Officers of this Presidency, in order to perpetuate their grateful sense of the interest evinced in their behalf by the late Inspector General, Indian Medical Department (F. S. Arnott, M.D., C.B.), have, with the sanction of Government, presented a Silver Medal, designated the "*Arnott Prize Medal*," to be given annually to the best second-year Student Apprentice in this College. I congratulate Hospital Apprentice E. Loane on being the first recipient of this prize. The Hospital Apprentice Class has thus three Medals annually to compete for: one, the "*McLennan Medal*," by the seniors; a second, the "*Arnott Medal*," by the middle-class men; and a third, the "*Burnes Medal*," by the juniors.

By Resolution of Government, Educational Department, No. 214 dated 12th April 1870, the Principal of this College was requested to give effect to certain suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction based on a proposal emanating from Baee Perozbaee, the sister of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., for the training of Midwives in connection with the Obstetric Department of the College; a sum of Rs. 600 was paid by the abovementioned lady to meet the expense

of training four Nurses. The rules bearing on this subject were published in the *Government Gazette* on the 27th October 1870. Although a liberal allowance is granted while undergoing instruction, and the conditions as to residence, &c., are far from being restrictive, yet up to the present only one woman has joined. It has been suggested to me that the scheme is not sufficiently known to the mass of the people, otherwise there would be no lack of candidates. Under these circumstances it will be advisable to have the Notification translated into one or more vernacular languages and published in the Native Press. In April 1870 H. H. the Chief of Joonaghur visited the College and took apparently much interest in what he saw; subsequently H. H. presented the institution with a sum of Rs. 1,000, "to be used for the interest of the College in any way that I might think best." With the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, I propose laying out this liberal gift on a handsome book-case to contain the Natural History and Botanical sections of the College Library.

The students have at length succeeded in establishing a Gymnasium. Subscriptions were liberally given in furtherance of the scheme by the several Professors. It gives me pleasure to state that of an evening many of the students may be seen indulging not only in gymnastic exercise, but in various other athletic and healthful games.

To meet the rapid growth of the institution, plans for the extension of the building designed by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, R.E., Architectural Engineer, have been laid before Government. So much is the want of space felt that it is with very great difficulty accommodation can be provided for the students.

In conclusion I beg to observe that the conduct of the students has been exceedingly good.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, Grant Medical College, 5th April 1871.

4.—REPORT OF THE POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR 1870-71.

No. 97 of 1871-72.

Civil Engineering College, Poona,
1st July 1871.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 1870-71.

1. The only change which has taken place during the year is the appointment of Mr. Raghunath Vinayak A. Dhairyavan to the post of Teacher of Drawing.

2. The numbers continue steadily to increase—in fact, with our present limited staff of teachers, it becomes a question whether the present attendance is not in excess of the teaching power supplied. After the Matriculation Examination the entire number of pupils on the roll was 116. Of this number a few left the College before 1st April, on which date the numbers in the several departments stood as follows:—

I.—University Department.

Senior Class	8
Middle Class	18
Junior Class	14

II.—Second Department.

Senior Class	29
Junior Class	28

III.—Vernacular Department.

Senior Class	18
Junior Class	21
Total	136

The table annexed shows the condition in life of the parents of the pupils attending the several departments.

A new class of Vernacular students has just been formed, and if I include its members in the attendance roll the 1st of May sees the institution numbering no less than 166 pupils, a total immensely in excess of the maximum attendance in any previous year.

For the Entrance Examination of the Second Department in September last no less than 123 candidates presented themselves, out of which number 40 succeeded in passing the examination.

3. Out of 7 students who presented themselves for the L.C.E. Examination 2 only succeeded in passing. Of the candidates who failed, 3 were, however, students who had been unsuccessful at the examination last year, and who, having completed their collegiate term, did not after their failure attend regularly at the College.

One of the Engineering papers at the L. C. E. Examination, that on Designing and Estimating, &c., was so absurdly heavy that it would have been quite impossible for any student, however proficient, to answer even a moiety of the questions in the time allowed. This is not merely my own opinion as regards this paper, but is also the opinion of the Principals of the Roorkee and Madras Civil Engineering Colleges, to each of which gentlemen I forwarded a copy of the paper, which contains in all nine questions.

The Principal of the Roorkee College says:—"Questions 2 and 3 (if the drawings were done to scale, and the estimate had to be worked out in detail) would alone occupy more than three hours, and I am quite sure that even an experienced Engineer could not do them in less;" while the Principal of the Madras Engineering College remarks: "I don't hesitate to give it as my opinion that the paper you sent me with your letter of 15th instant could not possibly be answered by any student, however proficient, in three hours. When I say answered, I mean of course answered intelligently and correctly. My impression is that *fifteen hours at least should have been given for the paper.*"

It is needless for me to make any further remarks on the unfairness to the students of an examination conducted in such a manner. I have represented the matter to the Syndicate of the University, but there does not appear to be any redress for the candidates who have suffered from such manifest injustice.

To be a good Examiner experience is necessary in order to avoid the common error of setting papers which cannot possibly be answered in a limited time. Were an Examiner to undertake himself the task of writing out the answers to his paper in the appointed time, he would often find that the work would overtask his own powers.

To publish in the University Calendar such a paper as that given in Designing and Estimating must have the effect of making the University Examination appear ridiculous, and the question will naturally arise as to whether such a paper has not been set for the public rather than the candidates.

For the F. C. E. Examination 14 candidates presented themselves, of whom 8 passed, which was as large a proportion as I could have expected.

4. There is a great want of a fixed standard in the Engineering Examinations of the University. From the standard adopted in one year it is quite impossible to form any judgment as to what the standard may be at the next examination. As an instance I may mention that at the late L. C. E. Examination one of the candidates who appeared had presented himself for examination in the previous year, when, though he failed in some one of the subjects, he nevertheless obtained 40 marks for his drawings. At the late examination he of course presented the same drawings, taking it for granted that, as the standard was supposed to be a fixed one, he would obtain the same marks as on the former occasion. To his and my surprise, he was only awarded 17 marks for the same drawings, though one of the pair of Examiners had also been an Examiner in the previous year. I pointed out the discrepancy to one of the Examiners who had shown me the marks, and the marks were subsequently raised to 25, but even after this alteration there was still a difference of 15 per cent. between the standards of two successive years.

The Examiner to whom I have alluded defended his system of marking on the ground that the drawings in each year fixed a standard by which the other drawings should be measured. This method of assigning marks is obviously unfair, as, if the best drawings be taken as a standard, one very proficient draughtsman might cause the failure of the rest of the candidates. It would certainly be fairer to take one of the drawings of a previous year, to which marks had been already assigned, as a standard, and compare all the

drawings with this. If the standard is to be thus altered every year at the caprice of the Examiners, no teacher can possibly form a judgment as to the fitness or otherwise of his pupils for the University examination.

5. I should wish to see Mechanical Engineering introduced as a branch of study for the University degree. It might be so arranged that a candidate could select either Civil or Mechanical Engineering as the branch which he would take up. This plan is adopted in the Madras University. I have always been of opinion that in instructing natives of this country the purely theoretical has been allowed too much to supersede the practical. Hence there is an absolute want of skilled artizans throughout India. To enable the Engineering College, however, to afford this practical instruction, a Professor of Mechanical Engineering is requisite. I have already pointed out the necessity for such a Professorship, but the Government of India has declined to sanction its establishment.

There can be no question that the staff of the Poona Civil Engineering College, if not the weakest, is certainly one of the weakest in India for the number of pupils receiving instruction. Sir A. Grant has on more than one occasion pointed out its condition, and the Secretary of State has alluded to it in his Despatch No. 3 dated 11th September 1869.*

During the year under report every teacher in the College has had more work laid on him than he could perform efficiently. Were it not for the assistance I received from Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins, R. E., who very kindly delivered a course of lectures to the students of the University Department, the want of an additional teacher would have been more severely felt. I cannot sufficiently thank Colonel Wilkins for the assistance he so generously and gratuitously afforded. During the months of July, August, and September he came to the College regularly once every week, took the Senior Class for more than two hours, and gave them lectures and exercises in Architecture and Designing.

Colonel Wilkins during this time became convinced from personal observation of the inadequacy of the College staff to impart instruction to three distinct departments consisting of seven separate classes, and he of his own accord wrote to the Secretary to Government stating it as his opinion that a Teacher of Drawing and a Professor

* Published in the *Bombay Educational Record*, Vol. V., p. 352.

of Engineering were absolutely essential to the well-being of the College. Colonel Wilkins made his recommendation as the result of personal observation, and without, I believe, any knowledge that I had some months previously written to Government strongly advocating a similar increase of teaching staff.

The Engineering College at Roorkee is well supplied with qualified instructors, although the fees collected from pupils there do not annually amount to a larger sum than the return from this College, while the Poona Engineering College, to impart instruction in what Sir A. Grant aptly designates the peculiarly European science of Civil Engineering,"* possesses but two European teachers, one of whom is the Principal of the College. The Indian Engineering College which is to be established in England at Cooper's Hill would have but a small chance of success were its teaching staff no stronger than that of this College. It is in contemplation to expend a considerable sum annually in England for the purpose of educating Engineers for India:—surely a moderate expenditure in India for the same purpose cannot be considered unnecessary.

6. During the past year 65 volumes have been added to the Library, which is, I regret to say, still in a very incomplete state. Engineering works are usually large and expensive, and as the cost of many essential works is so great as to put them out of the reach of the majority of the College students it becomes necessary to furnish the Library with duplicate and triplicate copies of many publications. The Library is also open to all officers (superior and subordinate) of the Public Works Department in consideration of the sum of 1,500 rupees subscribed by that Department, and many of the books are taken away to out-stations, and often, I regret to say, remain unreturned for months.

All the cases in the Geological Museum have been filled with specimens since the last Report, and some new cases will be needed to complete the furnishing of the Museum-room.

During the past year also a small Printing-press and a few founts of type have been procured, so that the College now possesses its own Press, which is exceedingly useful, as the examination papers are printed cheaper and better than they could be done elsewhere in Poona.

* See Director of Public Instruction's Report for 1867-68, page 43, para. 42.

7. Since the last Report nothing has been done towards the erection of the Workshops. The machinery has now lain in the compound for two and a half years, much of it exposed to the weather, and yet, although grants had been sanctioned for the erection of these workshops in the Budget of 1869-70 and 1870-71, the work has not up to this date been commenced. The delay in the erection of these workshops is to me inexplicable. More than a year ago the plan was reported on by Mr. Howard, the Executive Engineer, but since his departure to England I have been given to understand that the plans and estimates have been revised and altered by his successor, thus rendering another application for Government sanction necessary. It is to be hoped that the officer now in charge (Mr. Howard's successor having also gone to England on leave) may not consider a second revision indispensable, or a third year may elapse before the first stone of the workshops is laid. Meanwhile a wretched grass-covered shed, which has been regularly blown down at the commencement of each monsoon and subsequently reconstructed, constitutes the Engineering College "workshops," and forms a most unsightly appendage to a handsome building.

8. The three students who obtained the degree of L.C.E. in 1869 have all been provided with appointments by Government. Up to the present, however, the first student at the L.C.E. examination in 1870 has not been appointed, though it is now more than six months since he passed. This delay on the part of the Public Works Department in conferring an appointment guaranteed by Government will, I fear, affect injuriously our next year's attendance. Everything affecting the position of the Licentiates in Civil Engineering is closely observed by students in all the schools and colleges, and such a circumstance as five or six months' delay in making an appointment, fairly earned according to the terms of the Government guarantee, will have in their eyes a peculiar significance.

9. I would make a few remarks on a subject which since the College has sent abroad Licentiates in Civil Engineering has come prominently into notice. I allude to the prejudice which exists among many of the Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department against *college* students as being theoretical and not practical Engineers. Many Engineers appear to forget that when they themselves first entered on the practice of their profession they were just as inexperienced in the practical part of engineering. The practical part of every profession must be learned in the practice of

that profession. Barristers or clergymen, for example, are in the outset "theoretical men:" practical experience must be gained by the former in the courts, and by the latter in the pulpit and parish.

The University degree of L. C. E. is, as Colonel Marriott justly observed (when alluding to the value of this degree), a witness for doctrine, and in no way a proof of practical knowledge.*

There exist in England two systems of Engineering education. The one consists of a good theoretical training in a College, the other in an apprenticeship to an Engineer. The latter naturally finds most favour among the engineering profession, who are as a body averse to lose the large fee which accompanies each pupil; but the collegiate system of instruction has, notwithstanding the opposition of the profession, gradually gained ground, and will, no doubt, a few years hence entirely supersede the other. Many pupils after paying a high fee find that the Engineer to whom they have been articled has little or no work in hand, and they consequently spend the greater part of the term of their apprenticeship in loitering in the office, it being the pupil's own concern whether he learns anything or not during the period of his probation.†

It is required of the Engineers who come out to India for the Public Works Department appointed by the Secretary of State that they should, in addition to their college diploma, produce certificates of having spent one year at least in the office of some recognized Engineer. As I have examined several of these young men after their arrival in this country, I can confidently affirm that the attainments of most of them are not in any way superior to those of the Licentiates in Civil Engineering. In fact, in Pure and Applied Mathematics and in Physical Science the passed students of the Engineering College have considerably the advantage. It seems to me that the Licentiates might fairly claim as a set-off against the one year's practical—or, in many cases, office—experience of the Assistant Engineers sent out from home, a knowledge of the peculiarities of the climate, as well as an acquaintance with the language and customs of the people with whom they have to deal.

Colonel Wilkins, in his letter to Government, to which I have already alluded in para. 5 of this Report, warmly espouses the cause of the Licentiates in Civil Engineering. He remarks as follows:—

* Papers connected with the establishment of Indian Universities.

† The *Builder* of 3rd December 1870, page 958, has an excellent article on the subject.

"Before concluding this letter, I would wish to remark upon what I consider a mistaken view which appears to be current amongst University Examiners and Officers of the Public Works Department with respect to the qualifications to be expected from graduates of Engineering of the Bombay University. In August last I offered to give Captain Mant, Executive Engineer, Kolapoor, a Licentiate of Civil Engineering as an Assistant. Captain Mant replied as follows:—

"'Mr. Anant Narayen has had none whatever' (practical experience), 'having only passed the examination for L. C. E. in November last from the Poona Civil Engineering College, where practical instruction exists only in name. I was myself one of the Examiners' (University), 'and conceived, as did Mr. Hart, my colleague, a very low opinion of Mr. Anant's practical knowledge, though obliged to give him good marks for his answers to theoretical questions.'

"Now this view of Captain Mant I consider to be quite erroneous, and not borne out by the University regulations. Practical knowledge is required for the Master's degree only: men are not born with practical experience, and they cannot obtain it without practice. I think that University Examiners should be informed that the University does not exact practical experience from candidates for the Licentiate's degree.

"It has once been attempted to make the Poona Engineering Institution a 'Practical School,' and the result was a signal failure. The Engineering College has no practice, and it is useless to attempt to teach the 'practical' without it."

It is not immediately on leaving college that the qualifications of the young Engineer should be judged, but after three or four years' experience on works, when he has had sufficient opportunities of applying to actual practice the principles inculcated in the class-room.

One of the oldest Engineering Schools in the British dominions is, if I mistake not, that attached to the University of Dublin, and the success of its pupils in their profession has been so remarkable that no one who has ever traced their career could hesitate to pronounce in favour of a good theoretical education as the basis of Engineering practice.

10. The establishment of a good Gymnasium would be a real benefit to the College students. A college which has for its object the production of Engineers is in this country certainly incomplete without such an appendage. The young Engineer does not depend for his livelihood on his mental powers solely. Much bodily exertion is required of him, and many hardships have to be endured, for

which a course of athletic training would in a great measure prepare him. I hope to see a boat-club formed among the students after the summer vacation, but I should in addition wish to see a commodious roofed shed erected in the College compound where gymnastic exercises could be practised.

11. The collection of fees from the students has in no way injuriously affected the attendance. At present the sum collected monthly considerably exceeds Rs. 200, and I think that this source may in future be relied on to produce a regular income of at least that amount. I make it a rule not to remit the fee unless undoubted proof of poverty is produced, and as I require a certificate from one or two well-known persons in support of an application for a remission of the fee the number of applications are not as numerous as might be supposed.

12. In consequence of the great increase in the number of the students, our present grant for Fellowships and Scholarships is, compared with the allowances made to the other Colleges, remarkably small. The total sum obtained from Imperial Funds for distribution is, after deducting Rs. 100 for two Fellowships, but Rs. 215 per mensem, which sum has to be cut up into small stipends to allow of a portion being allotted to each class.

13. In conclusion, I beg to tender my best thanks to the Professors and Teachers of the College for their coöperation during the past term.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

Classified Table of Parentage of the Students attending the Poona Civil Engineering College.

Sons of persons of property.	Do. of Merchants.	Do. of Professional people.	Do. of Priests.	Do. of Brokers.	Do. of Government Officials.	Do. of Contractors.	Do. of Merchants' Clerks.	Do. of Shroffs or Money-lenders.	Do. of Clerks employed in Native States.	Do. of Merchants' Clerks.	Do. of Military men.	Do. of Stamp-Vendors.	Do. of Goldsmiths.	Do. of Petty Merchants.	Do. of Solicitors' Clerks.	Do. of Household Managers.	Do. of Shroffs.	Do. of Persons employed in Printing-Presses.	Do. of Cooks.	Do. of Clerks to Native Gentry.	Do. of others.	Total.
6	8	4	22	1	33	6	9	9	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	11	13	136

T. COOKE,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

5.—REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL FOR 1870-71.

No. 5 of 1871-72.

Office of the Government Professor of Law,
Bombay, 25th April 1871.

To J. R. Peile, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the following Report of the Government Law School for the year commencing the 1st April 1870.

2. On that date the number of students on the rolls, arranged according to their classes, was as follows:—

Senior Law Students	10
Junior Law Students	9
Candidate Law Students	36
Total...	55

3. From the beginning of April until the end of December 1870 two lectures were delivered weekly in term time, on Jurisprudence and the Roman Law, to the Candidate Law Class, by Mr. Farran, then acting for Dr. Reid as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

4. Of the Candidate Law Students 25 had qualified themselves by regular attendance at lectures to enter for the annual Jurisprudence Examination in November, but of these only 16 presented themselves for that purpose. The total number of candidates, including six students of former years, was 22.

5. The students were examined by means of printed papers, copies of which have been already forwarded for your information by Mr. Farran, on the 15th of November last. Of these candidates 19 were successful.

6. By a Government Resolution of the 16th December 1870, the expenditure of Rs. 100 was sanctioned for the purchase of law-books to be presented as a prize to Mr. Abáji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A., who had obtained the highest number of marks in the examination.

7. During April and a portion of June 1870 two lectures were delivered weekly in term time, on the Civil Procedure Code, to the Senior and Junior Law Students jointly, by Mr. Farran, then acting for Dr. Reid as Government Professor of Law.

8. In the middle of June 1870 Mr. Farran resigned the acting appointment of Government Professor of Law, and was succeeded by myself. From that date until the end of September I delivered two lectures weekly, on the Civil Procedure Code and the Penal Code, to the Senior and Junior Law Students jointly.

9. From the beginning of April until the end of September 1870 the Government Professor of Law, Mr. O'Leary, delivered two lectures weekly in term time, on the Law of Evidence and Smith's Leading Cases, to the Senior and Junior Students jointly.

10. From the 9th of October 1870 I acted as Government Professor of Law for Mr. O'Leary during his absence in Europe until his return on the 13th of January last. During that period I delivered four lectures weekly in term time, on the Law of Contracts, to the Senior and Junior Law Students jointly.

11. Towards the close of 1870 Dr. Reid resigned both the appointments held by him, in consequence of which, by a Government Resolution of the 28th December 1870, Mr. Farran and myself were confirmed in the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence and the Government Professorship of Law respectively.

12. From the beginning of January last until now two lectures have been delivered weekly, on Jurisprudence and the Roman Law, to the Candidate Law Students, by the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

13. Since Mr. O'Leary's return to Bombay, in January last, the Government Professors of Law have each delivered two lectures in every week, on the Law of Contracts and of Torts respectively, to the Senior and Junior Law Students jointly. They have considered it advisable to continue to amalgamate the two Law classes at lectures, in order that each class might be enabled to attend four instead of two lectures weekly.

14. The number of Law students admitted to the annual Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in November 1870

amounted to 13, all of whom passed. Of these, 4 were students who had attended the Law classes during that year, and 9 were students of former years.

15. The rule by which certain fees are directed, by a Notification from your office of the 22nd September last, to be levied in the Law School, has hitherto only been applicable to the Junior and Candidate Law Classes. The total amount of fees collected to the end of March last is Rs. 553; of this sum Rs. 238 have been paid by Mr. Farran to the account of the Fee Fund, and Rs. 315 by myself to my own account, into the New Bank of Bombay.

16. The following table shows the number of Law students arranged according to their classes, on the rolls during the first academical term commencing the 21st of November 1870:—

	Number on the rolls on the 21st November 1870.	Since ceased to attend.	Since joined.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1871.
Senior Law Students ...	9	1	4	12
Junior Law Students ...	8	3	1	6
Candidate Law Students.	22	5	9	26
Total...	39	9	14	44

17. Compared with the total number of students on the rolls in April 1870 a falling off is here apparent. This, however, is in all probability attributable to the introduction of the system of fees in November last, inasmuch as while the numbers of the Senior Law Class, which is unaffected by the new rule, have increased, those of the Junior and Candidate Law Classes, in which fees are now levied, have fallen off.

18. The following is a classified table of the parentage of the students:—

Sons of Zemindars.	Do. of persons of property.	Do. of Merchants.	Do. of Professional people.	Do. of Government Officials.	Do. of Cultivators.	Do. of Solicitors' Clerks.	Do. of persons employed in Native States.	Do. of Priests.	Do. of Contractors.	Do. of Money-lenders.	Do. of Merchants' Clerks.	Total.
1	6	9	3	15	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	44

19. The attendance of the students at lectures has been, generally speaking, very regular during the last twelve months.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. LEITH, LL.M.,

Government Professor of Law.

6.—REPORT OF THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE FOR 1870-71.

Mahableshwar, May, 1871.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Rajkumar College for that period of its work which has fallen within the past official year.

I write of a commencement, not of a progress. The whole time under report does not exceed two months, yet I think that even in this short space a position has been attained which may fairly encourage us to look for good results hereafter.

2. The whole College Staff had assembled at Rajkote in January, in readiness to commence the first term, as formally fixed, on February the 1st. But there was some delay in the arrival of the young Chiefs, who came slowly and separately, and regular work could not be commenced before February the 10th.

The only inmate of the College who presented himself on the 1st of February was the young Thakore of Bhownuggur, and I think that our thanks are due to the Bhownuggur Durbar, whose good example on this occasion helped, I believe, in no small degree to establish a confidence in our purposes.

After him followed the two Chiefs of Bantwa, the Thakore of Morvee and his brother, the son of the Thakore of Palitana, the Thakore of Limree and his brother, and the grandson of the Thakore of Wudwan. The Thakore of Rajkote and his brother were of course at hand, but, with the leave of the Political Agent, they did not at first come into residence. And the Bhayad of Bhownuggur was sent to join his kinsman afterwards.

4. I have thus mentioned twelve, and this has been our full number for the time under report. We divided them into the following classes:—

1st Class.

Juswuntsinghji	Thakore of Limree.....	1st Division.
Bawaji	Thakore of Rajkote.....	
Harisinghji.....	Bhayad of Bhownuggur	2nd Division.
Baji Raj.....	..... of Wudwan ...	
Shahimat Khan	..... of Bantwa	

2nd Class.

Hurbhumji.....	..... of Morvee.
Mansinghji	..... of Palitana.
Tukhutsinghji	Thakore of Bhownuggur.
Waghji	„ of Morvee.

3rd Class.

Ladhooba	..... of Rajkote.
Wukhutsinghji	..... of Limree.
Unwar Khan	..... of Bantwa.

5. This classification was not easy. There was great variety in age and greater variety in attainments. Two boys matched in one subject might in all others be widely unequal: on the whole, their merits might seem to be balanced. Yet to start them together on one common course—a set level in all subjects—cannot be quite satisfactory. Such disparities have been the more marked by reason of the smallness of our classes. But gradually, by giving special help where there is special deficiency, this difficulty will be removed, and has been lessened already.

6. I add a few particulars—(I.) of the classes; (II.) of each of the boys in order.

I. *Of the Classes.*—The 1st Class has been divided into two parts. The First Division, containing only two boys, has read all English subjects except English Grammar with me. The English of the Second Division (with the Grammar of the First) has been taken by Mr. Javheri, who has also instructed the whole class in Gujarathi. The Sanskrit has been taken by Mr. Laivala, the Arithmetic by Mr. Turkhud.

The books, and the amount of each, read in this class have been—

1st Class.

Name of Book.	Amount read.
English—Morris's History of India (by 1st Division)	3 chapters.
Howard's 3rd Book, 1st Part (by 2nd Division)	38 pages.
Cornwell's Geography	10 pages of America (by 1st Division), 4 pages of Asia (by 2nd Division), and also all the countries of Asia in Hope's Gujarathi Geography.
Howard's Rudimentary Grammar.	40 sections.
English Dictation and Copy.	
Gujarathi—Hope's Series of 5th Book: History of India to end of reign of Mubraj	
Hope's Series, 6th Book	36 pages, historical portion by heart.
Green's Idiomatic Phrases.....	5 pages by heart.
Translation, English into Gujarathi, from Morris's History of India	5 pages.
Sanscrit, 1st Book	4 lessons.
Arithmetic	To Division of Decimals.

In the 2nd Class the English Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic have been taken by Mr. Turkhud, the Gujarathi Reading by Messrs. Laivala and Dholakia, and Gujarathi Grammar, English Dictation and Copy-writing by Mr. Javheri.

2nd Class.

Name of Book.	Amount read.
English—Howard's 2nd Book 1st Part...	The whole.
Gujarathi—Hope's Series, 5th Book.....	80 lessons.
Translation, English into Gujarathi from English Primer.	The whole.
Hope's Gujarathi Geography.	25 pages.
Hope's Gujarathi Grammar..	31 pages.
Arithmetic	Multiplication, Division, G.C.M. and L.C.M.

In the 3rd Class the English Reading has been taken by Messrs. Turkhud and Javheri, the Gujarathi Reading by Messrs. Turkhud and Dholakia, the Arithmetic by Mr. Turkhud, and the Copy-writing by Mr. Javheri.

3rd Class.

Name of Book.	Amount read.
Gujarathi. { 1st Book by Wukhutsinghji.	The whole.
4th Book by Unwar Khan..	37 lessons.
(Ludhooba, the first boy in this class, reads Gujarathi with 2nd class).	
English—Primer	10 lessons.
Arithmetic	Unwar Khan and Wukhutsinghji have learnt Notation, Addition, and Subtraction. Ludhooba has read to Division.

II.—Of each of the boys in order.—(1). Juswuntsinghji, the Thakore of Limree, is the first boy in College, and will, I have no doubt, keep that position. He is a thoughtful, intelligent youth, though sometimes, by reason of physical weakness, his mind seems incapable of exertion. When he came he had read to the end of the 5th Gujarathi Book (historical lessons excepted) and knew it well, and Hope's Gujarathi Grammar. In English he had read to the 29th lesson of 3rd Book, Part II., and (imperfectly) a small portion of Howard's Easy Grammar. In Arithmetic he had read Fractions and Decimals. In the lastnamed subject he is far in advance of the rest of his class. He has learnt Extraction of Roots, Algebra as far as Division, and has lately commenced Euclid. He speaks English fairly, and reads with intelligence, but is deficient in Grammar and Parsing.

(2). Bawaji, Thakore of Rajkote, had, when he came, read both of English and Gujarathi about as much as Juswuntsinghji, to whom in the former subject he is nearly equal, but in the latter much inferior. In Arithmetic he is very deficient: when he came he had read as far as Multiplication of Fractions, but very imperfectly. He is not at all a clever boy, and holds his position in the 1st Class by his knowledge of English—a knowledge which reflects much credit on his former tutor, Mr. Dulputram. He converses in English easily, and writes and speaks very fairly—rather better than Juswuntsinghji.

(3). Harisinghji, Bhayad of Bhownuggur, is the third, the first of the 2nd Division. He is a clever boy, and will, I hope, be in the 1st Division after the May holidays. In Gujarathi and Sanscrit he equals, if not excels, Juswuntsinghji, and in everything

except English is superior to Bawaji. In English, however, he is deficient, and must make progress in that before he can be promoted. When he came he had read the 5th Gujarathi Book and the Grammar. In English he had read the 3rd Book, 1st Part, and nine lessons of 2nd Part, but his knowledge of what he had read was imperfect, and of English Grammar he knew nothing. He is reading the 3rd Book, 1st Part, again. In Arithmetic he is good.

(4). Dajiraj, of Wudwan, comes next to Harisingh, and between these two occurs the greatest gap in the class. Dajiraj's work has not been satisfactory. He has ability, but is careless and idle. He has read an equal amount with the others, but not with equal attention. In every subject he has shown the same want of industry. When he came to College he had read the 5th Gujarathi Book and the Grammar, in English thirty-two lessons of 3rd Book, 1st Part, and in Arithmetic Simple Division, but all very imperfectly.

(5). The next, Shahimat Khan, of Bantwa, is the oldest boy in College—is in fact a man. He has also a man's intelligence, but is almost uneducated. He had read, when he came, nearly as much Gujarathi as Dajiraj, but in English he was very deficient, having read only to the tenth lesson of 2nd Book, 1st Part. Being a Musalman, he finds some difficulty in fully understanding his Gujarathi Master. But he is thoroughly sensible and painstaking, and will improve.

(6). Hurbhumji, of Morvee, the first in the 2nd Class, promises well. He is a little boy, but works very carefully and conscientiously. He was at the outset considerably in advance of his elder brother, and each succeeding day has widened the distance between them. He had read, when he came, the 5th Book of Gujarathi, and in English had just begun the 2nd Book, Part I. In Arithmetic he had a good knowledge of sums up to Simple Division. He has lately been promoted to the 1st Class in Gujarathi and Arithmetic, but until his knowledge of English is greater he must read this subject in the 2nd Class.

(7.) Mansinghji, of Palitana, is also a child of promise. He is very bright and intelligent and of a docile disposition. In English he is nearly equal with Hurbhum, but is inferior in Arithmetic and Gujarathi. He had read, when be came, the 2nd Book, 1st Part, in English, but very indifferently. He had also read the 4th Gujarathi

Book imperfectly: of Grammar he knew nothing. In Arithmetic he had a very indifferent knowledge of Multiplication.

(8). Of Tukhutsinghji, Thakore of Bhownuggur, I cannot speak so favourably. He is not at all a foolish boy, and in ordinary matters of conversation would seem to be sensible and even shrewd. But he has little energy, and in school appears to possess no power of concentrating his thoughts. His progress has therefore been slow, and I fear that we must not expect any very decided improvement. In Gujarathi he had read, when he came, the 4th Book fluently but not intelligently, and in English had just begun the 2nd Book, Part I. He had read no Grammar, but had a respectable knowledge of Geography. His Arithmetic was and is very poor.

(9). Waghji, Thakore of Morvee, is very careless and inattentive, and has made but little advance. He is, as I mentioned before, far behind his younger brother. He had read, when he came, only five lessons of the English Primer, so this book he has recommenced with the beginners in the 3rd Class, by whom he is being beaten. In Gujarathi and Arithmetic he is better, is equal perhaps with Mansingh. He had read, when he came, the 5th Book in Gujarathi, and in Arithmetic to Division. He is a frank, ingenuous boy, but has not been taught to submit to order. His merits are most conspicuous in the playground.

(10). Ludhooba, of Rajkote, came to College well prepared in Gujarathi but not knowing a letter of English. The former subject he reads in the 2nd Class. In English he has commenced the Primer, and in Arithmetic has advanced to Division. He is a clever but rather troublesome boy. On the whole his attainments are, I think, equal with those of Waghji.

(11). Wukhutsinghji, of Limree, is a boy who I hope will turn out well. He knew, when he came to College, *nothing*. He had read ten lessons of the 1st Gujarathi Book, not a line of any other. He is, however, a very quick boy, and when he applies himself learns easily. He has already finished the 1st Gujarathi Book, and in the English Primer is equal with Ludhooba, and bids fair to pass Waghji.

(12). Unwar Khan, of Bantwa, is not so promising. He is fourteen or fifteen years of age, and too old for his ignorance. He

is very rude both in mind and in manners, has no application, and apparently no comprehension. I cannot, however, be sure whether his stupidity is feigned or real. Perhaps we do not as yet understand him. He had read (indifferently) the 3rd Gujarathi Book when he came to College, and has now read 68 lessons of Book IV. In English and in Arithmetic he is beaten by Wukhutsing, who is four or five years his junior.

7. The hours of lessons were at first six, but latterly (during the greater heat) have been reduced to five, daily.

8. I am not as yet inclined to propose any fixed standard of Reading. The College is now in its infancy, and that which is fit for its present wants will not be sufficient hereafter. I would rather suggest that, by raising the work of each class every term, we should slowly advance to some suitable standard to be ultimately approved and adopted.

9. With regard to the general tendency of the education, we must of course look to the special requirements of those to be educated. This College is a new and peculiar institution. We have to do not with common individuals, but with a set of young Chieftains, on whose future influence and example the welfare of thousands will mainly depend. I therefore think that in training these Chiefs we should seek above all other things to develop literal opinions, refinement of tastes, and broad human sympathies. I wish not to make them thinkers merely, but, rather, large-minded, practical men, sensible of their responsible duties, and able honourably to discharge them.

10. Whatever may be said generally in favour of imparting knowledge through a native rather than a foreign language, there can, I should think, be no question at all that in this particular College a thorough knowledge of English will be of the first importance, considering the relation in which the Chiefs of Kattiawar at present stand to the British Government. I am sure they will gain the greatest advantage from an acquaintance with the language—and, through the language the policy—of the protecting power. They will, I hope, be taught to converse in English freely, and also to take an interest in English books and newspapers.

On the other hand, their native language, Gujarathi, will not be neglected, and Sanscrit too will be taught regularly to all who are Hindoos.

For the Musalmans I think it would be well to appoint a Persian Moonshee, who might also teach Hindoostanee to all.

Easy lessons in Natural Science would also be of great benefit, and under Mr. Turkhud's superintendence might be made very interesting and practical.

I should also be glad to make some arrangement for classes of Drawing and Music, but at present I fear that this is impossible.

11. We are sadly in want of a good Recreation-room with Library and other means of amusement. This will, I hope, be formed in time, but at present we are destitute of funds.

12. I do not, however, forget that the College is not only a place of study, but one of continual residence. It differs in this respect, I believe, from all other Colleges yet existing in India. Its inmates will spend nine months of the year within its walls, and the common tone which prevails in the place will impress itself on their separate natures. I should wish that this may be the frank, fearless tone of an English public school. But this we cannot ensure. It is not a matter of method or plan. Much will depend on the boys themselves, though more perhaps on their treament. I can only say that we shall endeavour to treat them without mistrust or suspicion, and shall discourage every semblance of meanness. The advantage of bringing the boys together in testing their characters and forming friendships has been apparent already.

13. For their proper physical development I have little fear. They rise at 5 A.M., and take early rides or gymnastic exercise on alternate mornings. They are naturally courageous and manly, and already they take to English games with the pluck and enjoyment of English boys. They go to bed between 8 and 9 P.M.

14. The College Staff, as at present existing, consists of myself as Principal; Mr. Moreshwar Atmaram Turkhud, Vice-Principal; Mr. Nuvanidhlal Govindlal Javheri, First Master; Mr. Ghelabhai Maniklal Laivala, Sanscrit Master; Mr. Revashunker Bhowanyshunker Dholakia, Second Master. A Gymnastic Master also attends.

15. In Mr. Turkhud I have found an invaluable helper both in the school-room and on the playground, and of his thorough and cheerful assistance I desire to express my grateful appreciation.

With the work of the Masters I have been well satisfied, especially with that of Mr. Javheri, who is a zealous and accurate teacher.

16. From Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent in Kattiawar, I have invariably received the most liberal advice and support. He takes the greatest interest in all that concerns the College, and visits it very frequently. To him indeed it owes its existence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHESTER MACNAGHTEN,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF THE TRANSLATORS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Report of the Marathi Translator for 1870-71.
2. Report of the Gujarathi Translator for 1870-71.
3. Report of the Canarese Translator for 1870-71.
4. Report of the Dakshina Prize Committee for 1870-71.

1.—REPORT OF THE MARATHI TRANSLATOR FOR 1870-71.

No. 1 of 1871-72.

Mahableshwur:
Office of the Marathi Translator, E.D.,
1*st April* 1871.

To J. B. Peile, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the work done in the Office of the Maráthí Translator and Literary Referee, Educational Department, in the year 1870-71.

A.—*My own personal work.*

I carried through the press the first stereotyped edition of the Fifth Book of the Departmental Maráthí Series. The Sixth Book has not yet entered the press.

I carefully looked over the Maráthí Translation of the first part of Robinson Crusoe, made by Mr. Ráwjí Shástrí Gorbolé when Translation Exhibitioner. This work was submitted for publication with my letter No. 18 dated 18th August 1870.

I carefully looked over the Maráthí work entitled "Kádambari Sár," First Part, prepared by Mr. Parshurám Pant. This work was submitted for publication with my letter No. 37 dated 22nd November 1870.

I commenced the revision of the English and Maráthí Dictionary preparatory to a second edition. I have advanced as far as the letter F.

I examined and reported upon the following works sent to me for my opinion:—

(1) Specimen of a Tiká or commentary on the poetical pieces in the Sixth Book of the Maráthí Series, by Mr. Náráyan Shástrí Sátháye.

(2) Native Nights Entertainments, by Mr. Keshaw Raghunath Shet Chonche Saitawdekar.

(3) Bertholde Charitra.

(4) Description of the Bombay Presidency.

(5) Wichitra Purí, a Novel by Mr. Keshaw Lakshman Jorvekar.

(6) Easy Lessons in Grammar.

(7) Hindustánántíl Itihásik Kálkrám, by Mr. Vithobá Sonji Chawhán.

(8) Catechism of the History of India, by Mr. Krishnájí Prabhákar Kále.

(9). Shrí Rámdás Swámiche Charitranchi Bakhar.

(10) Strídnyán Pradíp.

(11) Máráthí Translation of "The Taming of the Shrew," by Mr. Sakhárám Parshurám Pandit.

(12) Catechism of the History of England by Messrs. Gopál Rámchandra Wájhe and Shrídhar Mahádeo Shamhe.

(13) Maráthí School Atlas, by Mr. Bálájí Náráyan Phadke.

(14) Márathí Shuddha Lihinya Wishayín Anugam, by Mr. Rámchandra Vináyak Ok.

(15) The Numbers of the Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár from March 1870 to February 1871, both included.

(*N.B.*—The Numbers for March, April, and May 1870 were in one.)

B.—*Work done by* Mr. PARSHURA'M PANT PANDIT.

Condensing the Maráthí Translation of the Second Part of Kádambari, and making a readable book of it. Pages condensed 600, pages of condensed book 200.

Revision of a Maráthí work on Medical Jurisprudence sent by the Principal of the Grant Medical College, pages 450.

Rendering help in the correction of the proof-sheets of the Fifth Book.

Reading the Fifth Book to prepare a list of errata.

Rendering general help to the Maráthí Translator in his examination of books, and in his revision of the English and Maráthí Dictionary.

C.—*Work of the Translation Exhibitioner*, MR. JANA'RDHAN BA'LA'JI' MODAK, B.A.

Revision of a part of the Translation of Robinson Crusoe.

Translation of Numbers 17, 48, 53, 85, 134, 155, of the "Rambler."

Translation of Fowler's Discipline and Instruction, pages 125. (*N. B.*—The work is still with the Translation Exhibitioner for revision.)

The Second and Third Books of the Maráthí Series copied out in the Modi character.

Translation of 31 pages of the "Outlines of Universal History."

D.—*Work of the Gurús transferred from the College.*

(1) Mr. Krishna Shástrí Rájwade and Mr. Mahadev Shástrí Godbolé.—Maráthí Translation of Mágh Kávya, pages 147.

(2) Mr. Bál Shástrí Deo.—Maráthí Translation of Kádambari, pages 144.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS CANDY, Major,

Maráthí Translator, E. D.

2.—REPORT OF THE GUJARATHI TRANSLATOR FOR 1870-71.

No. 3 of 1871-72.

Office of the Gujarathi Translator,
Educational Department:
Ahmedabad, 4th April 1871.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit an account of work performed in my Office during the official year 1870-71.

My personal work was as set below:—

(*a*). Compiled a Manual of Modern History from the beginning of the ninth century to the end of the twelfth century.

(*b*) Recast and revised 18 pages of the translation of "Discipline and Instruction," by J. T. Fowler, F.S.A.

(*c*) Recast and revised the first four chapters of the translation of Smith's Smaller History of Greece.

Examined and reported on the following books:—

1. Pada Chedda in Gujarathi (by Mohanlál Kaliánji).
2. History of Kutch (by Chaturbhuj Sivji).
3. The articles in the Gujarathi portion of the first number of the magazine named "Moonshine."
4. Raja-onee-Vansavalee (by Pránshankar Laxmirám Mehtá).
5. A Drama called "Rustum and Sohoráb" (by Edalji Jamsetji Khori).
6. A Gujarathi Spelling Book (by Harivalabh Mulji.)
7. Vijaya Wáni (author not known).
8. Gujarathi Translation of Acts VIII. of 1859 and XXIII. of 1861, with notes.
9. Gitá Garbávali (by Dalpatrám Dulabhrám).
10. Premánand's Mrudalasha Akhyan (edited by Dalpatrám Dulabhrám).

11. Songs sung by Nágar Women (edited by Narmadáshankar Lálshankar).
12. Translation of Kálidás's Malvikagnimitra Nátak (by Ranchodbhái Udayarám).
13. Stri Kelvani Vishe (by Virajlál Gowrishankar).
14. A Tale entitled "Bhabhakpore" (by Bhánshankar Jeyshankar Pandyá).
15. "Moonshine" for August 1870.
16. Aprádh Bodhak (by Rájábhái Amratlál).
17. Geography and Brief Notes regarding Revá Kántá (author not known).
18. Geography and Brief Notes regarding Panch Maháls (author not known).
19. Translation of the "Digest of Hindu Law" (by Girdharlál Dayáldás Kothári, B.A.).
20. Subdarth Kosh, Part II. (by Dowlatrám Manirám).
21. Kavya Suthá (by Ranchor Gallurám).
22. Journey to Mount Aboo (by Ranchor Gallurám).
23. 'Astodaya and Nala Damayantí' (by Mansukrám Surajrám).
24. Translation of Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements, &c., with the Native Princes of Gujarát (by Girdharlál Dayáldás Kothári, A.B.
25. History of India (by C. N. Pestanji Wádiá).
26. A collection of puzzling examples in Arithmetic, Part I. (by Keshavlál Motilál).
27. Nine numbers, from March to September 1870, of the magazine called 'Gujaráti Niti Prakásh' (published by Kikábhái Parbhudás).
28. Harishchandra Nátak (by Ranchodbhai Udayarám).
29. Ketwádinu Pustak (by Reváshankar and Prángovind).
30. Nooré Elum, two numbers, a periodical (published by Messrs. Byrámji Fardunji & Co.).
31. Buddhi Prakásh, a monthly periodical.
32. Buddhi Vardhak, a monthly periodical.
33. Gujarát School Paper, a monthly periodical.

31. Vidnyán Vilas, a magazine issued in consecutive numbers.

My work as Secretary to the Committee for the Encouragement of Gujarathi Educational Literature during the year was as follows :—

Circulated and reported on the following books :—

35. Printed portion of English and Gujárathi Dictionary (by Ardesar and Nánábhái).
36. A Manuscript Essay on Jainism (by Utamrám Dulabhrám).
37. Catechism of the History of India (by Gowrishankar Dayarám).
38. Kohodáná Hisábni Chopadi (by Fakirbhái Kásidás).
39. Exercises on Parsing (by Mohanlál Kaliánji).
40. A book named "English Exercises" (by Rev. T. L. Wells).

Work done by the Translation Exhibitioner, Mr. Chota'la'l Shevakra'm Kamodia', *from 1st April to 17th October, when he went on leave for six months.*

Translated the 21st and 22nd chapters of Smith's Smaller History of Greece (pages 38), and revised a portion of it. Examined proof-sheets of the following books :—

(1.) Gujarathi Translation of Morris's History of India from page 65 to 274.

(2.) Ank Ganit, the whole.

Work done by the Acting Translation Exhibitioner, Mr. Balwantra'm Maha'devra'm Mehta', *during the remaining part of the year under report.*

Translated 40 pages of "Discipline and Instruction" by J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., &c. Prepared sentences for a series of Gujarathi Copy-ships.

Rendered general help in revising translation and doing office work. Corrected proof-sheets of the following books :—

Gujarathi Translation of Morris's History of India, from page 275 to 291.

Gujarathi Pingal, 106 pages.

Kávya Dohan, Part I., 48 pages.

Work done by my Kárkun, SHA'STRI SUKHESWAR BA'PUJI.

Wrote a fair copy of the Translation of the History of Greece and of the first 18 pages of the revised translation of "Discipline and Instruction."

He assisted me and the Exhibitioners in examining the proof-sheets and other works.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM,

Gujarathi Translator, Educational Department.

3.—REPORT OF THE CANARESE TRANSLATOR, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, FOR 1870-71.

Belgaum, 21*st April* 1871.

To J. B. Peile, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the work done in my office during the official year 1870-71.

My Personal Work.

Translated.

1. The Departmental Second Book of Lessons in Sanscrit.
2. Discipline and Instruction by J. T. Fowler.
3. Outlines of Universal History, compiled for Indian Schoolmasters.
4. 50 pages of Martin's Natural Philosophy.

Examined and reported on.

1. Canarese Válmiki Rámáyana, an old poem.
2. Canarese Primer. (Mangalore.)
3. First Book of Arithmetical Exercises, for beginners. (Ditto.)
4. Second Book. (Ditto.)
5. Third Book. (Ditto.)
6. Method of Teaching Arithmetic to beginners. (Ditto.)
7. Bhakti Rasáyana, an old poem. (Bangalore.)
8. Bhárata Nighánta. (Ditto.)
9. Asiatic or Epidemic Cholera. (Ditto.)
10. Description and History of India by Govind Keshava, an Assistant Master.
11. Translation of Shakuntalá Nátaka; by Shesho Rámchandra Turmuri.
12. Translation of a Marathi Essay on Female Education by Devappá Chatráppá, a schoolmaster.
13. Translation of Bhágavadgítá by Munshi Shrinivasayá.

II.—Work Done by Mr. Ganga'dhar Madiwaleshwar Turmuri, Translation Exhibitioner.

Compiled.

1. A new School Grammar.
2. An Abridgment of do.
3. Second Book of Poetry, with Paraphrase.

Copied fair and compared.

1. Discipline and Instruction.
2. Outlines of Universal History.

VENKAT RANGO KATTI,

Canarese Translator.

2.—REPORT OF THE GUJARATHI TRANSLATOR FOR 1870-71.

No. 3 of 1871-72.

Office of the Gujarathi Translator,
Educational Department:
Ahmedabad, 4th April 1871.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit an account of work performed in my Office during the official year 1870-71.

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(*a*). Compiled a Manual of Modern History from the beginning of the ninth century to the end of the twelfth century.

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MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM,

Gujarathi Translator, Educational Department.

3.—REPORT OF THE CANARESE TRANSLATOR, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, FOR 1870-71.

Belgaum, 21*st April* 1871.

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Examined and reported on.

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6. Method of Teaching Arithmetic to beginners. (Ditto.)
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9. Asiatic or Epidemic Cholera. (Ditto.)
10. Description and History of India by Govind Keshava, an Assistant Master.
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12. Translation of a Marathi Essay on Female Education by Devápppá Chatrápppá, a schoolmaster.
13. Translation of Bhágavadgítá by Munshi Shrinivasayá.

II.—Work done by Mr. Gangadhar Madiwaleshwar Turmuri, Translation Exhibitioner.

Compiled.

1. A new School Grammar.
2. An Abridgment of do.
3. Second Book of Poetry, with Paraphrase.

Copied fair and compared.

1. Discipline and Instruction.
2. Outlines of Universal History.

VENKAT RANGO KATTI,

Canarese Translator.

4.—REPORT OF THE DAKSHINA PRIZE COMMITTEE FOR 1870-71.

No. 1 of 1871-72.

Poona:

Office of Secretary to the Dakshina Prize Committee,

3rd April 1871.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of the Dakshina Prize Committee for the year ending 31st March 1871.

2. Captain Jacob, one of the members, who was temporarily absent in England, rejoined the Committee in the month of July. Mr. Moroba Kanoba, one of the old members of the Committee, died some weeks ago; excepting this, no other change took place in the constitution of the Committee.

3. During the period under report the Committee met thrice—namely, on the 27th June, on the 27th July 1870, and on the 21st January 1871.

4. During the year the Committee awarded Prizes for the following works:—

(1) Hindu Sanahvar Kavita (a competitive poem on Hindu Festivals, by Mr. Krishna Shastri Rajvade: Rs. 300 awarded to the author.

(2). Another competitive poem on the same subject by Mr. Ganesh Shastri Lele: Rs. 40 awarded to the author.

(3) Birbalva Badshaha Yanchia Goshti, or The Oriental Bertholde, by Mr. Narayan M. Permanand: Rs. 50 awarded to the author.

(4) Sayuja Sadan, an original Drama by Mr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhagwat: Rs. 25 awarded to the author.

(5) Avalia, a Novel by Mr. Vinayak B. Damle: Rs. 100 awarded to the author.

(6) Parvati Parinaya Natak (a drama), translated from Sanskrit by Mr. Parashram Pant Godbole: Rs. 150 awarded to the author.

5. The following two works, namely, Swapnanayan, a drama by Mr. Martand Shastri Korane, and a competitive translation of Shakspeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth" by Mr. Krishnaji Kashinath Joshi, were rejected by the Committee and returned to their respective authors.

6. I have reported upon the following works during the year:—

(1). Competitive Translation of Shakspeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth," by Mr. Krishnaji Kashinath Joshi.

(2). Translation of Parvati Parinaya Natak, a Sanskrit drama, by Mr. Parashram Pant Godbolé.

(3). Vishvasrao, a novel by Mr. Naro Sadashiv Risbud.

(4). Translation of Chandkowshik, a Sanskrit drama, by Mr. Shankar Moro Ranade.

(5) Chitvedhak Sadhu Charitra, a translation of a story from the Skandpuran, by Mr. Balkrishna Dinkar Kanadkar.

7. I have also revised and prepared for the press the first eighty pages of Mahavir Charitra, a Sanskrit drama, translated into Marathi by Mr. Krishna Shastri Rajwade, and rewarded by the Committee in 1867.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

RA'WJI S. GODBOLE',

Secretary to the Dakshina Prize Committee.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of New Applications for Grants-in-Aid registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction for Examination during the year 1871-72 *under the Provisional Revised Rules dated* 24*th December* 1867.

1	2	3	4	5				
No.	Name of Applicant.	Name and description of School.	Probable Number of Pupils to be presented for Examination under each Standard.	Utmost amount of Grant payable were all presented Candidates to pass.				
				Standard Allowance.	Capitation Allowance.		Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
1	Rev. C. Cooke, Catholic Chaplain.	St. Elizabeth's European, Eurasian, and Portuguese English-teaching School at Mazagon, under the Charity Branch of the Bombay Catholic Association.	Standard I., Boys 15...	90	30	0		
			Ditto II., do. 24...	216	48	0		
			Ditto III., do. 10...	120	20	0		
				426	98	0	524	0

2	Vishnoo Wassudeo Phadke.	Anglo-Vernacular School at Poona (Shunwar Peit), managed by Vishnoo Wassudeo Phadke.	Standard I., Boys 40...	240	.....		
			Ditto II., do. 40...	360	.....		
			Ditto III., do. 50...	600	.....		
			Ditto IV., do. 25...	525	.....		
				1,725	.....	1,725	0
3	Vinayek Chintamon Deshmookh.	Anglo-Vernacular School at Poona (Shukrawar Peit) managed by Vinayek Chintamon Deshmookh.	Standard I., Boys 20...	120	.....		
			Ditto II., do. 30...	180	.....		
			Ditto III., do. 30...	360	.....		
			Ditto IV., do. 70...	1,470	.....		
			Ditto V., do. 70...	2,100	.....		
				4,230	.....	4,230	0
4	Rev. B. Fernandes, President St. John's School Committee.	St. John's School (Anglo-Portuguese) at Lower Mahim.	Return not received.				
5	Rev. F. Ziegler, Inspector of the German Mission Schools in Southern Maratha Country.	Dharwar Anglo-Vernacular School under the control of the Basel German Evangelical Missionary Society.	Standard I., Boys 40...	240	80 0		
			Ditto II., do. 40...	360	80 0		
			Ditto III., do. 15...	180	30 0		
			Ditto IV., do. 8 ..	168	16 0		
				948	206 0	1,154	0
			Carried forward...	.....	.....	7,633	0

1	2	3	4	5				
No.	Name of Applicant.	Name and description of School.	Probable Number of Pupils to be presented for Examination under each Standard.	Utmost amount of Grant payable were all presented Candidates to pass.				
				Standard Allowance.	Capitation Allowance.		Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
			Brought forward...	.....	.....		7,633	0
6	Rev. F. Ziegler, Inspector of the German Mission Schools in Southern Maratha Country.	Dharwar Halagiri Vernacular School, under the control of the Basel German Evangelical Missionary Society.	Standard I., Boys 12...	12	6	0		
			Ditto II., do. 11..	22	5	8		
			Ditto III., do. 10...	30	5	0		
				64	16	8	80	8
7	Ditto ditto	Hooblee Middle School (Anglo-Vernacular) under ditto.	Standard I., Boys 6...	36	12	0		
			Ditto II., do. 7...	63	14	0		
			Ditto III., do. 6...	72	12	0		
				171	38	0	209	0

8	Ditto	ditto	Old Hooblee School at Hooblee (Vernacular), under ditto.	Standard I., Boys 12...	12	6	0		
				Ditto II., do. 11...	22	5	8		
				Ditto III., do. 10...	30	5	0		
					64	16	8	80	8
9	Ditto	ditto	Hooblee Boys' Orphanage (Vernacular), under ditto.	Standard I., Boys 8...	8	4	0		
				Ditto II., do. 8...	16	4	0		
				Ditto III., do. 6...	18	3	0		
					42	11	0	53	0
10	Ditto	ditto	Hooblee Girls' Parochial School (Vernacular), under ditto.	Standard I., Girls 3...	6	1	8		
				Ditto II., do. 3...	12	1	8		
				Ditto III., do. 3...	18	1	8		
					36	4	8	40	8
11	Ditto	ditto	Bettigiri Boys' School (Vernacular), under ditto.	Standard I., Boys 8...	8	4	0		
				Ditto II., do. 12...	24	6	0		
				Ditto III., do. 8...	24	4	0		
					56	14	0	70	0
				Carried forward...	.....	.....		8,165	8

1	2	3	4	5				
No.	Name of Applicant.	Name and description of School.	Probable Number of Pupils to be presented for Examination under each Standard.	Utmost amount of Grant payable were all presented Candidates to pass.				
				Standard Allowance.	Capitation Allowance.		Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
			Brought forward...	.....	.....		8,165	8
12	Rev. F. Ziegler, Inspector of the German Mission Schools in Southern Maratha Country.	Bettigiri Girls' Orphanage (Vernacular) under the Basel German Evangelical Missionary Society.	Standard I., Girls 6...	12	3	0		
			Ditto II., do. 6...	24	3	0		
			Ditto III., do. 4...	24	2	0		
				60	8	0	68	0
13	Ditto ditto	Galedgood Koshtapete School (Vernacular), under ditto.	Standard I., Boys 12...	12	6	0		
			Ditto II., do. 11...	22	5	8		
			Ditto III., do. 10...	30	5	0		
				64	16	8	80	8

14	Ditto ditto	Goledgood Girls' Parochial School (Vernacular), under ditto.	Standard I., Girls 5...	10	2	8		
			Ditto II., do. 4..	16	2	0		
			Ditto III., do. 4...	21	2	0		
				50	6	8	568	0
15	Rev. G. F. Rea, Missionary in charge, and Superintendent of School.	Borsad Christian School (Vernacular), under the control of the Irish Presbyterian Mission.	Return not received.					
16	Rev. J. Smith, in charge of Mission School.	Belgaum Mission School (Anglo-Vernacular), under the London Mission Society.	Standard I., Boys 30...	180	60	0		
			Ditto II., ditto 20...	180	40	0		
			Ditto III., ditto 20...	240	40	0		
			Ditto IV., ditto 10...	210	20	0		
			Ditto V., ditto 7...	210	14	0		
			Ditto VI., ditto 1...	100	2	0		
				1,120	176	0	1,296	0
17	Ditto ditto	Byl Hongal Mission School (Vernacular), under ditto.	Standard I., Boys 30...	30	15	0		
			Ditto II., ditto 10...	20	5	0		
			Ditto III., ditto 6...	18	3	0		
			Ditto IV., a few.....	.....	.....			
				68	23	0	91	0
			Carried forward...	.....	.....		10,269	8

1	2	3	4	5				
No.	Name of Applicant.	Name and description of School.	Probable Number of Pupils to be presented for Examination under each Standard.	Utmost amount of Grant payable were all presented Candidates to pass.				
				Standard Allowance.	Capitation Allowance.		Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
			Brought forward...	.....	.....		10,269	8
18	Rev. J. Smith, in charge of Mission School.	Belgaum Marathi Mission School, under ditto.	Standard I., Boys 35...	35	17	8		
			Ditto II., ditto 30...	60	15	0		
			Ditto III., ditto 15...	45	7	8		
							180	0
				140	40	0		
19	M. H. Scott, Esq., Secretary Settáni Hurkorbai's Girls' School at Ahmedabad.	Neknamdar Hurkorshethanee's Vernacular Girls' School.	Standard I., Girls 15...	30	7	8		
			Ditto II., ditto 8...	32	4	0		
			Ditto III., ditto 5...	30	2	8		
				92	14	0	106	0
			Total.....	.....	.....		10,555	8

APPENDIX E.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS, NOTIFICATIONS, LETTERS, &c.

No. 439.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1870.

The Secretary to the Government of India, No. 383, dated the 22nd July 1870—Forwards, for the information of this Government, copy of a Resolution recorded in the Financial Department No. 1831 of 13th instant, and of its enclosure, together with extracts from the Resolution No. 100 dated the 13th January 1869, therein referred to, on the subject of revised scale of Salaries for the superior officers of the Educational Department.

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be furnished to the Director of Public Instruction for the favour of his remarks.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.

(With copy to each of the papers.)

No. 383.

HOME DEPARTMENT:

Education.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Simla, the 22nd July 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a copy of a Resolution recorded in the Financial Department No. 1831 dated 13th instant, and of its

enclosure, together with extracts from the Resolution No. 100 dated 13th January 1869, therein referred to, on the subject of a revised scale of Salaries for the superior officers of the Educational Department.

I have, &c.,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1831.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
Simla, the 13th July 1870.

Read again—

Paragraph 37 of the Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 219, dated 24th June 1869, sanctioning a revised scale of Salaries for the superior officers of the Education Department throughout India outside the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that, under rule, an increase which raises a salary above Rs. 5,000 a year takes effect, unless otherwise specially ordered, from the beginning of the official year following that in which the sanction of the Secretary of State may have been received.

2. Owing to the largeness of the amount involved in the increases above mentioned of the salaries of the superior officers of the Education Department, the propriety of giving effect to the increases was questioned, in the present state of the finances.

3. In making up the Budget Estimate for 1870-71, the subject was fully considered, and it was determined to issue the increases of salary with effect from the beginning of 1870-71. The Budget provision for this purpose, in some of the local Estimates, which had been challenged on the first review of them, was accordingly allowed to stand, and it was added in others in which it had been omitted.

4. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to authorize payment of the increases of salary with effect from the beginning of 1870-71.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department, with reference to its endorsement No. 180 dated 29th March 1870, and with an extract of paragraph 37 of the Despatch of the Secretary of State No. 219 dated 24th June 1869, and also with an extract of the same paragraph, and with a copy of Financial Resolution No. 100 dated 13th January 1869, and its annexure, to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, with the exception of the Accountant General, Bengal, and the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Extract from a Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 219, *dated* 24*th June* 1869.

35. Revised scale of salaries for the superior Educational Officers of the several Presidencies and Provinces, involving an aggregate minimum increase of Rs. 4,376, and a maximum increase of Rs. 14,626, sanctioned.

Para. 37.—These arrangements are confirmed, but I see no sufficient reason for their having been sanctioned without previous reference to the Home Government, under the rule applicable to increases of salary in India.

Extract (*paragraphs* 1 *to* 7 *and* 9 *and* 11, *with Schedule A*) *from Financial Department Resolution No.* 100 *dated* 13*th January* 1869.

Para. 1.—The Governor General in Council observes that a liberal scale of salaries was fixed in 1865 for the superior officers of the Education Department in Bengal, and, having regard to the urgent and increasing demands on the funds available for Education, it is not desirable to raise that scale.

2. Adverting also to the expediency of employing Native agency more extensively in the Education Department, it is not necessary to regulate the salaries of appointments below those in the classified scale of the Bengal Education Department with any special object of attracting to them gentlemen from English Universities.

3. The classified scale in Bengal does not embrace officers of lower grade than Assistant Inspectors of Schools and Professors in Colleges which are organized for training students for the B. A.

Degree of the Calcutta University. The Head Masters of High Schools which educate up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, though they are eligible to appointments in the list, are excluded from it as Head Masters, and its benefits are denied also to Professors of Law who retain their practice at the Bar. These principles must be maintained in extending the Bengal scale to the remainder of the three Presidencies.

4. The annexed Schedule A shows the existing Educational appointments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, the minor Administrations in the Bengal Presidency, and the Berars, which come within the Bengal scheme of classified appointments. The Governor General in Council has determined to recommend to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India the revised salaries for those appointments which are shown in the Schedule.

5. For the appointment of Director the revised salaries may be summarized as follows, viz. :—

	Present Scale.			Revised Scale.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching the Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching the Maximum.
	Rs.	Rs.				
Bengal	2,000	2,500	10	2,000	2,500	10
Madras	2,000	2,000	..	2,000	2,250	5
Bombay	2,500	2,500	...	2,000	2,500	10
N. W. Provinces ..	A 2,000	A 2,000	...	2,000	2,250	5
Panjab	1,500	1,500	...	1,500	2,000	5
Central Provinces.	1,000	1,200	5	1,250	1,500	5
Oudh	800	1,000	...	1,000	1,250	5
Berar	1,000	1,500	..	1,250	1,500	5
British Burmah ...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,250	5
Total	13,800	15,200	...	14,000	17,000	...

N.B.—All the revised salaries are exclusive of Travelling allowance.

A.—Inclusive of Travelling allowance.

6. The appointment in the Bombay Presidency having been vacated by Sir A. Grant, and a successor not having been permanently appointed, the Government of Bombay should be informed that the officer who may be permanently nominated will be limited to the

reduced scale of salary, should it be approved of by the Secretary of State.

1st Class.—Rs. 1,250 rising to Rs. 1,500 in three years, viz:—

1st year.....Rs. 50
2nd do. .....,, 100
3rd do. .....,, 100

2nd Class.—Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,250 in three years as above.

3rd Class.—Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000 in four years, viz., Rs. 50 after end of first and second years, and Rs. 75 after end of third and fourth years.

4th Class.—Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750 by an annual increase of Rs. 50.

7. The revised salaries of Inspectors, Principals, and Professors on the scale noted in the margin may be summarized as follow:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.
* Bengal		No change.			
Madras	1	2	5	5	13
Bombay	1	2	6	4	13
N. W. Provinces.....	1	1	3	8	13
Panjab.	...	2	3	3	8
Central Provinces	...	...	2	1	3
Oudh	...	...	1	1	2
Berars	...	...	1	...	1
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	3	7	21	22	53

9. In addition to the foregoing appointments, the Government of India will be prepared to allot two Professors in the 4th Class for the Elphinstone College, Bombay Presidency, on the Local Government giving effect to the retrenchments which were indicated in the Financial Resolution No. 2212 dated 27th August 1867, and to allow two Assistant Inspectors in the 4th Class for the same Presidency on the general revenues being relieved of the charge for Vernacular Schools of the Lower Grade, which was imposed on them in 1861 in the absence of an Educational Cess, but which should cease at the earliest practicable period, now that the cess is being levied in the Bombay Presidency.

11. The aggregate additional charge consequent on increasing the salaries of existing appointments to the extent above mentioned will be Rs. 52,512 yearly at the minimum, or Rs. 1,75,512 at the maximum.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.
* The Bengal scale is	2	6	9	20	37

A.

(Referred to in Financial Resolution No. 100 dated 13th January 1869.)

	Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.			
	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching Maximum.
Madras Presidency.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	2,000	2,000	.....	1	2,000	2,250	5
Inspector, 1st Grade	2	1,000	1,250	5	1	1,250	1,500	3
Presidency College Principal		1,000	1,250	5	2	1,000	1,250	
Inspector, 2nd Grade	1	800	800	.....		1,000	1,250	
Inspectors	3	700	700	.....	5	750	1,000	4
		700	700	.....		750	1,000	
		700	700	.....		750	1,000	
Combaconum College Principal	1	700	700	.....		750	1,000	
Presidency College Professors	4	500	600	5	5	750	750	5
		500	600			500	750	
		500	600			500	750	
		500	600			500	750	
Ditto of Vernacular Literature	1	400	500	.....		500	750	
1 Extra Inspector of Schools	1	350*	350	.....		500	750	
Total	14	10,350	11,350	.....	14	11,500	15,000	.....
Additional Charge	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,150	3,650	.....

Besides 150 as Head Master

Bombay Presidency.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	2,500	2,500	.....	1	2,000	2,500	10
Inspector, Senior	2	1,000	1,300	12	1	1,250	1,500	3
Principal, Elphinstone College		1,000*	1,300	12	2	1,000	1,250	3
Inspector, Northern Division	2	800	1,100	12		1,000	1,250	3
„ Southern Division		800	1,100	12		750	1,000	3
Elphinstone College Professors	3	500	800	12	6	750	1,000	4
		500	800	12		750	1,000	4
		500	800	12		750	1,000	4
Poona College Principal	2	700	1,000	12		750	1,000	4
„ Civil Engineering College ditto		1.000	1,000	.....		750	1,000	4
Assistant Inspector	1	500	800	12	4	500	750	5
Poona College Professors	3	500	800	12		500	750	5
		500	800	12		500	750	5
		500	800	12		500	750	5
Total	14	11,300	14,900	.....	14	11,750	15,500	..
Additional Charge	...	.....	.....	.....	...	450	600	.....
North-Western Provinces.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	2,000	2,000	.....	1	2,000	2,250	6†
Inspector, 1st Circle	2	800	800	.....	1	1,250	1,500	3
„ 2nd Circle		800	800	.....	1	1,000	1,250	3
Carried over	3	3,600	3,600	.....	3	4,250	5,000	12

* Besides House-rent at Rs. 200 a month.

† Not specified in scheme.

	Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.			
	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching Maximum.
Brought over	3	3,600	3,600	.....	3	4,250	5,000	12
Principal, Agra College	1	700	700	.....	3	750	1,000	
„ Bareilly „	1	700	700	.....		750	1,000	
„ Benares „	1	700*	700	.....		750	1,000	4
Inspector, 3rd Circle	...	350*	350	.....		350	350	
„ Kumaon Circle	1	604†	604	.....		500	750	
Joint Inspector, 3rd Circle	1	500	500	.....		500	750	
Professor, Agra College	2	500	500	.....	8	500	750	
		500	500	.....		500	750	5
„ Bareilly „	2	1,000	1,000	.....		1,000	1,500	
„ Benares „	2	1,000	1,000	.....		1,000	1,500	
Total	14	10,154	10,154	.....	14	10,850	14,350	.....
Additional Charge	...	.....	.....	.....	...	696	4,196	.....
Panjab.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,500	1,500	.....	1	1,500	2,000	5‡
Inspectors	3	800	800	.....	2	1,000	1,250	3
		700	700	.....		1,000	1,250	3
		600	600	.....		750	1,000	
Principal, Lahore College	1	760	760	.....	3	750	1,000	4
„ Delhi „	1	660	660	.....		750	1,000	

* These are held by the Principal of the Benares College.
† Would increase on promotion to Major by Rs. 266-13-0.
‡ Not specified in scheme.

Inspector	1	500	500	.....	3	500	750	5
Professor, Delhi College	1	600	600	.....		500	750	
" Lahore "	1	500	500	.....		500	750	
Total.....	9	6,620	6,620	.....	9	7,250	9,750	.....
Additional Charge.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	630	3,130	.....
Central Provinces.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,000	1,200	5	1	1,250	1,500	3
Inspectors	3	800	800	.....	2	750	1,000	4
		500*	500	.....		750	1,000	
		500	500	.....	1	500	750	
Head Master, Saugor High School	1	400	400	.....	1	500	500	
" Raepoor "	1	400	400	.....	1	500	500	.....
Total.....	6	3,600	3,800	.....	6	4,250	5,250	.....
Additional Charge.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	650	1,450	.....
Oudh.								
Director	1	800	1,000	.....	1	1,000	1,250	3
Inspector	1	600	600	.....	1	750	1,000	4
" Native	1	300	300	.....	1	500	750	5
Total.....	3	1,700	1,900	.....	3	2,250	3,000	.....
Additional Charge.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	550	1,100	.....

* Present incumbent Rs. 1,600.

	Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.			
	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching Maximum.
Berars.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,000	1,500	... ..	1	1,250	1,500	.....
Inspector	1	750	750	... ..	1	750	1,000	.....
High School	...	.....	.....	... ..	...	... ..	...	.....
Total.....	2	1,750	2,250	.....	2	2,000	2,500	... ..
Additional Charge.....	.	.....	.....	.....	...	250	250	. . ..
British Burmah.								
Director of Public Instruction	1	1,000	1,000	.. ...	1	1,000	1,250	.....
Additional Charge.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	250	.....

ABSTRACT.

	Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.			Increase in Strength.			Increase of Pay.		Total Additional Charges.	
	Number.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Number.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	No change proposed.								
Madras	14	10,350	11,350	14	11,500	11,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	3,650
Bombay	14	11,300	14,900	14	11,750	15,500	...	...	..	...	...	450	600
North-Western Provinces	14	10,154	10,154	14	10,850	14,350	...	...	...	...	...	696	4,196
Panjab	9	6,620	6,620	9	7,250	9,750	...	...	...	...	...	630	3,130
Central Provinces	6	3,600	3,800	6	4,250	5,250	...	...	...	...	...	650	1,450
Oudh	3	1,700	1,900	3	2,250	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	550	1,100
Berars	2	1,750	2,250	2	2,000	2,500	...	...	..	...	...	250	250
British Burmah	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Total	63	46,474	51,974	63	50,850	66,600	...	...	...	...	...	4,376	14,626

True copies.

(Signed) A. COWAN,

Assistant Secretary.

No. 2132 OF 1870-71.

Poona:
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
24th September 1870.

To W. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, as directed in the Resolution of Government No. 439 of August 23rd, upon the revised scale of salaries proposed by the Government of India for the superior officers of the Educational Department in Bombay.

2. I have collected the opinions of the officers concerned. While they gladly welcome the general principle of these proposals as an improvement of their position, they have pointed out some unfavourable features in the scheme, which, as it was drawn up without any opportunity being given for local criticism, I now beg leave respectfully to bring to your notice.

3. In the first place I give below a statement which will show what the effect of the new scale would be if it were immediately brought into operation. You will observe that of the thirteen officers concerned (excluding the Director, respecting whom orders have already been issued) three would lose pay. Two of these are Inspecting Officers of long service, and I suppose that their right to their present rate of salary will be respected.

	Present actual pay.			Proposed pay, i.e. the salaries which will be drawn at once if the scheme is accepted.	Present Minimum.	Proposed Minimum.	Present Maximum	Proposed Maximum.
	Salary.	Seniority allowance.	Total.					
Inspector, Central Division	1,000	300	1,300	1,500	1,000	1,250	1,300	1,500
Principal, Elphinstone College...	1,200	100	1,300	1,250	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,250
Inspector, Northern Division ...	800	200	1,000	1,250	800	1,000	1,100	1,250
Inspector, Southern Division ...	800	300	1,100	1,000	800	750	1,100	1,000
Assistant Inspector	500	300	800	750	500	500	800	750
Principal, Deccan College	700	200	900	1,000	700	750	1,000	1,000
Principal, Engineering College...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	1,000	1,000
Professor, Elphinstone College ..	600	200	800	1,000	600	750	900	1,000
Ditto ditto ...	600	100	700	1,000	600	750	900	1,000
Ditto ditto ...	600	...	600	750	600	750	900	1,000
Professor, Deccan College	500	100	600	750	500	500	800	750
Ditto ditto	500	100	600	700	500	500	800	750
Ditto ditto	500	100	600	750	500	500	800	750
13	9,300	2,000	11,300	12,700	9,300	9,750	12,900	13,000

4. I next observe that the present pay of the Elphinstone College Professors is given as Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 800. But these Professors were appointed on Rs. 600, and by the rules in force receive seniority allowance at the rate of 300 rupees per mensem after twelve years' service, so that Rs. 600 should be shown as their minimum and Rs. 900 as their maximum pay. And it appears to me that the House Allowance, Rs. 200 per mensem, of the Principal of Elphinstone College, which is a substantial addition to his emoluments, should be shown as a part of the present charge.

5. By this computation the proposed minimum rate, including the Director on Rs. 2,000, is actually less than the present minimum by Rs. 50 per mensem, and the proposed maximum exceeds the present maximum (the Directors' pay being the same in both) by only Rs. 100 per mensem.

Minimum.	
Present	9,300 + 2,500 = 11,800
Proposed	9,750 + 2,000 = 11,750
Maximum.	
Present	12,900 + 2,500 = 15,400
Proposed	13,000 + 2,500 = 15,500

6. I beg leave to assume, however, in soliciting some modifications, that the Government of India is prepared to sanction an increase of Rs. 450 on the minimum and Rs. 600 on the maximum rate of present expenditure.

7. I now come to the general question of the allotment of graded appointments, and the distribution of the officers in the grades.

8. I must first be allowed to make this general remark. The scheme is an extension of the Bengal system to the other provinces, which are thereby to be put on an equality with Bengal. In a graded list of Bengal officers lately supplied to me, I find 37 Principals, Professors, and Inspectors placed in the grades, while 13, or very little more than one-third of that number, are admitted in Bombay. As the number of scholars under instruction in Bengal is not substantially greater than that in Bombay, the Bengal number is perhaps maintained with a view to some great extension of Education projected in the future, and I view it with satisfaction, because, until the ratio of Bengal to Bombay graded officers is greatly altered, no objection will probably be made to admit to the grades any new Professors appointed in Bombay. I remark this because the

Professor of Mathematics and the new Professor of Chemistry in the Poona Civil Engineering College have been omitted, perhaps by oversight.

9. Secondly, as to classification. It is proposed to place the Principals of the Bombay Colleges generally one grade lower than those of the Bengal Colleges. Indeed the Principals of two of the Bombay Colleges are placed a grade below certain of the Bengal Professors. If Bombay seeking a Principal for the Deccan College is able to offer only Rs. 750, while Bengal seeking a Professor for the Presidency College is able to offer Rs. 1,000, which is likely to obtain the better man? I respectfully ask why it has been determined to establish this permanent inferiority of one province to another. If there is any meaning in grades of rank and salary, the highest grades are to secure the highest quality of instruction, and it seems designed that Bombay and Madras should accept a lower standard of culture than Bengal. If Bengal has hitherto been superior to the other provinces in higher education, it is only the natural sequence of her monopoly of the highest grades of Educational Officers. But what inherent propriety is there in this monopoly?

10. I submit, therefore, that in common fairness to this Presidency, and on the simplest grounds of equity, the Principals of the Bombay Colleges should, by being raised a grade, be made equal to the Principals of the Bengal Colleges. As regards the Principal of Elphinstone College, if it is the intention of the Government of India that his present house allowance should continue, his salary in the 2nd grade would be minimum Rs. 1,200, maximum Rs. 1,450, and the cost of raising him to a higher grade without house allowance would be only Rs. 50 per mensem. The case of the other two Principals I will consider below.

11. With regard to the Professors, I observe that the Elphinstone College Professors are placed in the 3rd, and the Deccan College Professors in the 4th grade. To this inferiority the Deccan Professors take exception. The classification has very much the appearance of being designed to cover by the higher rate of salary the extra cost of living in Bombay. But, if so, where is the advantage of the higher grade? What is elsewhere a substantial advantage becomes in Bombay an empty honour, the extra pay being a mere compensation allowance for the higher cost of living.

12. This question of the cost of living has indeed a marked effect on the value of the offer of the Government of India in Bombay as compared with other provinces. Where a common scale of salaries is applied to several provinces, the rates of pay are really lowest in that province where the price of the people's food is permanently highest, and wages and all other expenditure consequently greatest. But I do not expect a special scale in favour of Bombay. I only point out a fact notorious to all inhabitants of this Presidency, that as the cost of living in this province is to the cost in other provinces, so is the cost of living in the city of Bombay to the cost of living at Poona or elsewhere.

Price of food according to a recent return.

	Seers per Rupee.	
	Wheat.	*Rice.*
Bengal	$13\frac{14}{16}$	$22\frac{13}{16}$
North-West Provinces	13	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Madras	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Central Provinces	13	$10\frac{1}{4}$

13. I submit that the extra cost of living in the city of Bombay is sufficiently tangible to justify an application for a special allowance to the Educational Officers who are posted there. This allowance should not be less than 100 rupees per mensem.

14. If this is granted, it seems to me that the best plan is to range all the Professors in one list, so that a Professor on arriving will have Rs. 500 per mensem, and will rise through Grade IV., by a yearly increase of 50 rupees, to Rs. 750. Promotion from the 4th to the 3rd grade should then take place when a vacancy occurs in the 3rd grade on joint considerations of seniority and merit, and the Professor will again rise after such promotion from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 in four years.

15. I now have to consider the Inspectors. There are included in the grades three Inspectors and an Assistant Inspector. I beg leave, however, to appeal to the figures in the margin to show that four Inspectors are ur-

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL DIVISIONS.

		Area. Sq. M.	Population.
1.	*Northern—*		
	British Districts	9,294	2,416,727
	Native States	58,276	4,984,399
2.	*Central and North-East—*		
	British Districts. North-East	24,034	2,076,276
	British Districts. Central	29,586	4,657,151
	Native States	5,260	565,693
3.	*Southern—*		
	British Districts	18,938	2,704,356
	Native States	7,784	1,108,676

NOTE.—It is not intended to be understood that the Inspector, Northern Division, visits the above vast area of Native States. Into some part he never goes, but he visits the greater portion when he can. I submit for consideration whether an Assistant Inspector, N. D., for Political Districts, might be appointed and paid by the States inspected.

gently required. Government are aware that a separate Division (called the North-East Division) has already been formed, and placed under the Assistant Inspector, who is already an Inspector in all but the name and salary.

16. Four Inspectors may, I think, suffice to carry on the work of the Presidency (exclusive of Sind). One of these has been placed in the 1st grade and one in the 2nd. I am of opinion that the two remaining Inspectors should be put on the same footing as I propose for the Professors, and rise as they do, through Grades IV. and III., by seniority and merit.

17. Some Educational Officers are desirous to separate the Inspectorships from the Tutorial Service. I would neither separate them entirely nor entirely amalgamate them. Sometimes a young member of the Civil Service may be found admirably qualified for the Inspector's duty, who will be glad to serve for some years on a salary rising from 500 rupees per mensem. Sometimes a Professor may be equally well qualified, and would hold the Inspectorship on the salary he draws according to his position in the grades. Where the total number of Educational appointments is so small, it is most important that access from one branch of Educational service to another should not be barred.

18. I now sum up, in the table below, the modifications I very respectfully solicit:—

Proposed amended distribution in Grades of the Bombay Educational Officers.

Grade.		Minimum.	Maximum.
1	Principal, Elphinstone College	1,250	1,500
	Senior Inspector	1,250	1,500
2	Principal, Deccan College	1,000	1,250
	Ditto Poona Civil Engineering College.....	1,000	1,250
	Inspector	1,000	1,250
	Carried forward.....	5,500	6,750

Grade.		Minimum.	Maximum.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Brought over.....	5,500	6,750
III.	Professor	750	1,000
	Ditto	750	1,000
	Ditto	750	1,000
	Inspector	750	1,000
IV.	Professor	500	750
	Ditto	500	750
	Ditto	500	750
	Inspector	500	750
		10,500	13,750
	Add—Director.....	2,000	2,500
	Total.....	12,500	16,250

The comparative effect will be as follows:—

	Present—see para. 5.	Proposed.	Increase now solicited.	Increase offered by Government of India.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minimum.....	11,800	12,500	700	450	250
Maximum	15,400	16,250	850	600	250

I ask, therefore, for an addition to the minimum and maximum increases offered by the Government of India of Rs. 250 per mensem only, or the sum required to place one Principal one grade higher.

19. I have to ask only two other favours: the first is a careful consideration of my request for Presidency allowance to Educational Officers in the city of Bombay, by which means alone a real gradation of Professors' salaries can be maintained; and the second is that the salaries of officers who are actually drawing more than is given by the new scale should not be reduced. These are only two, if my proposals are admitted, viz:—

	Years of Service.	Present Salary.	Salary by Scale.	Difference, less.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspector, Southern Division	12	1,100	1,000	100
Assistant Inspector, North-East Division	22	800	750	50

These officers have both advanced to their present salaries by long service, and are drawing the maximum rate of their appointments, including seniority allowance. The extra sum may therefore be treated as a personal allowance, which may possibly not be required for many years longer.

20. In conclusion I respectfully request that the decision of the Government of India on these modifications may be obtained as early as possible, as the settlement of this important question has long been anxiously expected by those who are so greatly interested in it.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 554.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1870.

The Director of Public Instruction, No. 2132 dated the 24th September 1870.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 439 dated 23rd August last, reports upon the revised scale of salaries proposed by the Government of India for the superior Officers of the Educational Department in Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—This letter should be forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Government of India. This Government presume that, in accordance with the ordinary usage, it was not intended that the reduced rates of pay should affect existing incumbents.

In the transmitting letter special attention should be called to the unfairness of fixing a higher scale of salaries in Bengal than in Bombay or Madras for the performance of precisely similar duties, when the means of living in the former Presidency are far cheaper than in the latter. On this point, and on the necessity for a special allowance to Educational Officers serving in the city of Bombay, the concurrence of Government in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction should be expressed in the plainest language suitable to the occasion.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (By letter.)

No. 754.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1871.

The Under Secretary to the Govennment of India, Home Department, No. 333 dated the 31st August 1871.

Forwards, in continuation of No. 325 dated the 21st instant, copy of a Resolution recorded by the Government of India in the Financial Department regarding the revision of salaries of Educational Officers in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the revised scale of the higher Educational appointments in Bombay, and adds that the statement giving the sanctioned scale of the higher Educational Officers in Bombay, which is referred to in the last paragraph, will follow.

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to previous correspondence.

Copy of the statement will be forwarded on receipt.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.
(With copy to each of the above letter.)

No. 3008.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 26th August 1871.

Read again Financial Resolution No. 100 dated 13th January 1869, regarding a revision of the salaries of Educational Officers in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Read the following documents regarding the revised scale of the higher Educational appointments in Bombay :—

Office Memorandum from Home Department No. 84 dated 21th February 1871 and enclosures.

Office Memorandum from Home Department No. 96 dated 28th February 1871 and enclosures.

Endorsement of the Home Department No. 107 dated the 4th March 1871.

Endorsement of the Home Department No. 114 dated the 7th March 1871.

Endorsement from Home Department No. 289 dated the 14th July 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the proposal to enlarge the scale of salaries of Educational Officers in the Bombay Presidency beyond that sanctioned last year must be determined on its merits, and not on the supposition that there is a margin for further increase because the commencing pay of Professors of the Elphinstone College on the old scale was assumed at Rs. 500 instead of (as claimed in the correspondence) Rs. 600 a month.

The Government of India (see the Resolution in the Home Department No. 2447 dated 2nd April 1864) has never renounced the right of regulating the detail of the Elphinstone College establishment just as if it had been a Government institution. In that Resolution, which granted a seniority allowance to the Professors in the College, the then existing salary was stated to be Rs. 600 for one Professor, and Rs. 500 each for three other Professors, and the proposal sanctioned in the Resolution was that contained in Mr. Howard's Memorandum dated November 1862, which had the entire concurrence of the Honourable the Governor in Council, and which

asked for the seniority allowance as an increase to the substantive pay of Rs. 500 for each of the several full Professors in the Elphinstone College. The seniority allowance was sanctioned thus, in 1864, as an addition to the substantive pay of Rs. 500 for a Professor, and no subsequent sanction raised that pay to Rs. 600 a month.

Hence in Financial Resolution No. 2243 dated the 30th April 1867, which recited the salaries of Principals and Professors in the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges, the commencing salary of a Professor in each of the Colleges was stated to be Rs. 500 a month.

And again in para. 8 of Financial Resolution No 2212 dated the 27th August 1867, regarding the revival of the Chair of History in the Elphinstone College, the pay of a full Professorship was stated at Rs. 500 a month with seniority allowance.

No weight, therefore, can be allowed to the plea that the pay of the Elphinstone College Professors was understated. Moreover, what was practically intended was to increase the Bombay scale to a par with the Bengal scale. Indeed the Bengal scale has been admitted to be actually unnecessarily high, so that it is really immaterial to inquire what the true original scale in Bombay was.

In the revision of February 1869 the Principal of the Poona College was graded on Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000. Mr. Peile takes exception to this on grounds which the Government of India cannot admit: for Professors in the Presidency College, Calcutta, are graded with Principals of the rural Colleges, and the salary of the Principal of the Deccan College was properly fixed (in assimilation with the Bengal scale) at that of a Professor of the Presidency College. It is proposed, however, in the Home Department, that the Principal should be paid at Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,250, the additional expense of Rs. 250 involved in the proposition being met by the reduction of the salary of one Professor in the Elphinstone College from Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750. This proposition is sanctioned.

The pay of the Principal, Elphinstone College, was fixed at Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,300, because he was allowed house-rent, but the Governor General in Council authorizes the raising of his pay to that of the Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta (Rs. 1,250 rising to Rs. 1,500), provided house-rent be given up.

The Governor General in Council is unable to allow the grant of any house-rent whatever to the Educational Officers in Bombay as

an addition to the revised scale of salary, for an inconvenient precedent would be created thereby.

The Home Department does not support the proposal of the Government of Bombay that the Professors of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Civil Engineering College, Poona, should be graded. In this view the Governor General in Council agrees.

The ordinary rule which governs the grant of annual increments is that in passing from a scale of fixed pay to one of progressive pay the officer affected must enter on the minimum of the revised scale unless his old pay may be more, in which case he enters on that and draws his first annual increase one year after. On the revision of the salaries of Educational Officers in Bengal this rule was relaxed to the extent of allowing past service on a salary *within a grade of the revised scale* to count towards periodical increments within that grade. Thus of two Professors on Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 respectively who may have served on those salaries for three years, the former began the revised scale simply on the minimum pay of Rs. 500, while the latter commenced on Rs. 500 *plus* the periodical increase for three years' service on Rs. 500. Similarly, a Principal on Rs. 600, or an Inspector on Rs. 700, who after four years' service on those salaries may have been graded on Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000, began the revised scale on Rs. 750 without any periodical increase for his past service as Principal or Inspector.

In Bengal the salaries of Educational Officers had for some years previous to the revision been admitted to be insufficient, and on that account all their past service on a salary within a grade of the revised scale was allowed to count towards the periodical increments in the grade. The circumstances of the subsequent general revision of salaries are not precisely similar, but, the general insufficiency of those salaries having been admitted by the Government of India in the beginning of 1868-69, the Governor General in Council is pleased to allow service from 1st March 1868 on any salary within a grade of the revised scale to reckon towards the periodical increments in that grade, and the salary so reckoned may be paid from the beginning of 1870-71. Any payments which may have been made in excess of the amounts thus admissible should be recovered, while any payments which these orders involve in excess of the funds already provided should be met from the grant for Provincial Services, the Governor General in Council being unable to increase that

grant, which was fixed in accordance with the sanction as it existed when the grant was settled.

The Governor General in Council desires it to be pointed out to the Home Department that in some cases the salaries entered in the Statement forwarded with its Endorsement No. 289 dated the 14th May 1871 as admissible to the several Educational Officers exceed the sums allowable under the sanction of the Government of India.

The sanctioned scale of the higher Educational Officers in Bombay, as now fixed, is given in a Statement which is annexed.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home Department, and the Accountant General, Bombay.

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 333.

Copy forwarded to the Goverment of Bombay, in continuation of No. 325 dated the 21st instant. The Statement referred to in the last para. will follow.

By order,
(Signed) ARTHUR HOWELL,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT:
Education.
Simla, the 31st August 1871.

No. 800.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 7th October 1871.

The Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 354 dated the 16th September 1871.

Forwards copy of the Statement which forms enclosure of the Financial Resolution of the Government of India No. 3008 dated 26th August last, sanctioning a revised scale of salaries for the Bombay Educational Staff, and, with reference to the letter from this Government No. 97 dated 14th October 1870, conveys the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor General in Council in the views of the Director of Public Instruction as to the principle on which the superior salaries of the Educational Services in Bombay should be graded.

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, in continuation of Government Resolution No. 754

dated 22nd instant. Copy should also be sent to the Accountant General.

(Signed) W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.
(With copy to each of the above letter.)

No. 354.

HOME DEPARTMENT:
Education.

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Simla, the 16th September 1871.

SIR,—In continuation of the Endorsement from this Office No. 333 dated the 31st ultimo, I am directed to forward copy of a Statement which formed an enclosure of the Financial Department Resolution No. 3008 dated the 26th idem, sanctioning a revised scale of salaries for the Bombay Educational Staff.

2. With advertence to your letter No. 97 dated the 14th October 1870, I am desired to observe that His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs with the views of the Director of Public Instruction as to the principle on which the superior salaries of the Educational Services should be graded. What is required is to establish two parallel and, as a rule, distinct Educational careers —one for the Tutorial branch of the Service, in which of course Professors would be included, and the other for Inspectors—each branch beginning and ending with appointments of equal value, so as to obviate the necessity of frequent interchanges from one line to another on promotion, without, however, absolutely prohibiting the transfer of any one who may have shown aptitude for the other branch. The senior Inspector and the senior Principal or Professor would thus stand in the same position for promotion to the Directorship if Government desired to Select a Director from the Educational Service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR HOWELL,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(Enclosure to Financial Resolution No. 3008 dated 26th August 1871.)

	1869.		Recommended by Home Department.			Sanctioned by the Financial Department.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	No.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1 Director of Public Instruction	2,000	2,500	1	2,000	2,500	1	2,000	2,500
1 Inspector, Senior	1,250	1,500	1	1,250	1,500	1	1,250	1,500
1 Principal, Elphinstone College	1,000	1,250	1	1,250	1,500	1	1,250	1,500
1 Inspector, Northern Division	1,000	1,250	1	1,000	1,250	1	1,000	1,250
1 Inspector, Southern Division	700	1,000	1	750	1,000	1	750	1,000
3 Professors, Elphinstone College— 3 at 750 to 1,000.	2,250	3,000	2 at 750 to 1,000	1,500	2,000	2	1,500	2,000
			1 at 500 to 750	500	750	1	500	750
1 Principal, Poona College.....	750	1,000	1	1,000	1,250	1	1,000	1,250
1 Ditto Poona C. E. College	750	1,000	1	750	1,000	1	750	1,000
1 Assistant Inspector.....	500	750	1	500	750	1	500	750
3 Poona College Professors—3 at 500 to 750	1.500	2,250	3	1,500	2,250	3	1,500	2,250
Total.....	11,750	15,500	14	12,000	15,750	14	12,000	15,750
			1869	14—11,750	15,500		*Plus* 2 additional Professors in the Elphinstone College at Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000 each.	
			Recommended by Home Department	14—12,000	15,750			
			Sanctioned in Financial Department	16—13,500	17,750			

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. II.

No. 4715 OF 1869-70.

Bombay :

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
7th March 1870.

To W. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government whether the Judges of the Civil Courts may not be requested to forward yearly to me, for inclusion in the Report on Public Instruction, a list of the Minors whose persons and maintenance are in charge of Guardians appointed by the Courts, with a description of the measures in force for the superintendence and control of the education of every such Minor under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XX. of 1864. The working of the Act as an Educational measure will thus be noted in the most convenient place. I am not aware that it is now noted at all.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 4727 OF 1870.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1870.

Subject.	Resolution of Government.
Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4715 dated 7th March 1870—Submits for the consideration of Government whether the Judges of the Civil Courts may not be requested to forward yearly to him, for inclusion in the Report on Public Instruction, a list of the Minors whose person and maintenance are in charge of Guardians ap-	The suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction is a very good one, and orders should be issued that it be carried out. Mr. Peile should be informed that lists cannot be furnished to him in time to enter in the Report for 1869-70, but that the Judges have been instructed to furnish him with the required information at the close of the present official year. It

pointed by the Courts, with a description of the measures in force for the superintendence and control of the education of every such Minor under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XX. of 1864.

would be advisable, to secure uniformity, that he should furnish the District Judges and Senior Assistant Judges at detached stations with a form of Statement which will exhibit all the particulars which he desires to ascertain.

JOHN JARDINE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
THE DISTRICT JUDGES.
THE SENIOR ASSISTANT JUDGES.

No. III.

No. 2869 OF 1870-71.

Poona :
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
7th December 1870.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department.

SIR,—With reference to the Resolution No. 2251, General Department, of September 21st, 1870, which directed me to propose a set of Rules under which Certificates of Age may be issued to Candidates for the Civil Service from this Presidency, I have the honour to submit the following remarks and suggestions.

2. In the absence of any official Register of Births it is not possible to appoint any one documentary proof which all candidates should be required to produce, nor are any documentary proofs to be had which can be admitted as *primâ facie* conclusive evidence.

3. The horoscope is the usual document produced in Bombay, and probably throughout India. But the horoscope is not invariably prepared by any class, except perhaps Brahmins, and it is not always drawn out at or near the time of birth. It is also open to other objections. The child is mentioned in the horoscope by his astrological and not by his common name, and other evidence is necessary to identify him. And the use of horoscopes is a superstition.

4. Besides the horoscopes, there are often entries in the household books recording expenses on account of the Jata-Karma or ceremony performed after the birth, and on account of birth-day presents and various other ceremonies. The Hindus in Sind are reported to record every birth in the family books, which sometimes also contain horoscopes. Mahomedans record in the same way the expenses of the Bismillah.

5. There is thus a variety of possible documentary evidence which is all open to the same objection, that it is of a private nature and produced by the interested parties. If there is any design to misrepresent a boy's age, nothing is easier (to those to whom fraud is easy) than to produce a fictitious horoscope or account-book.

6. The only additional documentary evidence, which has also in some degree an official and public character, is found in the registers of Government Schools. The age at entrance and at the subsequent yearly examinations is here recorded. Experience will show how far these registers are complete for past years. In future they will be kept with special care.

7. It will then, I think, appear to Government that the date of birth will have to be treated as a fact to be proved in each case by such evidence as is forthcoming before such authority as may be best able to judge of the value of the proofs offered.

8. I would therefore suggest the following regulations:—

Candidates for admission to compete in England for the Indian Civil Service are required, before leaving India, to obtain a certificate of age signed by the Chief Secretary to Government.

In order to obtain a certificate, candidates are required to prove the date of their birth before the Magistrate of the district in which the candidate's family resides; or, if the family residence is in Bombay, before the Senior Magistrate.

Candidates will signify their desire to compete, not less than three months before the date on which they propose to go to England, to the Chief Secretary to Government, who will then forward each application, for the purpose of inquiry, to the Magistrate to whose district it belongs.

The Magistrate will call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date of his birth within one month. He

will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and with his comments and opinion, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

The documentary evidence which the candidates may be expected to produce comprises—

The horoscope.

Family books.

Tradesmen's account-books, showing entries relating to the birth.

The record of admission in the Registers of the School in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.

If the candidate has matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in Form A.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family, and others, will also be taken, and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proofs.

If the Chief Secretary shall be satisfied by the papers submitted by the Magistrate that the candidate has stated the date of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the District, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz., the day of 18

If the Chief Secretary finds reason to doubt that the candidate was born on the day asserted by him, the certificate will be refused, and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

Any declaration of age made after the publication of these Rules on occasion of seeking admission to any University Examination, Educational Institution, or Government Office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent

assertion by the same person that he is of a different age from that so declared or recorded.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 3158.

Certificates of Age.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1870.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2859 dated 7th December 1870—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2251 dated 21st September last, a set of Rules under which Certificates of Age may be issued to Candidates for the Indian Civil Service from this Presidency.

RESOLUTION.—The regulations proposed by the Director of Public Instruction are approved of, and should be published.

2. A supplementary rule should be added, that where the date of birth has been formally registered in a Register kept by any public officer, an extract from the Register duly certified by the proper official shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date of the birth. This will meet the case of Christians and others who may be able to produce certificates of baptism in which the name of the child and date of birth are recorded.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT.
ALL MAGISTRATES, including Sind.
THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE, BOMBAY.
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.
THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

No. IV.

No. 2167 of 1870-71.

Poona :
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
27th September 1870.

To the Acting Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.

Sir,—On more than one occasion since the establishment of an Educational Department, Government has been pleased to call upon its Revenue and Judicial Officers to coöperate with and support the Inspectors. Valuable assistance has doubtless often been given, and this Department has had no occasion to complain of any obstruction or ill-will, but it has not hitherto been found easy to define with any precision the form in which support should be expected.

2. Since the establishment of an Educational Local Fund an opportunity for doing this has occurred. The Assistant Collector is President of the Local Fund Committee of the talookas of which he has charge, and it is his duty to consider the Educational requirements of these talookas and to bring them to notice.

3. On the other hand, the number of Primary Schools is increasing from year to year, and the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors are called upon both to devote a greater amount of time to school examinations, and to undertake extended duties in noting suitable objects of expenditure and administering the local Educational Funds with justice and discretion.

4. The help and countenance of the Government Officers who are placed in charge of comparatively small areas, and are in constant and close connection with the people, is therefore becoming daily more important.

5. I venture to suggest, therefore, and I hope that the Revenue Commissioners will concur, that a few simple instructions might now be issued by Government for the regulation of this assistance.

6. It would probably be sufficient for the present to direct that every officer in charge of a talooka should visit once in each year every Primary School in his charge, and that a report of having

done this should be included in any annual report made by such officer to higher authority. I would not require Assistant Collectors to examine schools, but to note such points as the number in attendance, cleanliness, ventilation, discipline, local feeling about the school, school-house accommodation, &c.

7. To give effect to such observations, I would suggest that the Revenue Officer should be authorized to call upon the Deputy Inspector in whose charge the school is, to explain any irregularity or shortcoming which has attracted his attention. If the explanation seems to be unsatisfactory, or to call for Departmental notice, the Revenue Officer should forward it with his remarks to the Educational Inspector of the Division.

8. I have little doubt that some definite function of this kind will awaken in Junior Revenue Officers that interest in local education which they are certainly qualified to turn into useful action, and it will enable them to discharge with better effect the office of Presidents of the Talooka Committees, with which they are already invested by law.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 2594.

Educational Matters.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1870.

Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, No. 538 dated the 8th October 1870—Transfers a letter from the Director of Public Instruction submitting for consideration certain suggestions for the regulation of the assistance the Junior Revenue Officers have on more than one occasion been called upon by Government to render to the Educational Department, with the view of awakeniug in them interest in local education.

RESOLUTION.—Copies to be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, for any observations they may have to offer.

2. The Commissioner in Sind is also requested to report how far Mr. Peile's suggestions can be carried out in that province.

H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.
THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.
(With copies of Mr. Peile's letter.)
THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT.

No. 597 OF 1870.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Copy* forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information.

By order, &c.,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1870.

No. 89.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1871.

The Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department, No. 185 dated the 18th January 1870—Transfers, for consideration and disposal, replies of the Commissioner in Sind, and the Revenue Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions, to the Resolution passed by Government in that Department No. 2594 dated 27th October 1870, on the subject of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for regulating the assistance required of Junior Revenue Officers in matters of local education.

* RESOLUTION.—Copies of Mr. Peile's letter No. 2167 of 27th September last should be transferred to the Revenue Department for distribution to local officers.

2. The position of Revenue Officers in charge of districts gives them special facilities for stimulating the progress of education and

* Government (Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5091, October 12th, 1871) has since appointed a form of Annual Report for the use of Assistant Collectors, in which, under VIII., Education, they will report the number of schools and school-houses in the talukas under their charge, the number of primary schools visited, &c.

examining into the state of Primary Schools, and Government are aware that a good deal has been done in this respect. And in consideration of the success which has attended these voluntary efforts Government will not now issue authoritative instructions on the subject. But local officers will regard this letter as an expression of opinion by the Head of the Educational Department of the manner in which their assistance can be most effectively rendered to the cause of Education. And Government will view with marked approbation the exertions of any officer who gives special attention to this particular duty.

3. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to notice in his Annual Report the cases in which individual members of the Service have given effective support to his Department.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT.
(With copy of the letter referred to.)
THE EDITORS' ROOM.

No. V.

No. 130.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1871.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 60 dated the 11th February 1871—Forwards copy of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department relative to the aid to be afforded by the State towards the provision of the means of elementary education for the masses of the people.

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance, with reference to Government Resolution No. 24 dated 14th January 1871.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
(With copy of the above Resolution.)

No. 60.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), under date Fort William the 11th February 1871.

Read again Financial Department Resolution No. 3334 dated the 14th December last.

REMARKS.

As stated in paragraph 26 of the Resolution above quoted, the policy of the Government in matters connected with Education has been laid down in despatches from the Secretary of State, and the conditions on which grants-in aid should be allowed to private institutions are prescribed in the rules sanctioned by the Government of India. These rules are not, however, quite clear as regards the aid to be afforded by the State towards the provision of the means of elementary education for the masses of the people.

2. The Governor General in Council therefore considers it desirable to explain on what principle it will be permissible to assign, from the sums allotted for Educational purposes, grants-in-aid to schools for primary education, and it will rest with the Local Governments, under the new system of financial control, to determine in what localities and to what extent such grants shall from time to time be made.

3. It has been repeatedly declared by the Secretary of State that it is a primary duty to assign funds for the education of those who are least able to help themselves, and that the education of the masses therefore has the greatest claim on the State funds. The Government of India desires to maintain this view, but the Grant-in-Aid Rules have in practice been found so unsuitable to Primary Schools that, except in special cases, such grants-in-aid are seldom sanctioned from the General Revenues. It has moreover been repeatedly affirmed that we must look to local exertion and to local cesses to supply the funds required for the maintenance of Primary Schools.

4. These standing orders may seem inconsistent, but they really are not so. The fact is that primary education must be supported both by imperial funds and by local rates. It is not by any means the policy of the Government of India to deny to Primary Schools assistance from Imperial Revenues; but, on the other hand, no sum that could be spared from those revenues would suffice for the work, and local rates must be raised to effect any sensible impression on the masses. This does not lessen the obligation of Government

to contribute as liberally as other demands allow, to supplement the sums raised by local effort. The true policy will be to distribute the imperial funds, so far as such funds are available, in proportion to the amount raised by the people from each district.

5. The amount at present allotted for Primary Education under the several Local Administrations is small, and it is not expected that the Local Governments will in any case diminish it. On the other hand, they will have full liberty to increase the allotment, either from retrenchments in other Services, or from savings in other branches of Education, and it is permissible to assign, from the Provincial Grant, funds in aid of schools mainly supported by contributions from local cesses or municipal rates. A rule, however, should be laid down that the State contribution is not to exceed one-half of the aggregate contributions from all other sources, or one-third of the total expenditure on education in the school concerned.

6. There will be no objection to special exception being made in the case of poor and backward districts, where the population is large, and the rate, owing to the poverty of the people, is insufficient to give the required quota. In such districts, in the interests of civilization and peace, some special efforts have to be made for the extension of primary education, without reference to local contributions.

7. It will also be within the discretion of the Local Governments to assign from the funds for Provincial Services building-grants for School-houses in aid of contributions from the proceeds of local rates, but with the same limitation as to the proportion of the Government grant, and subject to any further rules that may be in force in the Public Works Department.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Financial and Public Words Departments for information.

(True Extract)

(Signed) A. D. HUME,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copy)

A. COWAN,

Assistant Secretary.

No. VI.

No. 2002.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 27th April 1871.

READ the following letter from J. B. Peile, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 178 dated 14th April 1871, with accompaniments :—

As the new Educational Standards have now been sanctioned by Government, I am able to submit, as required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 751 of February 14th, a Code of Rules under which certificates qualifying for admission to the lower grades of the public service may in future be granted, and standards for both first and second class certificates.

2. Supposing that the first examination is held under these Rules in September next, there will probably be a temporary check to the issue of certificates, but I imagine that the supply of certificated candidates is ample for the present.

3. It might, however, be made a temporary Rule that any candidate who attains the age of twenty-five between September 1871 and September 1872 will be admitted to the examination in September 1872.

Amended Rules under which Certificates qualifying for admission to the lower grades of the Public Service will in future be granted by the Department of Public Instruction.

1. Candidates for certificates will be required to appear at an examination to be held every year at the head-quarter station of each collectorate in September, or as soon after as travelling is possible. The date of the examination will be notified by the Collector in each district three months before the examination.

2. The Educational Inspector of the Division to which the district belongs will superintend the examination, and will appoint

the Examining Committee, which will consist of a President and two Members, to be selected from such officers of the Educational Department as are available, *e.g.*, Deputy Inspectors, and Head Masters or First Assistant Masters of High Schools, or Principals of Training Colleges.

3. The examination for a first class certificate for admission to the lower grades of the public service will be held according to the new Anglo-Vernacular Standard V., as modified below, and with the classics omitted: and the examination for a second class certificate for admission to the lower grades of the public service will be held according to the new Vernacular Standard VI. Candidates must pass these standards according to the Rules of the Department of Public Instruction.

4. Every candidate must, before he is admitted to the examination, satisfy the Committee that he has completed his seventeenth year but has not completed his twenty-fifth year.

5. A first class certificate qualifies for admission into either English or Vernacular Offices. A second class certificate qualifies for admission to Vernacular offices only. Each first class certificate must bear the holder's signature in English characters, and each second class certificate must bear the holder's signature in Vernacular characters.

6. The Director of Public Instruction will publish annually in the *Government Gazette* a list of candidates who pass for certificates according to each standard. The names will be arranged in each district in order of merit, and the marks obtained will be shown opposite each name.

7. Certificated candidates will not be admitted to the public service until they have completed their eighteenth year. Certificated candidates appointed to the public service will enter it subject to the condition of passing any special examination required in the Department to which they are appointed.

8. From the date of the publication of these Rules, no more certificates will be awarded in Government Schools by Inspecting Officers at the time of annual examination.

Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. (modified), which qualifies for a First Class Certificate.

Maximum of Marks.

1st Head.—Mathematics—

40 (*a*).—Arithmetic, complete.

30 (*b*).—Euclid, Book I.

30 (*c*).—Algebra, 4 Rules Integral.

2nd Head.—Vernacular—

50 (*a*).—A Standard Vernacular Prose author not previously read (about 300 pages). Complete and scholarly knowledge of Vernacular Grammar as in a larger text-book.

50 (*b*).—Written Translation of ten lines from the book read into Vernacular. Composing a report on a given subject (current hand). Writing to be considered.

3rd Head.—History and Geography—

50 (*a*).—Universal History, and general review of History under previous standards, *i. e.*, History of the Province, History of India, and Outline History of England.

50 (*b*).—Geography to illustrate the History. Use of the Globes. Outline Map of any country of Europe or Asia. Map-drawing of India, with latitude and longitude.

4th Head.—English—

40 (*a*).—Reading English Classics, 150 pages of Prose and 600 lines of Poetry—200 by heart, with explanation and parsing. Easy questions in Analysis of Sentences, as in Morell, Part I., and Etymology.

30 (*b*).—Written Translation of a passage from a newspaper. Specimens of writing, as in a fair notebook, to be shown.

30 (*c*).—Writing an English letter, private or official, or making an abstract in English of an easy story clearly read or told.

Maximum of Marks.

Vernacular Standard VI., which qualifies for a Second Class Certificate.

40 *1st Head.*—(1).—Arithmetic, complete.

30 (2).—Euclid, Book I.

30 (3).—Native Accounts.

100 *2nd Head.*—(*a*).Reading whole of highest Departmental Book with understanding of subject-matter. Declensions, conjugations, and syntax as in a smaller grammar. Easy questions on prosody and etymology. Poetry (by heart) of reading-book to be understood and repeated.

50 (*b*).—Reading rough official papers in current hand with fair fluency. (The examiner to make allowance for bad writing.)

100 *3rd Head.*—Writing in current hand an abstract, or report, or letter on some story or incident read or told by the examiner.

75 *4th Head.*—(*a*).—Revision of the History of India, complete, with some information about the system of government. Short Universal History.

(*b*).—In addition to the Geography of previous standards, General Geography, and Elements of Physical Geography, including explanation of terms used of Terrestrial Globe, such as Equator, Poles, Tropics, Latitude, Longitude; of Natural Phænomena, *e.g.*, Seasons, Night and Day, Eclipses, Tides, Climate, Rain, Dew, &c. An Outline Map of India, with any Presidency, large Province, or Native State defined, or with mountains, large rivers, and towns marked as named by the examiner.

N.B.—The Inspector may allow, instead of half the reading-book, an equivalent portion of any standard vernacular prose work of equal or greater difficulty to be read.

To pass for a certificate a candidate must obtain one-third of the marks assigned for each head, and one-fourth of the marks assigned for each sub-head of the standard under which he is examined.

RESOLUTION.—The amended Rules are approved, and are to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

2. Candidates who may attain the age of twenty-five between September 1871 and September 1872 are eligible for examination in September 1872.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

The COMMISSIONER in SIND,

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,

The COMMISSIONER of CUSTOMS, SALT, and OPIUM,

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.,

The COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,

The SUPERINTENDENT of STAMPS,

The REGISTRAR GENERAL of ASSURANCES,

The CONSERVATOR of FORESTS,

The DEPUTY CONSERVATOR in charge FORESTS, S. D.,

The COTTON COMMISSIONER; OFFICIATING INSPECTOR-IN-CHIEF, COTTON DEPARTMENT; and SUPERINTENDENT, DHARWAR FACTORY,

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

All DEPARTMENTS of the SECRETARIAT.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX F.

LETTERS, CIRCULAR ORDERS, &c., ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. I.

(Not yet sanctioned by Government.)

GRANT-IN-AID RULES FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

PART I.

Grants-in-Aid according to Results.

1. School Managers who may be desirous of receiving aid from the State on account of any school which has not been previously registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction must apply for registration at least six months before the commencement of the official year in which they wish the school to be examined.

N.B.—The official year commences on the 1st April and ends on the 31st March.

2. Application for registration of schools under recognized management may be made once for all, being accompanied by a Statement in the form of Schedule C I. Application for registration of Private Schools must be renewed annually, and must be accompanied by a Statement in the form of Schedule C II.

3. Schools are divided into (*1st*) European and Eurasian, (*2nd*) English-teaching, (*3rd*) Anglo-Vernacular, (*4th*) Vernacular. No school can be registered as European and Eurasian unless at least four-fifths of the pupils are of European or Eurasian parentage. Portuguese Schools in which English is taught may be returned, at the option of the Managers, either as "English-teaching" Schools or as "Anglo-Vernacular" Schools, according to the teaching adopted in them.

4. All registered schools will be examined once during the official year by a Government Inspecting Officer, who will give notice to the Managers beforehand of the probable time of examination.

5. Provided that if the Inspecting Officer, on his visit, shall consider the arrangements of any school to be palpably defective as regards accommodation, registry of attendance, or otherwise, he may decline to examine, forwarding, however, a full report of his reasons for so declining to the Director of Public Instruction and to the School Managers.

6. The number of pupils presented for examination must in no case exceed the average number in attendance daily during the previous twelve months, and no pupil will be examined who has not actually attended the school for at least 75 days during the twelve months immediately preceding the examination, or who has already been examined at any other Aided School during the current official year.

7. No pupil will be examined, or have his attendance counted in calculating the average attendance, who is below six or above twenty-two years of age.

8. The Inspecting Officer will examine the pupils presented to him according to the standard under which they are presented (*see* Schedule A), and will furnish the Managers with a certificate of the number of pupils passed by him under each head, and of the number entitled to capitation.

9. It is to be understood that no pupil can be examined at any inspection under the heads of more than one standard. To pass under any head a pupil must obtain one-third of the aggregate marks given for that head, and one-fourth of the marks assigned to each sub-division of that head.

10. Any pupil who may have passed under not more than two heads of a standard may be presented in the subsequent year under the heads in which he failed or omitted to pass, in lieu of being presented under a higher standard.

11. After each examination the Managers should forward to the Educational Inspector an abstract for the amount to which they are entitled under the standards of Schedule B (except the Matriculation Standard), accompanied by the certificate mentioned in Rule 8.

N.B.—Grants will be liable to lapse if not claimed within one month of the date of the Inspector's certificate.

12. Grants for Matriculation will be awarded only when the boys who have matriculated have attended the school which applies for the grant for at least 250 days during the eighteen months immediately preceding the examination. Applications on this account should be forwarded to the Inspector of the Division by the Managers immediately after the Matriculation Examination, accompanied in each case by a copy of the University Registrar's certificate, and an authenticated statement of the boy's attendance at the school. Grants for matriculated pupils will be reduced by any sums granted on account of the same pupils during the same official year.

13. Managers of Colleges or other Institutions recognized by the University may, after registration under Form C III., obtain grants under the following conditions for pupils who pass the F.A. and B. A. Examinations :—

(*a*) No grant can be allowed for passing F.E.A. for any pupil who is not certified to have kept four terms in the institution applying for the grant.

(*b*) No grant can be allowed for passing B.A. Examination for any pupil who is not certified to have kept six terms in the institution applying for the grant.

14. Applications for grants for passing the F.A. and B.A. Examinations must be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction within one month after the date of passing, accompanied by a reference to the list of passed candidates in the *Government Gazette* in which the pupil's name has been published, and a copy of the certificate under Form D or F (in the University Calendar) which was furnished to the University on behalf of the pupil.

15. Schools receiving aid from the State otherwise than on the system of payments for results cannot, unless they elect to renounce such aid, obtain any grant under these rules. But this proviso does not affect the allowances made by the State for soldiers' orphans.

16. If it can be proved that a school has been established where there is an urgent demand for such a school, and under peculiar difficulties, Government will sanction a grant of half the net expenditure on instruction in the first year after establishment, instead of the usual grant by results, provided that the Examination held in the usual form for Aided Schools is satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer.

PART II.

Grants in aid of Salaries.

1. In addition to the grants-in-aid according to results, grants in aid of the salaries of Assistant Teachers will be made to Aided Schools of the High School class (that is, to schools which have matriculated pupils within the last two years, and in which *bonâ fide* classes are under instruction in the subjects of the Matriculation and next lower standards) under the following regulations :–

(*a*) The Head Master shall be a graduate of an European or Indian University, or shall be adjudged qualified by education and manners to conduct a school of the High School class.

(*b*) Every Aided Assistant shall be proved to have received in wages, for one year previous, at least the equivalent of the grant made on his account : and he shall have been *bonâ fide* employed in the school as a full-time teacher throughout the year previous, under an agreement to be shown to the Inspector.

(*c*) The Head Master shall certify that every Aided Third Class Assistant in the school has received not less than three hours per week of special instruction in the art of teaching or in some suitable branch of study, from a competent teacher.

(*d*) The Educational Inspector, at the time of examining the school, shall, if he thinks proper, examine any Aided Third Class Assistant according to the Matriculation standard, or call upon him to give a lesson in his presence, and may, if he thinks necessary, disallow the grant to him on account of inefficiency, recording his reasons.

2. Under these regulations, grants shall be made in aid of salary of Assistant Teachers, in the proportion of one Teacher to every thirty boys after the first thirty in average attendance, at the following rates :—*

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* NOTE.—Claims to grants on account of Assistant Teachers not educated in India and not matriculated in an Indian University will be decided by the Director of Public Instruction on the merits of each case.

For First Class Assistants, who have attained the B. A. degree, a grant not exceeding .....Rs. 40 per mensem.
Second Class Assistants, who have passed the F. A. Examination..... „ 30 „
Third Class Assistants, who have passed the Matriculation Examination ..... „ 10 „

Provided that—

(1). The total grant (by results and in aid of salaries) shall not exceed $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the expenses of the school on instruction only, calculated at the rate of Rs. 75 per annum per pupil presented for examination in European and Eurasian Schools, and Rs. 50 per annum per pupil presented for examination in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*

(2) If the grant-in-aid according to results shall fall short of half of the grant which might have been obtained by results if all the pupils presented had passed in all heads, no grant in aid of salaries shall be made.

3. *Female Teachers.*—Grants will be made to female teachers not under sixteen years of age who hold a certificate of the Educational Department, in the proportion of one female teacher to every thirty girls after the first thirty in average attendance, and subject to the conditions (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) of Rule 1 above. A female teacher's certificate, qualifying for the grant to third-class male assistants, may be obtained by passing in all the heads (except the second or classical language) of European Standard VIII. or Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. at the Inspector's Examination of a Government or Aided School. After two years of continuous approved service as teacher the certificate may be raised, on the Inspector's recommendation, from the third to the second class, and after a further similar period from the second to the first class. Certificates of the first and second class will qualify the holders for the rate of grant allowed for first and second class male teachers respectively. No grant will be paid except it be preceded by continuous approved service for one year or since the last examination.

4. All schools or other institutions receiving aid from the State under the above rules will be required to furnish all returns called for by the Government of India.

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* NOTE.—That is, the maximum rate of grant will be Rs. 30 per head in European and Eurasian Schools, and Rs. 20 per head in Anglo Vernacular Schools.

5. It is to be clearly understood that grants cannot be claimed under the above rules irrespective of the circumstances of the case and the limits of the sum at the disposal of Government. Should a grant be in any case refused, the reasons for refusal will be communicated to the applicants, and will also be published in the Administration Report of the Educational Department.

PART III.

Grants in aid of School-Buildings.

1. Grants may be made for School-buildings for Europeans or Eurasians according to the provisions of Lord Canning's Minute of October 1860, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 3 of January 16th, 1861, which undertook—

(1) That to the sum collected from private subscriptions as a Building and Foundation Fund an equal sum be added by the Government.

(2) That if the school be built where ground is at the disposal of Government the ground be given.

2. For other school-buildings not considered in Lord Canning's Minute—

(1) A grant of money may be made not exceeding the sum raised by private subscriptions as a maximum, and of such amount within the maximum as shall seem proper to the Local Government after reviewing the circumstances of each case.

(2) If the school is to be built where ground is at the disposal of Government, a site may be granted by Government, which may either be additional to the grant of money, or counted at the Government valuation as a part of that grant, as the Local Government may decide.

3. The following conditions shall apply to every grant in aid of a school-building :—

(*a*) Private subscriptions may be in money, building-materials, labour, or land for a site. The quantity of materials, labour, or land shall not be in excess of what is required for the building, and shall be valued by Government for the purposes of the grant.

(*b*) Additions to school-buildings which substantially increase the area of rooms available for school purposes shall be considered to be new buildings within the meaning of these rules.

(*c*) Before any grant is promised, the applicants shall prove to the satisfaction of the Local Government that the proposed building is for a public object, is required in the locality where it is designed to build it, and is to be devoted wholly to education, and in part to secular education.

(*d*) Every application for a Government site shall be accompanied by a ground-plan drawn to scale, and certified by the Government officer in charge of the land. Every application for a building-grant shall be accompanied by complete plans and estimates, by a statement of the means relied upon for completing the building, and by a declaration signed by the applicants that the sum to be supplied from private subscriptions has actually been raised and is available. All such plans and estimates will be first forwarded for the report of the Public Works Department, and must be declared satisfactory by that Department before any grant can be guaranteed, and the plans and estimates shall be finally recorded in the Public Works Department.

(*e*) Government will not be bound to make grants in aid of school-buildings in excess of the Budget allotment of the year for that purpose. Applications for grants exceeding Rs. 1,000 must be made to Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, six complete months before the beginning of the Financial year (April 1st to March 31st) in which the grant is required, so that special provision may be made for them in the Educational Budget Estimate of the said financial year.

(*f*) Grants in aid of school-buildings not exceeding Rs. 1,000 may be made by the Director of Public Instruction, from either the grant for minor school-buildings or the provision for grants-in-aid. Grants above Rs. 1,000 will be made by the Local Government.

(*g*) Grants in aid of buildings will be disbursed, one-half when half of the construction is executed, and the rest on the completion of the building, when it shall have been certified by the nearest Government Executive Engineer that the work has been well and truly completed according to the plan submitted, and by the Managers that they have funds sufficient, with the Government grant, to pay the whole cost of the building.

(*h*) No grant-in-aid shall be paid, nor any Government site made over, until a deed or deeds shall have been executed by the Managers of the school, or their lawful representatives, and approved by the Local Government, providing for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, for the management of the school, and for its inspection by the Government Inspector; and also providing, in case the building be not completed within a time to be fixed in the deed, and also in case the building shall at any time cease to be used for the purpose of secular education, or if the school shall be withdrawn from inspection by the Government Inspector, that the site, with the buildings on it, shall revert to Government, who shall either restore it on repayment of any grant-in-aid paid, and of the value, as settled by arbitration, of any site given by Government, or shall have the option of purchasing the premises at a price fixed by arbitration, from which any grant made, and the value of any site given by Government for the same, shall be deducted.

(*i*) Grants may be made as a special case in aid of the purchase, instead of the construction, of school-buildings, subject to such of the above conditions as are applicable to the case.

(*k*) Government does not pledge itself to make any grant in aid of the building of Colleges, Libraries, Boarding-houses, or Gymnasia, but applications may be separately submitted, and each will be dealt with on its own merits.

No. 2.

SCHEDULE A.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

I. Standards for European and Eurasian and for English-Teaching Schools.

Standard I.

Maximum of marks.

100 1*st Head.*—Arithmetic. Multiplication Tables to 12 × 12, Notation and Numeration up to 1,000.

100 2*nd Head.*—Reading easy child's book.

100 3*rd Head.*—Writing words of one syllable on a slate.

Maximum of marks.

Standard II.

100 1*st Head.*—Arithmetic. 4 Simple Rules, easy sums in 3 figures.

100 2*nd Head.*—Reading, with understanding of the part read and of meaning of words, easy narrative (such as Edgeworth's Early Lessons): Parts of Speech to be named.

100 3*rd Head.*—Writing large hand: a full copy-book to be submitted.

100 4*th Head.*—Map of Europe. Countries and Capitals to be pointed out.

Standard III.

100 1*st Head.*—Arithmetic. Four Compound Rules, Reduction.

75 2*nd Head.*—(*a*) Reading, with Explanation and Parsing, plain narrative (as in Chambers's Moral Class Book).

25 (*b*) Repetition of easy Poetry: not less than 100 lines to be brought up.

50 3*rd Head.*—(*a*) Writing text or fair small hand: a full copy-book to be shown.

50 (*b*) Writing to Dictation 5 lines from the book read.

50 4*th Head.*—(*a*) History of England as in Henry's Child's Book.

50 (*b*) Geography. Add to that in Standard II. elementary knowledge of the Physical and Political Geography of the British Isles.

Standard IV.

100 1*st Head.*— Arithmetic. Add to that in Standard III. Simple Proportion and Vulgar Fractions.

Maximum of marks.

2nd Head.—English.

75 (*a*) Reading, with Explanation and Parsing, not less than 300 pages of easy Prose (*e.g.* Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver, Southey's Nelson), the portions to be selected by the School Managers.

25 (*b*) Repetition of Classical Poetry: not less than 200 lines to be brought up.

50 *3rd Head.*—Writing to Dictation in current hand a passage not before seen: Spelling, Handwriting, and Grammar to be considered.

50 *4th Head.*—(*a*) History, Outlines of Indian History.

(*b*) Geography. Add to that in Standard III. Map of Asia, general elementary knowledge of the Physical and Political Geography of India.

Standard V.

100 *1st Head.*—Arithmetic. Add to that in previous standards Practice, Simple Interest, Compound Proportion, Decimals.

2nd Head.—English.

75 (*a*) Reading, with explanation, 200 pages of Prose (such as Vicar of Wakefield, or Rasselas), and 600 lines of Poetry (such as Pope or Goldsmith). Questions in Parsing and common Rules of Syntax to be answered.

25 (*b*) 300 lines of the Poetry to be said by heart.

50 *3rd Head.*—Writing from memory the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the Inspector: Spelling, Handwriting, and Grammar to be considered.

50 *4th Head.*—(*a*) History of England, especially the Modern period, complete, with Maps.

Maximum of marks.

50 (*b*) Geography. General knowledge of the Map of the World, with Physical and Political Geography of Countries in Europe. An Outline Map of any European Country to be drawn.

Standard VI.

100 1*st Head.*—(*a*) Arithmetic. Add to that in previous Standards Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, Profit and Loss.

(*b*) Euclid, 26 propositions.

2*nd Head.*—English.

75 (*a*) Reading, with knowledge of meaning of part read, 300 pages of Prose (Lamb, Johnson, Goldsmith), and 1,000 lines of Poetry (Pope, Goldsmith, Scott). Questions in Parsing and Syntax, in the Analysis of Simple Sentences, and easy Etymology, to be asked.

25 (*b*) 400 lines of the Poetry to be said by heart.

50 (*c*) Writing a letter on a simple subject.

50 3*rd Head.*—(*a*) History of India, especially the Modern period (from A. D. 1500) with general knowledge of countries historically connected with India.

50 (*b*) Use of the Globes. General knowledge of the Physical and Political Geography of Europe, Asia, America, and particular Geography of India and the adjoining countries. An Outline Map to be drawn with lines of latitude and longitude.

00 4*th Head.*—Second Language, *i.e.*, either Latin, Sanskrit, French, German, or any local Indian Vernacular. Translation *vivâ voce* into English from a First Reading Book, and repeating the

Maximum of marks.

Declensions and Conjugations in the Classic or Modern European languages; *vivâ voce* Translation, with easy Parsing, from Fourth Marathi (Fifth Gujarathi) Reading Book, or a Hindustani book of equal difficulty.

Standard VII.

100 1*st Head.*—Arithmetic. Add to that in previous standards Square and Cube Root: Mensuration; Euclid, Book I.; Algebra, 4 Rules Integral.

2*nd Head.*—English.

75 (*a*) Reading, with explanation of the meaning of the part read, 300 pages of a classic author (as Macaulay, Goldsmith), and 1,500 lines of Poetry (as in Milton, Cowper). Questions in Grammar, Analysis of Sentences, Etymology.

25 (*b*) 500 lines of the Poetry to be said by heart.

50 (*c*) A short Essay to be written.

50 3*rd Head.*—(*a*) History of Greece, or Outlines of Universal History (Ancient).

50 (*b*) Geography. Add to that under Standard VI. Geography to illustrate the History.

4*th Head.*—Second Language. Latin, Sanskrit, French, German, or any local Indian Vernacular.

50 Translation. } Classical Language, to the same amount as
50 Grammar. } is specified in Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. In Modern European Languages, a Second Reading Book, with Grammar to correspond. In Vernacular, the Fifth Book of the Marathi Series (Sixth Gujarathi), or an analogous book in Hindustani: Grammar to correspond.

Standard VIII.

100 1*st Head.*—Arithmetic, complete. Euclid, Books I. and II., with simple deductions. Algebra—Fractions, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Square and Cube Root.

Maximum of marks.

2nd Head.—English.

75 (*a*) 3,000 lines of English Poetry, with understanding of the meaning, and answers in Grammar, Etymology, and Prosody.

25 (*b*) 500 lines of the Poetry to be said by heart.

50 (*c*) A Paraphrase of 10 lines, or an Essay, to be written.

50 *3rd Head.*—(*a*) History of Rome, or Outlines of Universal History (Modern).

50 (*b*) Geography. Add to that in Standard VII. Geography to illustrate the History.

4th Head.—Second Language. Latin or Sanskrit, French or German, or any local Indian Vernacular.

50 Translation. } Latin or Sanskrit as in Anglo-Vernacular
50 Grammar. } Standard VI. In Modern European languages an easy author, with Grammar. In the Vernacular the Sixth Book of the Marathi Series (Seventh Gujarathi), or analogous book in Hindustani: Grammar to correspond.

N.B.—By Girls the following may be brought up as an alternative of the Euclid and Algebra under Standards VI., VII., VIII. :—

50 Any portion of Science, treated in a popular way, equal in amount and difficulty to about half of "The Chemistry of Common Things" by Macadam (Nelson's School Series), or of one of the treatises on science in Chambers's Educational Course.

Standard IX.—Matriculation.

II.—STANDARDS FOR ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Standard I. (succeeding Vernacular Standard IV.)

1st Head.—Arithmetic (6).

100 Arithmetic of Vernacular Standard IV. with harder examples.

Maximum of marks.

2nd Head.—Vernacular (8).

60 (*a*) Reading whole of the 5th Book of the Departmental Series, with understanding of the part read, and meaning of words. The Poetry to be understood and repeated. Parsing. The Grammar of Vernacular Standard V. Easy questions in Etymology.

40 (*b*) Writing to Dictation, in fair Balbodh, 5 lines of the book read: full writing-book to be shown (Modi small hand).

3rd Head.—History and Geography (5).

50 (*a*) Add to History of *Maharashtra, the History of India, Mahomedan period.* The History to be read with Maps.

50 (*b*) Add to *Map of India, Map of Asia,* with general information as in Vernacular Standards III. and IV.

4th Head.—English (10½).

50 (*a*) Reading the First Departmental Reading Book, or any similar book, with oral translation into Vernacular. The meaning to be understood.

25 (*b*) Spelling 5 words in the book read. Marathi equivalents to be written.

25 (*c*) Writing easy words in large hand. Filled copy-book to be shown.

Standard II.

100 *1st Head.*—Arithmetic (6).

Add to the Arithmetic of Standard I. Practice, Simple Interest.

60 *2nd Head.*—Vernacular (8).

(*a*) Reading whole of Sixth Book of Departmental Series, with understanding of part read, and of the meaning of words

Maximum of Marks.

&c. Poetry in the reading-book to be understood and repeated. The Grammar of Vernacular Standard VI. except Syntax.

40 (*b*) Writing to Dictation, in fair Balbodh, 5 lines from the book read. Modi writing-book to be shown.

3rd Head.—History and Geography (5).

50 (*a*) Add to Standard I. *History of India*, complete, to be studied with Maps.

50 (*b*) Add to the Geography of Standard I. *the Map of Europe*, with general information as before.

4th Head.—English (10½).

40 (*a*) Reading the Second Departmental Reading Book, or any similar book, with oral translation into Vernacular, giving meaning of words, and distinguishing Parts of Speech. Meaning to be understood.

20 (*b*) Writing large hand. Filled copy-book to be shown.

40 (*c*) Oral translation into English of 5 short and easy sentences from the second Book. Spelling to be considered.

Standard III. (*To be passed before entering a High School.*)

1st Head.—Arithmetic (6).

100 Add to the Arithmetic of Standard II. Decimals, Compound Proportion, Discount.

2nd Head.—Vernacular (8).

40 (*a*) Reading with understanding 100 pages of a standard Vernacular prose author, and 150 verses of Raghunáth Pandit, or a similar poet. 100 lines of Poetry by heart. Grammar of Vernacular Standard VI. Prayogs as in a larger Grammar.

Maximum of Marks.

20 (*b*) Writing 5 lines, in good Balbodh, to Dictation from the book read. Full writing-book to be shown (good current hand).

40 (*c*) Written translation of 5 lines from the English Reading Book.

3rd Head.—History and Geography (5).

50 (*a*) Revision of the History read under Standards I. and II., and *Outlines of Universal History.*

50 (*b*) *Map of the World,* with general information as before.

4th Head.—English (10½).

40 (*a*) Reading the Third Department Reading Book or any similar book, with *viva voce* Explanation in Vernacular and simple Parsing in English.

20 (*b*) Writing text or fair small hand. Full writing-book to be shown.

40 (*c*) Written Translation into English of 5 short sentences, from the 3rd Vernacular book. Spelling to be taken into account.

Standard IV. (*First Standard of the High School Course.*)

1st Head.—Mathematics (5).

Add to the Arithmetic of Standard III. Anglo-Vernacular—

70 (*a*) Profit and Loss. Compound Interest.

30 (*b*) Euclid, Book I., 26 Propositions.

2nd Head.—Vernacular and Classical Languages (8).

Vernacular (4).

50 (*a*) 200 pages from a standard Vernacular Prose author and 250 lines of Poetry of Waman or Moropant or similar poet (not learned previously), with special regard to Marathi Grammar and Idiom

Maximum of Marks.

(comparison with Sanskrit and English Grammar and Idiom). 100 lines of the Poetry by heart. Rules of Sandhi. Declensions and Conjugations as in a larger grammar.

50 (*b*) Written translation into Marathi (Balbodh) of about 5 lines in any school reading-book used below Standard V. at the option of the Examiner—spelling and writing to be considered; or composing a letter (Modi).

Classics (4).

I. Sanskrit.

60 (*a*) *Vivâ voce* translation into Vernacular of the Sanskrit Exercises of the 1st Book of Sanskrit, and written Translation into Sanskrit of the English Exercises of the same book.

40 (*b*) Those portions of any Sanskrit Grammar which correspond with the 1st Book of Sanskrit.

Or *II. Latin.*

60 (*a*) *Vivâ voce* translation of Exercises equal in difficulty and amount to the first 30 in Henry's First Latin Book (English into Latin, and Latin into English).

40 (*b*) The Regular Declensions and Conjugations to be said by heart.

3rd Head.—History and Geography (5).

50 (*a*) *Outline History of England,* with Maps.

50 (*b*) Add to Geography of previous standards particular *Geography of Great Britain,* and Geography illustrating the History. An Outline Map of Great Britain, or Map-drawing of *India* (marking latitude and longitude), to be done before the Examiner.

Maximum of Marks.

4th Head.—English (10).

40 (*a*) Reading from easy English Classics 100 pages of Prose, and 500 lines of Poetry, with explanation of part read in Vernacular, Parsing in English; and easy Etymology. Poetry 100 lines by heart.

20 (*b*) Writing 5 lines to Dictation from the book read. Full copy-book, fair small hand, to be shown.

40 (*c*) Written translation into English of 5 lines from Third Book of Vernacular Series. Spelling to be taken into account.

Standard V.

(Qualifies for First Class Certificate for entrance to Lower Grades of the Public Service.)

1st Head.—Mathematics (6).

Add to the subjects of Standard IV.—

40 (*a*) Square and Cube Root.

30 (*b*) Euclid, Book I.

30 (*c*) Algebra, 4 Rules Integral.

2nd Head—Vernacular and Classical Languages (8).

Vernacular (3 or 4 hours).

50 (*a*) A standard Vernacular Prose author not previously read (about 300 pages) and 300 lines from Kekavali or similar work, with special regard to a scholarly knowledge of Marathi Grammar and Idiom (comparison with Sanskrit and English Grammar and Idiom). Syntax as in a larger Grammar. Half the Poetry by heart.

50 (*b*) Written translation of 10 lines from the book read into Vernacular. Composing a report on a given subject (Modi). Writing to be considered.

Maximum of Marks.

Classic (4 or 5 hours).

I., Sanskrit.

60 (*a*) *Vivâ voce* Translation into English of the Sanskrit Exercises in Lessons I.—XII., XIV.—XVII., XXII., Part I., and XXIV. of the 2nd Book of Sanskrit; and written Translation into Sanskrit of the English Exercises in the same lessons.

40 (*b*) Those portions of any Sanskrit Grammar which correspond with the same lessons; and written Translation into Sanskrit of any six easy sentences.

Or *II., Latin.*

70 (*a*) *Vivâ voce* Translation of Henry's First Latin Book, or a similar book, to be selected by the Master. Easy Prose passage, as in the Delectus. Parsing of Simple Sentences.

30 (*b*) Accidence complete.

3rd Head.—History and Geography (5).

50 (*a*) *History of Greece*, or (in Independent Anglo-Vernacular Schools) *Universal History*, and general review of History under previous standards.

50 (*b*) Geography to illustrate the History. Use of the Globes. Outline Map of any Country of *Europe* or *Asia*. Map-drawing of *India*, with latitude and longitude.

4th Head.—English (10).

40 (*a*) Reading English Classics, 150 pages of Prose and 600 lines of Poetry—200 by heart, with explanation and parsing. Easy questions in Analysis of Sentences, as in Morell, Part I., and Etymology.

Maximum of Marks.

30 (*b*) Written Translation of a passage from a newspaper. Specimens of writing, as in fair note-books, to be shown.

30 (*c*) Writing an English letter, private or official, or making an abstract in English of an easy story clearly read or told.

N.B.—In Government Independent Anglo-Vernacular Schools a standard History of India may be read instead of the English Classics, and should be illustrated and brought down to the latest date by lectures delivered by the Head Master. Less time may also be given to the Classics, and more to the Vernacular.

Standard VI.

1*st Head.*—Mathematics (6).

Add to the subjects of Standard V.—

40 (*a*) Mensuration.

40 (*b*) *Euclid*—Books I., II., with simple deductions.

30 (*c*) *Algebra*—Fractions, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Simple Equations, and Square Root.

2*nd Head.*—Vernacular and Classical Languages (8).

Vernacular (3 hours).

50 (*a*) Revision of previous reading, and Dnyáneshvari Adhyáya XII. and XIII. as in Navanita, with special regard to a scholarly knowledge of Marathi Grammar and Idiom (comparison with Sanskrit and English Grammar and Idiom), Prosody, and Etymology.

50 (*b*) Translation into Balbodh of 10 lines of the English Poetry read. Spelling and writing to be considered.

Maximum of Marks.

Classic (5 hours).

I., Sanskrit.

60 (*a*) *Vivâ voce* Translation into English of the 3rd Book of Sanskrit, and written Translation into Sanskrit of the English in Lesson XIII. of the 2nd Book of Sanskrit, and of Exercises 82—120 of Monier Williams' Manual.

40 (*b*) Thorough knowledge of Dr. Kielhorn's Sanskrit Grammar up to § 322, and written Translation into Sanskrit of 6 lines of easy English prose.

II., Latin.

60 (*a*) *Vivâ voce* Translation of Cornelius Nepos (30 pages), with Grammar and Parsing.

40 (*b*) Written Translation of 6 easy lines of narrative chosen by the Inspector.

3rd Head.—History and Geography (5).

50 (*a*) *History of Rome.*

50 (*b*) Geography as in Standard V., with Geography of *Rome* added.

4th Head.—English (10).

40 (*a*) Reading English Classics, 200 pages of prose, 750 lines poetry (different authors from those under Standard V.): 200 lines by heart.

Questions in Grammar, Analysis, and Etymology.

30 (*b*) Written Translation into English of 5 lines of Marathi prose or poetry. Specimens of Writing, as in fair note-books, to be shown.

30 (*c*) A short Theme on a simple subject.

Maximum of Marks.

Standard VII.—Matriculation.

N.B.—The numbers in brackets indicate the minimum number of hours to be devoted to each subject in Government Schools. Head Masters may modify the distribution with the concurrence of the Inspector.

The Inspector may examine in Mathematics, History, and Geography by dictating one example or a set of questions to be worked before him on slates by a whole class simultaneously.

The Examinations under High School Standards will be conducted in English, except where it is otherwise specified in the Standards.

Aided Schools will not be required to present boys in both Vernacular and Classic under Head 2. They may obtain the full grant under that head for the Vernacular only, and an extra grant of like amount for the Classic, if offered.

The whole amount of reading-books appointed in the Anglo-Vernacular Standards need not be required if the Inspector is satisfied that the amount offered is, considering the manner in which it has been prepared, a sufficient year's work.

III. STANDARDS FOR VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Standard I.

50 *1st Head.* उजळणी as in first 14 pages of अंकलीपि.

50 *2nd Head.* बाराखडी complete. Writing the same in Modi and Balbodh on the blackboard.

Standard II.

50 (10) *1st Head.*—In addition to Standard I., Numeration and Notation up to 10,000. Sums in Addition and Subtraction of not more than 3 figures, Multiplication and Division of not more than 3 figures by a number less than 30. Remainder of अंकलीपि.

50 (10) *2nd Head.*—Reading First and Second Books in Modi and Balbodh, with understanding of the part read. Poetry to be understood and repeated.

Maximum of Marks.

50 (10) *3rd Head.*—Writing to Dictation words of two syllables in Balbodh on slate or blackboard, with compound letters. Modi large hand to be commenced.

50 (3) *4th Head.*—Knowledge of what a Map is. Map of *Collectorate* or *State.* Boundaries, Mountains, Rivers, Towns, to be pointed out.

Standard III.

50 (10) *1st Head.*—In addition to Standard II., the four Compound Rules and Reduction (Native system). Native Tables to be known. Easy Mental Arithmetic.

50 (10) *2nd Head.*—Reading whole of Third Departmental Book in Modi and Balbodh, with understanding of part read, and meaning of words. Parts of Speech to be pointed out. Poetry in Reading-book to be understood and repeated.

50 (10) *3rd Head.*—Writing to Dictation in large Balbodh 2 or 3 sentences from the book read. A full writing-book or slate (Modi) to be shown.

50 (3) *4th Head.*—Definitions of Geography. Geography of the *Presidency.* Neighbouring Provinces, Mountains, Rivers, Native States, Zillas, Towns, Ports, &c., to be pointed out on the Map, and their significance explained.

Standard IV.

(Standard after passing which pupils are allowed to study English.)

100 (10) *1st Head.*—In addition to Standard III., English Tables. Easy sums in Simple Rule of Three and Vulgar Fractions Mental Arithmetic.

Maximum of Marks.

100 (10) *2nd Head.*—Reading whole of Fourth Departmental Book, with understanding of part read, meaning of words, and simple Parsing. In addition to Grammar of Standard III., the Declensions as in any small grammar. Poetry in reading-book to be understood and repeated. Reading a well-written Modi paper to be brought by the Examiner.

100 (9) *3rd Head.*—Writing to Dictation, in medium-sized Balbodh, 5 lines from the book read. Modi writing in a book to be shown (small hand).

50 (4) *4th Head.*—(*a*) History of the *Province* as of *Maharashtra.*

50 (*b*) In addition to Standard III., Map of *India*, including the information detailed in Standard III., and knowledge of the Physical Conformation, River-system, Watersheds, Routes of access, Frontiers and adjacent Countries.

Standard V

100 (8) *1st Head.*—In addition to previous Standards, Decimals, Compound Proportion, Practice, Simple Interest. Mental Arithmetic.

100 (11) *2nd Head.*—Reading whole of Fifth Departmental Book, with understanding of the subject-matter, and meaning of words, and advanced Parsing. In Grammar the Conjugations, &c., as in a small grammar. Poetry in Book V., or an equivalent from Wáman or other Marathi poet, to be understood and repeated. Easy Etymology. Reading ordinary Modi papers to be brought by the Examiner.

Maximum of Marks.		
100	(8)	*3rd Head.*—Writing to Dictation (good Balbodh) 5 lines from the book read. A full writing-book (Modi) to be shown.
50	(6)	*4th Head.*—(*a*) *History of India*, complete, as in Morris or a similar book.
50		(*b*) Add to previous Standards Maps of *Asia* and *Europe*, with general information as in Standards III. and IV.

Standard VI.

(Qualifies for Second Class Certificate for admission to the Lower Grade of the Public Service.)

40	(9)	*1st Head.*—(1) Arithmetic, complete.
30		(2) Euclid, Book I.
30		(3) Native Accounts.
100	(12)	*2nd Head.*—(*a*) Reading whole of Sixth Departmental Book with understanding of subject-matter. Declensions, Conjugations, and Syntax, as in a smaller grammar Easy questions on Prosody and Etymology. Poetry (by heart) of Sixth Book, or the Kekawali of Moropant to be understood and repeated.
50		(*b*) Reading rough Modi official papers with fair fluency. (The Examiner to make allowance for bad writing.)
100	(6)	*3rd Head.*—Writing in current Modi an abstract, or report, or letter on some story or incident read or told by the Examiner.
75	(6)	*4th Head.*—(*a*) Revision of the *History of India* complete, with some information about the system of government. *Short Universal History.*
75		(*b*) In addition to the Geography of previous Standards, general Geo-

Maximum of Marks.

graphy, and Elements of Physical Geography, including explanation of terms used of Terrestrial Globe, such as Equator, Pole, Tropics, Latitude, Longitude; of Natural Phenomena, *e.g.*, Seasons, Night and Day, Eclipses, Tides, Climate, Rain, Dew, &c. An Outline Map of India, with any Presidency, large Province, or Native State defined, or with Mountains, large Rivers, and Towns marked as named by the Examiner.

N.B.—The Inspector may allow, instead of half the reading-book under Standards V. and VI., an equivalent portion of any standard Vernacular prose work of equal or greater difficulty to be read.

SCHEDULE B.

Grants to Pupils passed under the several Standards.

For Colleges and Institutions recognized by the University.

	Rs.
For passing F. E. A.	200
Ditto B. A. Examination	350

Far European and Eurasian Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	4	3	3	0	10
Standard II.	5	4	4	2	15
Standard III.	6	5	5	4	20
Standard IV.	7	6	6	6	25
Standard V.	10	10	8	8	36
Standard VI.	13	13	10	14	50
Standard VII.	20	20	15	20	75
Standard VIII.	25	25	20	20	90
Matriculation					150

Grants for girls to be the same as for boys, but in addition to the above a grant of Rs. 5 may be awarded for good plain needlework done by any girl who passes in not less than two heads of any standard.

For English-teaching Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	2	2	2	0	6
Standard II.	2½	2½	2½	2½	10
Standard III.	3	3	3	3	12
Standard IV.	4	4	4	4	16
Standard V.	5	5	4	4	18
Standard VI.	6	6	5	5	22
Standard VII.	7	7	6	6	26
Standard VIII.	8	8	7	7	30
Matriculation					100

With capitation allowance of Rs. 2 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

Grants for girls to be the same as for boys, but in addition to the above a grant of Rs. 3 may be awarded for good plain needlework done by any girl who passes in not less than two heads of any standard.

For Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	1½	1½	1	2	6
Standard II.	2	2	2	3	9
Standard III.	3	3	2	4	12
Standard IV.	5	5	5	6	21
Standard V.	6	6	6	8	26
Standard VI.	7	7	7	9	30
Matriculation					100

With capitation allowance of Rs. 2 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

For Vernacular Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	As. 8 ...	As. 8 ...	...	.....	1
Standard II.	As. 8 ...	As. 8 ...	As. 8 ...	As. 8	2
Standard III. ...	Rs. 1 ...	Rs. 1 ...	As. 8 ...	As. 8	3
Standard IV.	Rs. 1 ...	Rs. 1 ...	Rs. 1 ...	Rs. 1	4
Standard V.	Rs. 1½...	Rs. 1½...	Rs. 1½...	Rs. 1½.....	6
Standard VI.	Rs. 2 ...	Rs. 2 ...	Rs. 2 ...	Rs. 2	8

With capitation allowance of As. 8 on the average attendance of pupils during the year.

To girls double the above grants for passing heads of Standards in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools will be awarded till further notice. The capitation allowance for girls is in Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rs. 2, and in Vernacular Schools As. 8, on the average attendance. For any girl who passes under two heads of any standard a further grant may be made of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Vernacular and of Rs. 2 in Vernacular Schools for creditable plain needlework.

N.B.—No capitation allowance will be granted to Private Schools.

SCHEDULE C.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

FORM 1.—*For Schools under Recognized Management.*

Locality and Designation of School.	Class of School (*i.e.*, whether European and Eurasian, English-teaching, Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular.)	Society or Controlling Body with which the School is connected.	Average annual expenditure on Secular Education.	Probable number of Pupils which will be presented for Examination under each Standard during the year for which a grant is requested.	REMARKS.

FORM II.

For Private Schools.

Locality and Description of School.	Class of School (*i.e.*, whether European and Eurasian, English-teaching, Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular.)	Name of Proprietor or Proprietors.	Date of Establishment.	Names, Ages, and Places of Education of the Master and Assistant Masters; with University Standing, if any.	Other Employment (if any) of Teachers.	Rate or Rates of Fees.	Amount of Fees received during the twelve months preceding the application.	Probable number of Pupils which will be presented for Examination under each Standard during the year for which a grant is requested.	Name and Residence of Parties to whom reference may be made.

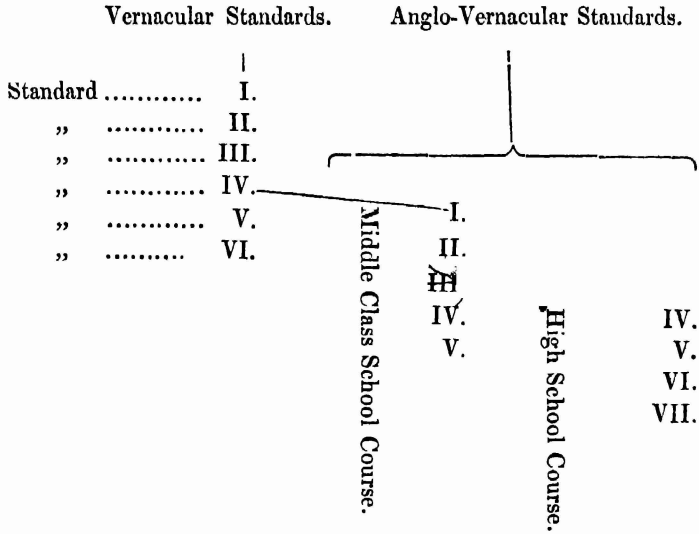
FORM III.

For Colleges and Institutions recognized by the University.

Locality and Designation.	Description of Institution.	Society or Controlling Body with which the Institution is connected.	Average annual expenditure on Secular Education.	Probable Number of Pupils to be presented at each Arts Examination (F. A. and B. A.) during the year for which a Grant is requested.	REMARKS.

MEMORANDUM to accompany the Revised Standards.

The connection and relative position of the new Standards is shown in the following diagram :—



The 1st Vernacular Standard may be passed before the age of 8. The whole Government School course after that age is arranged under 10 Standards, each of which will occupy a boy of average ability for one year (viz., Vernacular Standards II., III., IV., Anglo-Vernacular Standards I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII.). Such a boy may therefore be expected to go up for Matriculation at the age of 18. Boys of more than average ability are not debarred from passing through the course more rapidly.

2. The standards of instruction are thus allotted to the various grades of schools :—

Vernacular Standards.

I. } Give the course of instruction in
II. } Branch Schools to cost about Rs. 10 per mensem ; to be taught by an indigenous master, or a

pupil-teacher from a central Village School; to be situated not more than 4 miles from a central village school. The village is to supply a school-room and not less than 15 boys in average attendance. The school is to be visited twice a month by the central school master under whom it is placed.

N. B.—Deputy Inspectors are required to keep maps of their sub-divisions, with area marked out into village school circles, and statistics of village population, means of access, &c.

I. II. III. Give the course of instruction in Inferior Central Vernacular Schools, which must have an average attendance of 30 boys. Schools of this class when the attendance falls below 30 will be reduced to Branch Schools when situated near enough to another Central School, otherwise they will be closed when the attendance falls below 20.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. Give the course of instruction in Superior Central Vernacular Schools. A second Superior or Inferior Vernacular School is not to be opened in the same town or village until the average attendance in the first exceeds 50.

Anglo-Vernacular Standards.

I. II. III. Give the course in Ancillary Schools, that is, schools which supply pupils to other schools of a higher grade.

N. B.—The Vernacular Schools with English teachers paid from extra fees will teach not more than the Ancillary School course.

I. II. III. IV. V. Give the course of Independent 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which teach up to the higher standard for admission to the public service.

IV.
V.
VI.
VII.
} Give the course of instruction in High Schools.

3. The following two points are to be especially noted:—

(*a*). *Admission.*—Thorough knowledge up to Vernacular Standard IV. before admission into an Anglo-Vernacular School, and up to Anglo-Vernacular Standard III. before admission to a High School, is *to be rigidly exacted.* Inspectors are requested to exercise careful personal supervision over the Masters of Ancillary Schools in this matter.

(*b*). *Promotion.*—The standards lay down what it is desired that boys shall learn in each year of their course, and it is to be observed, as a general rule, that a boy is to know the subjects of one standard before he is promoted to that next above it. Thus if a boy fails utterly this year in Standard IV. he is not to be presented next year under Standard V. If he fails in one head of Standard IV. he may be presented next year under Standard V.; but if he then fails again in the same head, he is not to be further promoted until he has passed in that head. Inspectors are requested to exercise their judgment as to acquiescing in any discretion claimed by Head Masters, and to report doubtful cases to the Director. This rule applies to all Head Masters, including Head Masters of High Schools.

3. As to School Exercises—

(*a*). The common one of *copy-writing* (to be done in school only) should not be left off until a boy can write a steady regular hand.

(*b*) *Composition.*—In Anglo-Vernacular Standards II. and III. Translation from Vernacular into English, and English into Vernacular, is to be done on slates after the reading lessons.

Under Standard IV.—Vernacular, English, and Sanskrit (or Latin) Exercise-books should be kept, and at least one exercise per week in each written in school. The books should be corrected punctually by the teacher, and shown to the Inspector at the examination.

Under the standards above Standard IV.—An additional exercise should be done weekly in English, and the exercises may be done partly out of school. Corrected exercises can be given back before the reading lesson, with remarks. Exercise-books to be shown at examination.

(*c*). *Note-books.*—Too copious rough notes are useless and slovenly. If nothing but valuable matter not in the text is taken down, the note-book may be fair at once, and if the Class-master sees that what he imparts is taken down correctly, he may spare himself the trouble of after-correction. The notes should be brief, neat, and methodical when first made.

4. As to Revision.—This should be made both by the Class-teacher and the Head Master. The *Class-teacher* should briefly, at the beginning of each lesson, and again after three lessons have been learnt, in every subject, revise what has been done before he proceeds to fresh matter.

The *Head Master* should review once a month the whole of the work done by each class in one subject of the year's course. Head Masters of High Schools are also strongly recommended to consider the Junior Assistants as Pupil-teachers, and to give them special instruction, as a normal class, as far as time admits.

5. Head Masters of High Schools are invested with control over the Ancillary Schools which supply them with pupils, as far as to visit them and bring to the Inspector's notice anything in which they appear defective as "feeders." It is desirable, where possible, that there should be an Ancillary School under the same roof with a High School.

6. School Books.—Much remains to be done under this head. The work is partly *selection*, partly *preparation*.

Selection is required under Vernacular Standards V., VI., and Anglo-Vernacular Standards III., IV., V., VI. It has been thought best to define the Reading-books generally in the standards, in order that Aided Schools may not be restricted to one or two authors; and the Inspectors are therefore requested to prepare for the Government Schools a list of Native and English books of prose and poetry, arranged in order of difficulty, and divided according to the standards under which they may be suitably used. The Committees for encouraging Vernacular Literature may be consulted here.

Preparation.—The following books appear to be required under the new standards:—

Vernacular.

1. *Map* of the Presidency (Balbodh) is under preparation.

2. *Maps* of the Collectorates and States will be obtained from the Survey Department as fast as they are prepared. Some are ready.

3. The Second and Third Marathi Reading-Books in Modi are being prepared by the Translator.

4. *A simple Geography of the Presidency* for Standard III. is desirable. Suggestions are invited who should be commissioned to write it. If prepared in English it could be translated into all Vernaculars.

5. *A general Geography* is wanted for Standard IV. (Indian Part), V. (Asia and Europe), and VI. (the World), with the general information about Physical Geography and Elementary Astronomy and Geology laid down for these standards. The part about India, and the countries adjoining it, should be in the greatest detail. This also should be written. Until it is provided, the Principals of Training Colleges will be expected to give this information to students by lectures, of which full corrected notes should be made and kept by each student for his own use when teaching.

7. A Specimen Book of Modi (or current) Writing, of Forms of Address, Letters, &c., would be useful, and might be easily prepared by the Translators, who will be addressed on the subject.

7. *A short Universal History* in English is being translated. Experience will show whether it answers its purpose.

8. *A simple History of India.*—There seems to be no English book quite satisfactory. A new one is required, which may be translated into the Vernaculars.

9. If a new Euclid Book I. is wanted, application should be made to have it done by the Translators.

Sanskrit.—A Gujarathi version of Bhandarkar's Second Book is nearly ready. Have the Marathi versions been completed? Perhaps Dr. Bühler will have this done. Dr. Bühler has also promised a Syntax.

Anglo-Vernacular.

1. *A First, Second, and Third Departmental Reading-Book* are being prepared, by revising and re-distributing the matter of "Howard's Series," and a Book of Letters will be added.

2. *History of India.*—The same book as (8) above would do for Standards I. and II. For Standard V. perhaps Marshman or Meadows Taylor.

7. Grammar.—The portions of Grammar to be learnt under each standard have been defined in general terms only. The best explanation will be, that the Inspectors should fix under the general definition the number of pages of the grammars in use to be known under each Standard, and they can also determine how far the rules of Sandhi, Samás, and Karakas, &c., are useful in the Vernaculars.

Gujarathi possesses Hope's, Taylor's smaller and Taylor's larger Grammar. Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplúnkar has promised a new Marathi Grammar and Syntax.

For English Grammar, Mr. Chatfield advises, for the 4th Standard, Howard's Junior Grammar, and parsing easy sentences.

Add Arnold's English Accidence with Exercises and Common Rules of Syntax, easy analysis to be taught analytically by the teacher from Morell's Analysis, for the 5th Standard.

Add Arnold's English Syntax, with Exercises, and Morell to be taught analytically for the 6th Standard.

Revision of the three authors, with scansion for Standard VII.

Under the High School standards the pupils should know the metre and rhythm of their poetry.

No. 3.

CIRCULAR.

No. 4511 OF 1869-70.

Bombay:
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
24th February 1870.

TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS,
Central, Northern, Southern, and North-East
Divisions and in Sind.

SIR,—In holding the Annual Examinations of High Schools prescribed in Sir A. Grant's Circular No. 8029 of 1865-66, I request that you will consider the following to be part of your duty, and give a particular and detailed notice of the result in your report:—

1. To examine the Note-books of lessons, rough and fair, kept by the boys; to see that they are neat and orderly; that all mistakes of matter or spelling are corrected *daily* by the class-teacher.
2. To examine the Exercise-books of translations from one language to another in the Vernacular, English, and Sanskrit (or Latin); to see that the Exercise-books are suitable and uniform; that the writing is neat and orderly; and that they are corrected *daily* by the teacher.
3. To examine the Copy-books of the Lower School, and to see that the writing is careful and systematic and from good copy-slips. The Note-books, Exercise-books, and Copy-books of the whole year previous should be produced for your inspection.

2. I request also that you will visit the school on a day when the ordinary work is going on, examine the time-table, the assignment of hours and classes to the Assistant Masters, and observe the style and method of the Assistants, and include any remarks which you may wish to make on these in your report.

3. Also, with reference to Clause E of the Circular, that you will, at your visit for examination, take the opportunity to audit the school accounts, examine the dead-stock register, &c., observe the distribution of scholarship and exhibition money, and either bring any irregularity to my notice, or certify all correct in your report.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 4512 OF 1869-70.

Bombay:
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
24th February 1870.

MEMO.

True copy, forwarded for the information and guidance of the Head Masters of High Schools, whose particular attention is directed to the importance of translations from one to another of the languages taught in the school.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 4.

No. 2690 OF 1870-71.

Poona :
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
18*th November* 1870.

TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward copy of a Notification relating to Assistant Masterships in High Schools and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

2. With regard to the English teachers of 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools and of Classes in Vernacular Schools, I request that you will bring the teaching of English under your control by adopting the following measures :—

(*a*). No person should in future be appointed to teach English in a Government School of these grades unless he holds a certificate of fitness signed by an Educational Inspector.

(*b*). Persons who are now teaching English in Government Schools below the higher Anglo-Vernacular grade should be examined by the Inspector. If found fit to teach English, the Inspector should grant them a certificate ; if found unfit, he should transfer them to other suitable employment as soon as possible.

(*c*). Certificates should not be given unless the Inspector can certify that the teacher reads with a tolerably correct accent, understands English grammar, and writes a fair English hand. The certificate should mention any additional qualifications which the teachers may possess.

(*d*). Certificates may be altered or cancelled by the Inspector after they have been in force two years.

(*e*). As none but certificated English teachers will be admitted into Government Schools, the English Class will be required to make up the difference between the sum available from public funds and the sum necessary to secure the services of a certificated teacher

3. You will not fail to observe that the improvement which may undoubtedly be effected by the above regulations will be measured by the personal care and judicious strictness with which you apply them, and I hope that you will give them your best attention.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

NOTICE.

The Director of Public Instruction gives notice that all appointments to Assistant Masterships in High Schools and 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools will in future be *probationary* for one year, and confirmation will depend not only on proficiency in the subjects taught, but also on success in teaching. Success in teaching results partly from natural capacity, but in a great measure from energy, thoughtfulness, industry, method, and special study of teaching as an art.

An examination of candidates for Assistant Masterships who have not passed the F. E. A. will be held in the monsoon months at Poona and Ahmedabad. Certificates indicating various degrees of proficiency will be given to the best candidates, and a register of certificated candidates will be kept by the Director of Public Instruction, from the names in which appointments will be made in preference to candidates who do not hold certificates.

In this examination much importance will be attached to good English handwriting, a correct English accent, sound knowledge of English and Vernacular grammar, neatness and accuracy in translation, and ability in reproducing what is learnt with clearness and force.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona:
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
18*th November* 1871.
61 A*pi*

No. 5.

CIRCULAR.

No. 382 OF 1871-72.

Poona :
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
29th April 1871.

TO THE HEAD MASTERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

SIR,—With reference to para. 5 of the explanatory memorandum circulated with the Revised Standards, I have the honour to request that you will make a special report to me on each periodical admission of new boys from the "feeders" of your school, giving a return of the number admitted from each school, the quality of the boys from each school, and any remarks upon the manner in which they have been taught which may appear to you expedient for the improvement of the Ancillary Schools.

2. Notice of this regulation may be given to the Head Master of each Ancillary School.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 6.

CIRCULAR.

No. 914 OF 1871-72.

Poona :
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
6th June 1871.

TO THE HEAD MASTERS OF ANCILLARY SCHOOLS.

SIR,—I have the honour to point out to you the purpose of the school of which you have been appointed Head Master, and the importance of the class to which it belongs.

2. The class is that of Ancillary Schools or "feeders" to the High Schools.

3. In your school the future undergraduate of the University begins to study English. By you he is grounded in the English language before he goes to the High School to study the works of its classic authors.

4. Of the 800 Matriculation Candidates of 1869 I believe that over 600 failed in English. Again, of the candidates of 1870 the Vice-Chancellor told us that "the main cause of failure in the last examination was their being unable to qualify in English."

5. Now the remedy of this is to a great extent in your hands. If boys go up from your school with a bad English accent, a slovenly way of writing, and inaccurate grammar, it is beyond the power of the best High School Head Master to make them fit for Matriculation.

6. Boys come to you fairly grounded in their Vernacular. It rests with you to see that you admit none who have not thoroughly mastered the subjects of the first four Vernacular Standards. In your school they are to complete their grounding in Vernacular, and to begin their grounding in English. You are not troubled with the study of a classic. There is nothing more to be attended to, except Arithmetic and a moderate amount of History and Geography.

7. It is your particular duty to bring the solid acquirements already made in the Vernacular to help in acquiring the first elements of English. Neither is to be, or need be, neglected for the other. If you work on the right principles, the boy who is best in his Vernacular will also be best in his English.

8. The means you are to use are constant *translations*, accurate and thoughtful translations, from the one language into the other. The constant practice of translation, English into Vernacular and Vernacular into English, is to be the distinctive feature of your school.

8. Each of these languages has a life and character of its own. Your work is to make your pupils compare them, note and contrast the method and habits of each, their grammar and idiom.

10. You may also advantageously make a list of all the familiar errors of intonation and idiom into which Native students of English fall, and banish them from your pupils' speech.

11. Let attention also be given to spelling and writing. Both are notably defective in our English Schools at present.

12. The quality and number of the boys sent up from your school to the High School will be closely observed, and you will be judged by the results.

13. After the measures lately taken, Government has a right to expect a solid and distinct improvement in the quality of the students of English. If no improvement is found, the Department will be fairly charged with wasting the public funds.

14. I therefore earnestly impress on you once more the duties I have pointed out. Be strict in regulating admissions to your school, and be unwearied in making your pupils thorough and complete in the training and knowledge they are to seek from you.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 915 OF 1871-72.

Poona

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
6th June 1871.

MEMO.

Forwarded for the information of the Educational Inspectors.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 7.

CIRCULAR.

No. 784 OF 1871-72.

Poona:

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
26th May 1871.

TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

SIR,—Government were pleased, on my suggestion, to admit into the Provincial Budget for 1871-72 a grant of Rs. 50 per mensem for six Anglo-Vernacular Schools, to be given on condition that the Municipalities of the towns the schools of which receive this aid shall contribute an equal amount.

2. My object is to improve the status of the Taluka English Schools, to introduce a better quality of English teaching into them, and in doing this to call out local enterprise and interest

in Education by employing the "grant-in-aid" method so frequently recommended by the Government of India.

3. The towns should distinctly understand what is offered in return for their municipal subscription. It is instruction *in English* of fair quality. The public revenues can afford to support only a very few schools of the higher class, and these must be in central positions. The great majority of country towns must therefore do something for themselves if they wish to possess the means of English education at home, instead of sending their boys to get it at the centres where it is provided by the State.

4. What is paid for being *instruction in English*, this municipal subscription is quite distinct from any contribution which the towns may hereafter be called upon to make for primary education.

5. It is also quite voluntary. If a town wants English teaching, it will subscribe towards the cost. If it is indifferent to English teaching, it will decline to subscribe; but let it be understood that cheap and bad English teaching will not be supplied to that town at the sole cost of the Educational Department.

6. The work of existing Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools should therefore be searchingly tested, and inefficient—because badly paid—teachers of English discarded. This subject has already been pressed upon your notice in my letter No. 2690 of November 18th, 1870.

7. You will observe that the scheme thus set on foot this year will, if extended, supply a satisfactory class of Taluka English Schools, occupying the place of Upper Middle Class Schools, between the Higher Government English Schools and the Superior Vernacular Schools, and maintained on the grant-in-aid principle.

8. An example once set will be followed. When the grants offered this year are taken up by the most forward towns, engagements may be invited from others to give a municipal subscription next year, provided that Government is able to admit a few additional grants of Rs. 50 into the Provincial Budget. If any such engagements are made, they should be communicated to me, in order that I may be able to move Government to make this addition to the Educational Estimates.

I have, &c.,

J. B. PEILE,

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 8.

NOTIFICATION.

The Director of Public Instruction offers the following prizes for 1870-71 :—

(*For the Presidency.*)

English—Rs. 400.

For an Essay on the Government of Dependencies.

Sanskrit—Rs. 400.

For the best collection of Sanskrit Inscriptions copied and translated. The collection to consist of inscriptions not previously published, or inscriptions of which no correct translation has yet been given.

Gujarathi—Rs. 400.

For a translation of Smiles's Self-Help: a free interpretation of the English into familiar and idiomatic Gujarathi, with full and complete foot-notes, so as to bring the meaning and spirit of the book within reach of Native readers.

Canarese—Rs. 400.

For a paraphrase, with critical notes, of the first half of the "Rája Shekara."

(*For Sind.*)

Sindhi—Rs. 300 each.

For the best translation of Smiles's Self-Help (the first six chapters, with all requisite notes for explanation of the text).

Ditto ditto Rasselas: the whole.

The prize compositions are to be headed with a motto, and those for the Presidency sent with a sealed cover, containing the same motto and the name of the author, to the Director of Public Instruction before the 1st September 1871, and those for Sind to the Educational Inspector in Sind or President of the Vernacular Literature Committee on or before the 1st January 1872.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 9.

No. 4037 of 1870-71.

Bombay :
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
13*th March* 1871.

To the Head Masters of High Schools
(except Sind).

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for your guidance the rules to be observed in regard to granting leave to your Assistants, which supersede the rule contained in Sir A. Grant's letter, No. 802 of September 16th, 1865.

2. I request that you will obtain (from Contingent Allowance or Fees) a copy of the Digest of Service Rules published by the Accountant General.

I have, &c.,
J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Rules.

1. Head Masters of High Schools are empowered to grant casual leave of absence to their subordinates, subject to the conditions attached by the orders of Government to leave of that kind.

2. They are also empowered to make temporary arrangements for the work of subordinates absent on casual leave, and for the payment of substitutes from the salaries of such subordinates if necessary.

3. The reason for which casual leave has been granted is to be stated in each case in the remark column of the Monthly Attendance Return.

4. Head Masters of High Schools are required to submit to the Director of Public Instruction applications made by their subordinates for any other kind of leave except casual leave, and to add their own opinion and proposals for the performance of the applicant's duty.

5. In cases of extreme emergency, Head Masters may grant leave before sanction, and report the proceeding afterwards to the Director of Public Instruction for approval.

J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure on account of Encouragement of Literature during the year 1870-71.

Name and Subject of Book.	Author, Translator, Editor, or Publisher.	In what Language.	Amount of Copyright paid to Author or Publisher.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Copies purchased.	Total.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Tandurusthi, a Gujarati Magazine.	Bairamji Fardunji and Co. (E.)	Gujarathi ...	.....	...	160	40 0 0	Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 1525 dated 23rd July 1869.
M. A. Examination Question Papers of the Bombay University.	Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale (E.)	English	.....	...	400	247 8 0	Ditto No. 1562 dated August 1869, and No. 204 dated 22nd April 1870.
An old Pahlavi-Pazand Glossary.	Hoshangji Jamaspji and Martin Haug, Ph. D. (Editors).	Ditto	1,200 0 0	350	.....	2,648 0 0	Ditto No. 1783 dated 3rd September 1870.
Student's Manual of Marathi Grammar, Part II.	Ganpatrao Raghunath (A.)	Ditto	.....	...	50	80 0 0	Ditto No. 4984 dated 31st March 1870.
Nisala patraka: or Gujarathi School Paper.	Navalram Laxmiram (E.)	Gujarathi ...	...	...	100	25 0 0	Ditto No. 654 dated 21st May 1870.
Lekkanshudhi; or an Essay on Marathi Orthography.	Ramchandra Bhikaji Gunjikar (A.)	Marathi.	.....	...	50	11 4 0	Ditto No. 432 dated 9th May 1870.

Index to Acts and Regulations.	Umedram Hargovandas (P.)	Gujarati	.....	...	25	33 12 0	Ditto No. 4926 dated 29th March 1870.
Narma Katha Kosha.....	Narmadashankar L. (A.)	Ditto	.....	...	50	140 0 0	Ditto No. 4843 dated 21st March 1870.
Fortune and Misfortune...	Janardhan Ramchandraji (P.)	English	.....	...	40	54 0 0	Ditto No. 785 dated 1st June 1870.
Vaidyaka Dnyan.....	Barjorji Beramji (A.) .	Gujarati	.....	...	50	480 0 0	Ditto No. 4847 dated 21st March 1870.
Tukaram's Abhangs, Vol. I.	Janardan S. Gadgil (P.)	Marathi	.....	...	2,000	5,200 0 0	Ditto No. 2231 dated 18th September 1869. Ditto No. 2764 dated 25th November 1870. Ditto No. 298 dated 28th April 1870.
Gujarathi Spelling Book.	Harivallabh Mulji	Gujarathi	.....	...	200	40 0 0	Ditto No. 1371 dated 28th July 1870.
Shakuntalá.....	Shesho Ramchandra Churmure.	Canarese	.....	...	200	235 0 0	Ditto No. 1500 dated 5th August 1870. Ditto No. 3126 dated 27th December 1870.
Gujaratno Itihas: or History of Gujarat.	Bhagwanlal Sampatram.	Gujarathi	.....	...	50	45 0 0	Ditto No. 1471 dated 3rd August 1870.
Kutchno Vrittanta: or History of Kutch.	Chaturbhuja Shivji ..	Ditto	.....	...	100	123 12 0	Ditto No. 543 dated 18th May 1870.
	Carried forward ..					9,403 4 0	

Name and subject of book.	Author, Translator: Editor, or Publisher.	In what Language.	Amount of Copyright paid to Author or Publisher.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Copies purchased.	Total.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward	.....	.....	...	.....	9,403 4 0	
Murubee Utfol	P. Gouridatta	Urdoo	.....	...	200	63 2 0	Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 971 dated 22nd June 1871.
Vividhadnyan Vistar: a Marathi Magazine.	Ramchandra Bhikaji Gunjikar (Editor).	Marathi	.....	...	.....	156 0 0	Ditto No. 1646 dated 25th August 1870.
Kavyadipika	Kantichandra Bandopadhyaya.	Sanskrit	.....	...	100	60 0 0	Ditto No. 1337 dated 25th July 1870.
Buddhi Prakash	Dalpatram Dayabhai ..	Gujarathi	.....	...	540	45 0 0	Ditto No. 3196 dated 7th January 1871.
Song sung by Nágar Women.	Narmadashankar L. ...	Ditto	.....	...	20	30 0 0	Ditto Memo. No. 1720 dated 29th August 1870.
Nyaya Tatva, Vol. II. ...	Lallubhai Surchand ...	.....	.....	...	9	28 8 0	Ditto No. 3118 dated 25th September 1868.
Khazanat-ul-ilm, Parts I.	Sayad Abdul Fatteh Moulvi.	.....	.....	...	400	225 0 0	Ditto No. 1724 dated 29th August 1870.

Berthold: a novel	Shivram Bapu Joshi ...	Marathi	.....	..	50	16	10	0	Ditto No. 2071 dated 21st September 1870.
Gulshan-i-ilm	Munshi Ghulam Hydar.	Hindustani ...	.....	...	100	26	7	0	Ditto No. 1250 dated 16th July 1870.
Gujaratno Itihas: or History of Gujarat.	Pranjivandas Kahandas.	Gujarathi ...	.....	...	50	33	12	0	Ditto No. 1473 dated 1st August 1870.
History of Greece	Dhanjibhai Shapurji ...	English	.....	...	50	36	9	0	Ditto No. 1793 dated 6th September 1870.
Translation of the East India Association Journal.	S. V. Dhurandhar	Marathi	.....	...	30	120	0	0	Ditto No. 1892 dated 13th September 1870.
Malavikagnimitra Nataka	Ranachodabhai Uderam.	Gujarathi ...	.....	...	200	200	0	0	Ditto No. 2323 dated 11th October 1870.
Sanskrit Texts, Vol. IV .	Muir (J.)	English	.....	...	17	74	8	0	Ditto No. 1860 dated 10th September 1870, and No. 2499 dated 31st October 1870.
Vichitropuri: a Marathi Novel.	Keshava Lakshman Jorvekar (A.)	Marathi	.....	...	50	78	12	0	Ditto No. 2326 dated 11th October 1870.
	Carried forward...					10,597	12	0	

Name and subject of book.	Author, Translator, Editor, or Publisher.	In what Language.	Amount of Copyright paid to Author or Publisher.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Copies purchased.	Total.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward...	.....	.....	...	.....	10,597 12 0	
Kavita Sangrahana Artha.	Bhaishankar Kashiram.	Gujarathi ...	.....	...	200	30 0 0	Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 1446, dated 30th July 1870.
Marathi School Paper ...	Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.	Marathi	.....	...	576	78 10 0	Ditto No. 2630 dated 12th November 1870.
Outlines of Indian History.	Ardeshir Shirarji	English	.....	...	100	30 0 0	Ditto No. 2924 dated 10th December 1870.
Bombay Educational Record.	H. Bellairs, M.A. (E.)...	Ditto	.....	...	1,604	601 8 0	Ditto No. 1977 dated 14th September 1870, and No. 3194 dated 7th January 1871.
Mukhzum Mahábhárat ...	Jivalá Prasad (Editor).	Sanskrit and Hindustani.	.....	...	144	144 0 0	Ditto No. 4306 dated 11th February 1870.
Pandit: a Sanskrit Magazine.	Messrs. Lazarus and Co.	Sanskrit	.....	...	2	48 0 0	Ditto No. 107 dated 12th April 1870, and No. 2628 dated 12th November 1870.

Manoranjak Goshti: or Native Nights Entertainments.	Keshava Raghunath Chonche.	Marathi	.....		...	100	120	0	0	Ditto No. 1882 dated 12th September 1870.
Sanskrit-English Dictionary.	Pandit Ramjason	Sanskrit and English.	.....		...	75	623	6	9	Ditto No. 3326 dated 9th February 1871.
Pahlavi Translation of Vandidad.	Hoshangji Jamaspji Dastur.	Pahlavi	.....		...	.....	23	4	0	Ditto No. 3771 dated 20th February 1871.
Panjab Educational Magazine for 1865.	G. W. Leitner.....	English	.....		...	120	100	0	0	Ditto No. 3852 dated 25th February 1871.
Essay on Jainism	Uttamram Dulabram..	Gujarathi ...	400	0	0	...	.....	400	0	0	Ditto No. 3975 dated 6th March 1871.
Rajaram : a Poem.....	Mahadeo Moreshvar Kunte.	Marathi	.....		...	200	45	0	0	Ditto No. 3566 dated 7th February 1871.
Bahar-i-Danish : or Garden of Knowledge.	Janardan Ramchandraji.	English	.....		...	20	72	0	0	Ditto No. 3516 dated 3rd February 1871.
Astodaya and Nala Damayanti.	Mansukram Surjaram.	Gujarathi ...	.....		...	50	30	0	0	Ditto No. 3481 dated 28th January 1871.
Mridalsha Akhyana	Dalpatram Dullabharam.	Ditto ...	.....		...	100	60	0	0	Ditto No. 1180 dated 12th July 1870.
Takallum-ul-Madrasa ...	Munshi Abdul Karim. .	English and Hindustani.	.....		...	100	45	0	0	Ditto No. 3165 dated 4th January 1871.
	Carried forward ..						13,048	8	9	

Name and subject of book.	Author, Translator, Editor or Publisher.	In what Language.	Amount of Copyright paid to Author or Publisher.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Copies purchased.	Total			Remarks.
			Rs. a p.			Rs.	a.	p.	
	Brought forward .. .	.....	.....	...	.....	13,048	8	9	
Muir's Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.	Trubner and Co. (Publishers.)	English	.....	...	50	541	4	0	Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 4359 dated 29th March 1871.
Expenses incurred in distributing books among registered Libraries.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	113	7	0	
Buchanan's Travels in Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, in 2 vols.	Higginbotham and Co. (Publishers.)	English	.....	...	10	263	0	0	Government Resolution No. 684 dated 3rd December 1870.
Payment to Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji for editing Pahlavi books, at Rs. 200 per mensem	.....	.....	.....	...	... ..	2,400	0	0	
					Total Rs. .	16,366	3	9	

APPENDIX H.

REPORTS FROM DRS. KIELHORN AND BUHLER ON THE SEARCH FOR SANSCRIT MSS. IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1870-71.

Surat, Office of the Educational Inspector, N. D.,
13th July 1871.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report on the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts during the period from 1st July 1870 to 10th July 1871.

2. As I was on leave up to 6th November 1870, Dr. Kielhorn was in charge of the operations in the whole Presidency during the first four months of that period. From 6th November we again divided the work according to the order of Government. In January 1871 Dr. Kielhorn obtained sick leave, and the whole charge, at his request, was made over to me.

3. The number of manuscripts bought by Dr. Kielhorn amounts to seven, among which there is the very rare and important S'ríharshacharitra, a poetical account of the great king who under the name S'iláditya is mentioned by Hiouen Thsang, the famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim of the 7th century A. D. The work was first discovered by Mr. Fitz-Edward Hall, and he possesses the only known copies of the book. Our copy, like his, breaks off in the middle of the eighth Uchchhvása.

4. As regards my own operations, I am happy to state that I have been very fortunate, though the pressure of official work, which had accumulated before my arrival, and the interruption of my former connexions with my agents, did not allow me to proceed during the travelling season as vigorously as I should have liked to do. Still the total number of manuscripts bought amounts to fifty-seven,

among which forty-four are Brahminical and the rest Jaina books. Nearly all these manuscripts are very old, some as old as four hundred years, and only two or three are modern transcripts made to order. The most important acquisition is that of a collection of books belonging to the Atharvaveda, enumerated under Nos. 1—16 of the accompanying list. Professor Haug saw these books on his tour in Gujarát in 1864, and gave an enthusiastic account of them in his Report. They were shown to me in 1869. But it was only last January that I succeeded in obtaining them. Amongst them three numbers are, as far as I know, new discoveries, viz., the Padapáṭha of the XIX. Book of the Atharvasaṁhita, a small Prátis'ákhya, and a Paddhati on the Kaus'ikasútra. Two other works, the Sarvánukrama, and the S'áunakiyá Chaturadhyáyiká were hitherto known through a single copy each. The news of this purchase seems to have considerably interested my European and American colleagues. Professor Weber published a short notice of these works in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Berlin, and Professor Whitney, of Yale College, Newhaven (United States), wrote to me for copies of the new Prátis'ákhya, and of the S'áunakíyá Chaturadhyáyiká, which have been since furnished to him. The Secretary of the Bengal Branch of the Asiatic Society has asked you for a loan of the Gopathabráhmaṇa, to be used in the edition of this work, which is in progress in the Bibliotheca Indica.

5. Among the other books, I mention as particularly interesting the Gaṇitashandha of the Vásishṭha Siddhánta, the very old copies of the Mágha Kávya, and of the Smṛityartha sára, the newly-discovered commentary on that work by Vallabha, the piece of Ekanátha's commentary on the Kirátárjuníya, and the fine old manuscripts of the Máhábháshya, which however is, unfortunately, not complete.

6. Since I have been in Surat I have received almost daily offers of manuscripts, and I feel confident that during this year I shall be able to make both large and important additions to our collection.

7. Since the end of the travelling season I have begun to print a portion of the large Catalogue of Sanskṛit Manuscripts obtainable in Gujarát, which had been prepared, under my superintendence, in 1869. The first fascicle, of which 140 pages has been printed, and which contains a list of the Vedic Manuscripts (about 1,500 in number), will appear at the end of the current or in the beginning of

the next month. As the Catalogue comprises about twelve to fifteen thousand manuscripts I doubt whether it will be advisable to print the whole. I should prefer to give selections only from the manuscripts of the common Sanskrit works.

8. A good many of the minor and more remote towns in Gujarát, which are known to contain large Sanskrit libraries, have not yet been explored, and it will be my care during this year to procure catalogues of the chief collections there extant.

9. I beg to annex my accounts and the list of books bought. Dr. Kielhorn has sent his accounts and list direct.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. BÜHLER,

Acting Educational Inspector, N. D.

Number.	Name of MS. in Roman character.	Author.	Subject-matter.	No of pages	No. of lines in each page.	Samvat.	Where brought.	Remarks.
36	Vásisṭhasiddhántah goládhyáyah	Vasishṭha	Geography	8	9	New Copy.	Mahudhá.....	Complete.
37	Vyákaranamahábháshyam, I. 1, II.—IV., VI. 3. 4., VII., VIII.	Patanjali.....	Grammar	639	12	1697	Ditto.....	Incomplete.
38	Sátapathabráhmaṇabháshyam, Káṇḍa I.	Sáyaṇa	Commentary on Bráhmaṇa	250	8	.....	Ditto.....	Complete.
39	S'ástrasiddhántalavasaṁgrahaḥ	Appaya Díkshita..	Vedánta	135	9	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
40	Sámavidhánabráhmanam	.....	Vedic rites	29	10	.....	Kapaḍvanj ...	Ditto.
41	Shadviṁs'abráhmaṇabháshyam, I. 1, III. 1, and V. 6	Sáyaṇa	Ditto	32	11	.....	Ditto ..	Incomplete.
42	Siddhasárasvatastotram, with commentary	Padmanábha	Devotional poetry.	13	14	.....	Surat	Complete.
43	Somayágas'astráṇi	.....	Mantras	42	8	New Copy.	Ditto	Ditto.
44	Smṛityarthasáraḥ	Lakshmídhara.....	Dharma	67	13	1496	Ditto	Ditto.
	Jaina Books.							
45	A'rádhanasútram, (Mágadhí and Gujaráti Tabá)	.....	Dharma	7	16	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
46	Indriyapará jayastotram (Mágadhí with Guj. Tabá)	.....	Devotional poetry.	9	11	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
47	Kalpasútradípiká	A pupil of Vimalaharshagani	Dharma	152	12	1660	Ditto	Ditto.

48	Kalyaṇamandirastotram	.....	Devotional poetry.	3	9	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
49	Kriyáratnasamuchchayaḥ.....	S'rígunaratna.....	Grammar	74	19	1510	Ditto.....	Ditto.
50	Gautamaprichchhávṛittiḥ (Mágadhí and Sanskṛit).....	S'rítilaka...	Dharma	154	15	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
51	Nárachandrajyotisham	Nárachandra	Astronomy	13	9	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
52	Pratyákhyánabháshyam (Mágadhí). .	.....	.....	11	10	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
53	Vipákasútravṛittiḥ	Abhayáchárya ...	Dharma	20	13	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
54	Vítarágastotram	Hemachandra.....	Devotional poetry.	9	11	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
55	Upásakadas'ángasútram	.....	Dharma	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
56	S'ríbhagavatísútram (Mágadhí)	.....	Ditto	371	15	1620	Kapadvanj ...	Ditto.
57	Samarasaraṇam	.....	Ditto	2	23	.....	Surat...	Ditto

Poona, February 1st, 1871.

To J. B. PEILE, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you herewith an account of the money spent on the purchase of Sanskṛit Manuscripts &c. since July last, and a Remittance Transfer Receipt for the sum of Rs. 177-7-5, being the balance of the sum of Rs. 403-8-5 of which I had charge on July 1st, 1870. (See Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1869-70, Appendix H, page 376).

2. The manuscripts which were purchased by me have been deposited in the Library of the Deccan College, and Mr. Joshi, the Senior Dakshiṇá Fellow, has charge of them. Their small number is accounted for by the fact that only very few manuscripts are to be met with in this part of the Bombay Presidency of which copies have not yet been taken either by Dr. Bühler or myself. For rare and important works we now must look to Gujarát, and I am glad to hear from Dr. Bühler that since his return from Europe he has been able to procure many old and hitherto unknown works. All the manuscripts which my agent in Gujarát has been able to purchase since August have been handed over to, and been paid for by, Dr. Bühler.

3. The Catalogues which have been prepared by me and my assistants are deposited in the Deccan College, and I should be glad to work them up into one general catalogue on my return to India.

4. I would humbly suggest that the sum of Rs. 177-7-5, as well as the undrawn portion which is yearly allowed by Government for the Southern Division of this Presidency, should be made over to Dr. Bühler to be expended by him in the Northern Division.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. KIELHORN,

Superintendent of Sanskṛit Studies.